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FIRST ANNUAL

REPORT

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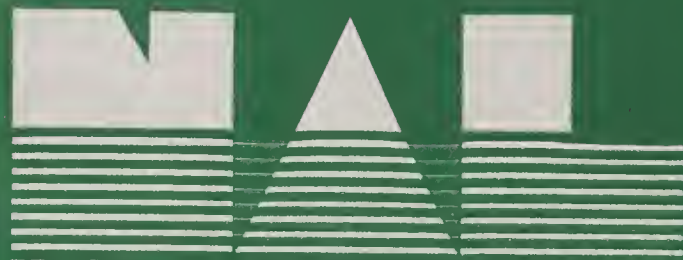
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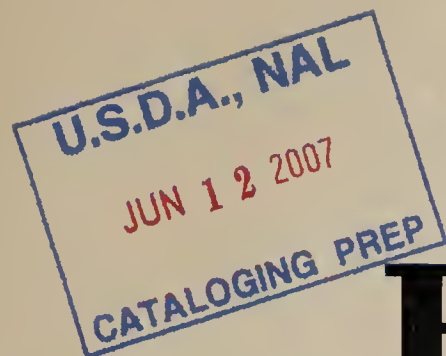
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1936.

To the PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the honor to submit herewith the First Annual Report of the Resettlement Administration which was established by Executive Order No. 7072, dated April 30, 1935. This report covers the activities of the Resettlement Administration during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and the additional two months covering the period from the time of its establishment to July 1, 1935.

Respectfully,

REXFORD G. TUGWELL,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS
OF THE
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATOR

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

W. W. ALEXANDER

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

LEWIS C. GRAY ✓
JOHN S. LANSILL

C. B. BALDWIN
E. E. AGGER

JOSEPH L. DAILEY
CARL C. TAYLOR ✓

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

GRACE E. FALKE

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

F. P. BARTLETT

LAWRENCE I. HEWES, JR.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

GENERAL COUNSEL

LEE PRESSMAN

REGIONAL DIRECTORS
OF THE
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

MRS. DOROTHY M. BECK

Headquarters: New Haven, Conn.

States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island.

REGION II

R. I. NOWELL

Headquarters: Milwaukee, Wis.

States: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan.

REGION III

R. C. SMITH

Headquarters: Champaign, Ill.

States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri.

REGION IV

HOMER H. B. MASK

Headquarters: Raleigh, N. C.

States: Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina.

REGION V

ROBERT W. HUDGENS

Headquarters: Montgomery, Ala.

States: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

REGION VI

T. ROY REID

Headquarters: Little Rock, Ark.

States: Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas.

REGION VII

CAL A. WARD

Headquarters: Lincoln, Nebr.

States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

REGION VIII

D. P. TRENT

Headquarters: Dallas, Tex.

States: Texas, Oklahoma.

REGION IX

JONATHAN GARST

Headquarters: Berkeley, Calif.

States: California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona.

REGION X

E. A. STARCH

Headquarters: Denver, Colo.

States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado.

REGION XI

WALTER DUFFY

Headquarters: Portland, Oreg.

States: Washington, Oregon, Idaho.

REGION XII

L. H. HAUTER

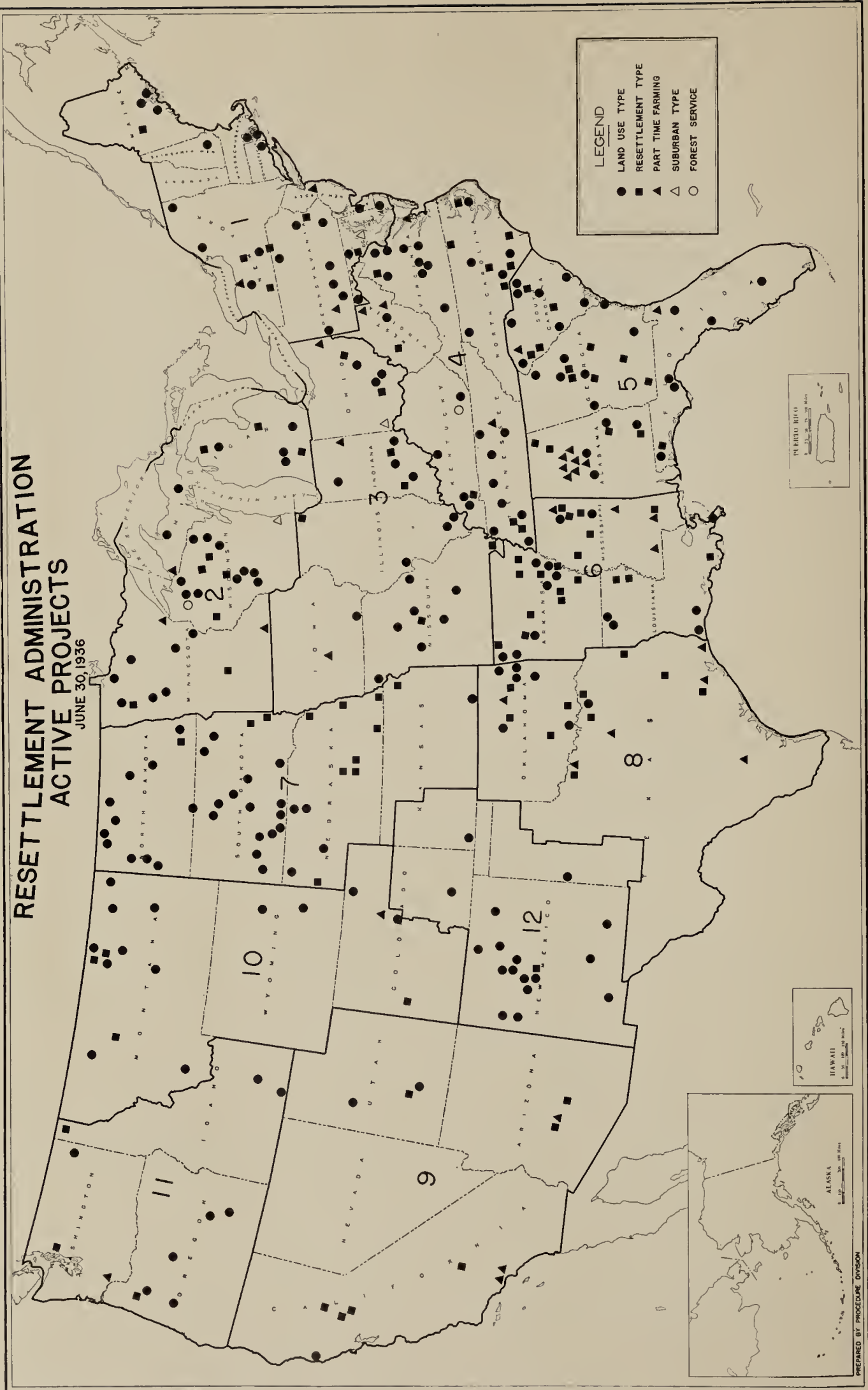
Headquarters: Amarillo, Tex.

States: New Mexico, and certain counties of Colorado, Kansas, and Texas.

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RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION ACTIVE PROJECTS JUNE 30, 1936



INTRODUCTION

The Source of Our Wealth Is Our Land, and Our Civilization and National Well-Being Rest Upon It

WHEN the administration of public relief was begun on a Nation-wide basis, for the first time in our history comprehensive data were obtained which showed the nature as well as the extent of rural poverty.

The economic depression placed more than a million farm families on the relief rolls. Farm foreclosures, bankruptcies, and unprecedented low prices for agricultural products caused many farmers, normally self-sustaining, to ask for aid. But a large segment of the rural relief population was constituted of families who, even in good times, had been living close to the poverty level. These families were primarily the victims of certain fundamental maladjustments between our people and our material resources. They were the victims of trends which had manifested themselves over a long period of years. The recovery measures instituted by the Government which brought the majority of the rural population back to a self-sustaining basis, still left these families grappling with overwhelming forces.

The poverty of this segment of the population is costly to the people of the Nation. In keeping them on relief, other American citizens have been paying out hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Yet this money, while it served the humanitarian purpose of keeping these men, women, and children from starvation, had done little to remedy the causes of their condition. Despite public aid, they have remained outside our economic system made up of producing and consuming members. Schools, roads, and other public services, not to mention their fundamental needs, have been paid for by taxpayers.

But greater than these economic costs is the toll in human suffering and social decay. Our society cannot remain sound in body and in mind so long as these thousands of Americans live in the shadow of hopelessness and poverty.

The causes of such rural distress are varied: Some can be traced back to our early history, others are of more recent origin. When soil was depleted because of overfarming or overgrazing, during the settlement of the Continent, it was easy to move westward to new land; when forest land was cut over in one region, new forest land could be obtained in another. There was no need for careful land planning, there was no need for conservation. America was huge. Our philosophy was colored by the fact that there was plenty of farm land, plenty of forest land, plenty of everything.

But these theories no longer hold true. We have come to recognize our mistaken policies of land, settlement, the exploitation of our natural resources, and the improper cultivation of much of our soil.

Events in our recent history have tended to make us close our eyes to the need for readjustment of our attitude toward the land. We refused to look at the problem as a human one rather than one of mere land retirement and conservation of natural resources.

In recent times, boom prices for farm products, technological changes, land speculation, and easy credit tended to expand our agriculture beyond the normal market. A steadily declining market during the twenties brought about no fundamental changes in our policies. It took an economic depression with a complete collapse of our markets, to probe deeper into the causes for rural chaos.

To correct the causes which brought about rural distress, the Federal Government initiated constructive programs in various agencies. In order to work out harmonious plans for dealing with our fundamental rural problems and to coordinate these activities, President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Executive order on April 30, 1935, established the Resettlement Administration.

The following is a copy of Executive Order No. 7027, creating the Resettlement Administration:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby establish an agency within the Government to be known as the "Resettlement Administration", and appoint Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, as Administrator thereof, to serve without additional compensation.

I hereby prescribe the following functions and duties of the said Resettlement Administration to be exercised and performed by the Administrator thereof:

(a) To administer approved projects involving resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such connection, of communities in rural and suburban areas.

(b) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control.

(c) To make loans as authorized under the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers.

In the performance of such duties and functions the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ the services and means mentioned in subdivision (a) of section 3 of the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, to the extent therein provided,

and, within the limitations prescribed by said section, to exercise the authority with respect to personnel conferred by subdivision (b) thereof.

To the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this Executive order the Administrator is authorized to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein and improve, develop, grant, sell, lease (with or without the privilege of purchasing), or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein.

The acquisition of articles, materials, and supplies for use in carrying out any project authorized by this Executive order shall be subject to the provisions of title III of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934 (47 Stat. 1489, 1520).

For the administrative expenses of the Resettlement Administration there is hereby allocated to the Administration from the appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the sum of \$250,000. Separate allocations will be made hereafter for each of the authorized activities as may be needed.

LAND USE PROGRAM

The Land Use Program constitutes, for illustrative purposes, the first phase of the work of the Resettlement Administration. This program concerns itself with taking some 10,000,000 acres of submarginal or substandard land out of crop production and converting it to its proper uses.

Some farmers are poor because the land on which they live cannot under any circumstances be made to yield a living. There is land which was originally productive, but which has been depleted by over-cultivation and erosion. In the eastern Cotton Belt, for example, generations of one-crop farming have soured the soil and destroyed its fertility. On the farms of the Appalachian foothills erosion has washed away the rich top soil, leaving bare, clay slopes where only redbrush and scrub pine will grow.

In other places the land which destitute farmers are trying to work never was, and never can be, fit for crop farming. There are the cut-over forest regions of the Lake States, where thousands of families formerly employed in lumber camps and saw mills have been left stranded on stony, stump-covered fields. In other areas, unfavorable climate makes farming in the long run very difficult. Large sections of the Great Plains were settled during a period of unusually wet years. Recently the climate of this region has entered a dry phase and drought and dust storms have laid waste millions of acres of land which should never have been put to the plow. In some parts of this area, farming cannot be taken up again.

For one or another of these reasons, there were in 1930 more than 100 million acres of land in harvested crops which was unfit for this use. Living on these farms were 650,000 families subjected to lifelong poverty by the barrenness of the land on which they lived.

As it stands, this land is not supporting its people. Experience has proved that crop farming here simply will not work; and the vain efforts of these families only further exhaust the productivity of the land.

A change in the use of the land, however, can in most cases make it yield a profit. By turning these farms back to forest and pasture, by making them into wildlife refuges, or parks, we shall be using this land as nature intended. The main purpose of this change in the way the land is used is to make it a more stable source of income for the people as a whole. This readjustment will take the land out of wasteful, and will put it to profitable, uses. It will help conserve the land, so that the land may better serve the people.

Throughout the United States the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration is buying 9,500,000 acres of this substandard farm land and converting it to more profitable uses.

More than half of this acreage consists of dust-burned homesteads in the Great Plains. While dry farming has failed in these particular places, they can still be returned to their original state as grasslands. In these districts, pasture grasses are being reseeded, and waterholes for cattle are being built. Another 500,000 acres are being reforested, and parks are being developed, along with a number of refuges for wild animals and birds.

An indirect value of the land program is that local governments will be saved considerable money in road repair and maintenance, in schools, medical facilities, and other public services. In practically every State there are isolated areas where expenditures for public services far exceed the taxes collected. With such land being converted to proper uses and the people removed, heavy expenditures of this type will, for the most part, be eliminated.

The work of improving this land is giving immediate employment to many of the stranded families, as well as people on public relief rolls, altogether more than 55,000.

THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Rural resettlement constitutes another phase of the Resettlement Administration's program. The object of the resettlement program is to provide adequate homes and good farm land for those who now toil on substandard land which the Resettlement Administration is purchasing, and for those families who have proved their worth under the Administration's loan program and are eligible for resettlement on better farms. In this way, rural resettlement helps to carry out the program for better land use.

On the land being purchased by the Resettlement Administration through the Land Utilization Division, there are a number of families who will have to move to new farms elsewhere. With the money they receive from the sale of their land to the Government, some families will be able to finance their resettlement unaided. But about 6,000 families will need help from the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration.

The 6,000 families in need of help will be accommodated on resettlement projects of the Rural Resettlement Division. These projects consist of productive farms which in most cases are located near the former farmsteads of the families being resettled. The land is acquired partly from individual landowners, and partly from banks and insurance companies. Frequently, large tracts are bought up and divided into separate farms.

There are two general types of resettlement projects. Projects of the infiltration type consist of separate farms scattered through existing farm districts. On the group-settlement projects the farms adjoin one another and certain community services, such as schools, canneries and the like, are provided. In most cases the farms are leased and after a trial period sold to the new settlers. Payments extend over a long period of time and expert agricultural advice is available. Every chance is given these families to make good through their own will and effort.

Resettlement projects are withdrawn from local taxation while the project is being constructed. The money spent on materials and labor during this period repays the community for any loss in revenue. After families have moved into their new homesteads the project is conveyed by the Federal Government to an incorporated association of homesteaders and becomes a normal tax-paying part of the locality.

Along with the families stranded on unproductive land, the other great group of destitute farmers consists of farm tenants. From 1880 to 1935 the percentage of farm tenants to farm owners in the United States increased from 25 to 42 percent.

The tenant landlord relation is often unsatisfactory to both parties. The owner sees his property wasted by a tenant who can have no permanent interest in improving it. The tenant, on the other hand, commonly suffers from a vicious system of credit and cash crop farming. Under this wasteful arrangement, both the land and the farmers decay.

To help worthy tenant farmers become independent owners, the Rural Resettlement Division has undertaken 10 tenant purchase projects, in Southeastern and Southwestern States. These projects do not involve a movement of families from one location to another. They consist of farms which the Resettlement Administration is helping their present tenant operators to acquire. The Resettlement Administration buys the farms from their owners and sells them on easy terms to the tenant families now working them. These families are carefully selected for character and ability and are given expert guidance in the management of their new farms.

The submarginal farmer and the farm tenant—these represent the two great groups of poor in our rural districts. Their condition is not the outcome of a sudden and passing calamity. It has its roots in the deepest

economic and social past of our country. To give these people the opportunities they deserve will take many years of patient, cooperative effort on the part of local, State, and Federal Governments. These projects of the Resettlement Administration will demonstrate some of the ways in which these problems may be solved.

Before the Resettlement Administration was created, a number of community projects had already been planned and initiated by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Resettlement Administration took over and is completing 33 of these projects. Also included in the Resettlement program is the building of 81 new rural communities, the establishment of 53 infiltration resettlement projects whose units are interspersed among existing farms, and the development of tenant-purchase resettlement projects.

REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Rehabilitation, another phase of the Administration program, represents the immediate or emergency aspect of its work. Its primary purpose is to reestablish the credit of the indigent farmer living on suitable farm land. The work comprises the making of small loans, the granting of funds in emergencies for subsistence needs, and voluntary arbitration in farm debt cases to aid creditors and debtors in adjusting their financial difficulties.

In recent years the ranks of the destitute farmers have been increased by economic depression and natural disasters. During the post-war slump farm prices dropped to half of their 1910 level. At the same time, the farmer's debt burden grew, the mortgage debt on the average American farm rising from \$1,700 in 1910 to \$3,500 in 1930.

As the depression of 1929 deepened, farmers were obliged to sell their equipment, livestock, and other working capital in order to keep alive. Unable to keep up payments on their debts, many farmers lost their property to creditors and during the depression one out of every six farms was foreclosed. Some of these dispossessed farmers remained on as tenants; others went on relief or joined the wandering army of agricultural laborers. Like these landless farmers, thousands of young couples with farm experience found it impossible either to get a job in the city or to set up on farms of their own.

Suffering caused by economic disaster was heightened by a series of exceptionally severe droughts, dust storms, and floods. In 1930, 1934, and early in 1936, the Great Plains, the Corn Belt, and, to some extent, the South, were hard hit by droughts. In the West dust storms supplemented the damage of drought, ruining millions of acres of farmland for agricultural

use. These disasters deprived thousands of families of their normal means of support and made them dependent on public aid for food, clothing, and shelter.

Some of the victims of these temporary conditions need help in securing new farms. Like farm tenants and submarginal farmers, these people are moving to resettlement projects of the Rural Resettlement Division. Dust-burned homesteaders, dispossessed farmers, and young couples with farm experience are being given a chance to acquire land of their own on these projects.

Many of the families whose independence has been undermined by depression, drought, and dust storms, fortunately can be more easily aided. All they need is a little financial help. To such families the Division of Rural Rehabilitation makes small loans ranging from \$50 to \$600. These loans carry interest at 5 percent and are secured by crop liens and mortgages on livestock. This money is used to rent land, and to buy farm equipment, livestock, fertilizer, seed, and the like.

To make sure that the borrower shall get the best out of his land he is helped by an agricultural expert to work out an economical plan for managing his farm. He is urged to "live at home" as far as possible; that is, to raise more food and feed for his own use and to depend less on a single cash crop.

Loans are also made to groups of farmers. For example, borrowers may cooperate in the purchase of a threshing machine or other heavy equipment. Under this plan each member of the group is able to use a piece of machinery which is too expensive for the individual farmer to buy. By means of such cooperative loans, groups of farmers are able to reduce their overhead operating expenses and consequently realize a greater income from their work and produce, thus overcoming their disadvantage in relation to large-scale operators.

In those cases where families need immediate aid, direct grants are advanced. These grants are kept at a minimum and are designed to support the family until farm plans and loans can be arranged.

If this system of rehabilitation were not in existence, the money now used for loans and grants would be spent on relief—without providing a permanent remedy for the problem. As it is, this same money enables the farmer to get off relief for good. And although not all loans will be paid back, it is estimated that at least 75 percent of the money loaned will be repaid to the Government.

During the past year the Division of Rural Rehabilitation has aided 635,000 families. Grants totaling \$15,700,000 have been advanced and loans totaling \$75,600,000 have been made.

These small loans enable the farmer to replace the working capital wiped out during hard times. They make it possible for him to work his land, raise a crop, and pay something on his debts. The Division of Rural Rehabilitation is also helping the farmer secure

a reduction in his debts directly from his creditor. In nearly every county a farm debt adjustment committee, composed of local citizens who serve without pay and who are appointed by the Governor of the State, has been set up. These committees intermediate between debtor and creditor and help them come to an agreement reducing the principal or interest of the debt, or extending the time in which it may be paid off.

From September 1935, when the Resettlement Administration began this work of adjusting debts, to June 30, of this year, the indebtedness of 33,900 farmers totaling \$102,100,000 was reduced by \$25,900,000, or 25 percent. As a result of these reductions, \$1,900,000 in local back taxes was paid.

This work of rehabilitation is simple, practical, and concrete. It takes families off relief, and, barring catastrophes such as drought and flood, keeps them off. Yet, as in the rest of our work, the larger part of the money which is spent will in the future be paid back to the Government. It does an investment business which no bank or private credit agency could engage in, and at the same time saves taxpayers millions of dollars yearly. Here are farmers who are capable and willing, but who for the lack of a "grubstake" would be obliged to go on relief. A loan, expert advice, and some common sense between creditor and debtor enable these farmers to take their places again as self-supporting, self-respecting members of their communities.

SUBURBAN PROGRAM

The fourth phase of the work of the Resettlement Administration is the building of communities on the outskirts of urban areas for low-income city workers and suburban farmers. Work has started on four of these projects, located respectively near Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and Bound Brook, N. J.¹

These projects on the periphery of cities are complete communities rather than rows of houses or apartments. Each community, designed to house at least 750 families, has its own stores, post office, community center, schools, park, and playground. Encircling the residential section is the outlying "greenbelt" from which the project takes its name. This girdle of green, of farm and woodland, is a protection against undesirable building encroachment in the future. It provides garden farms for those residents who wish to engage in farming or gardening as an avocation or to supplement their income by raising some of their own food. In addition the greenbelt will provide a ready-made market for numbers of neighboring farmers.

Greenbelt communities will be as safe, healthy, and pleasant as modern science can make them. Blocks will be long to eliminate unnecessary traffic crossings.

¹ Because of the recent decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, work on this project has stopped.

Main roads will skirt the community rather than run through it. Underpasses will be built for the additional protection of pedestrians.

Greenbelt communities are a direct contrast to congested city areas, indirectly subsidized and uneconomical because of the high values of city land. Further, they offer a contrast to the usual cheap suburban development with its row upon row of jerry-built houses, foredoomed to be slums of the future. They offer as well a contrast to individual model developments which are usually costly and for that reason unsatisfactory.

After a town has been completed and the people have taken possession, the Resettlement Administration will turn the management of the affairs of the community over to a corporation of which all citizens will be members. This corporation will collect rents, pay State and local taxes, and manage the repayment of the investment to the Government.

By securing inexpensive land within easy commuting distance of industrial areas, by careful planning, by large scale purchasing of materials and supplies, construction expenses on Greenbelt projects have been greatly reduced. In building these communities, the Resettlement Administration, through its research and

testing, is gathering first-hand data on building supplies and materials, on design and construction methods. Such data will be available to private builders, as well as to agencies of the Government. The Resettlement Administration believes that it is pointing the way to a better type of home in better surroundings at less cost.

The work of the Resettlement Administration is a rebuilding of that which was unwisely destroyed for decades—our land and the life it produced. The Resettlement Administration cannot hope to do a complete job in a short period of time on the various problems presented above. In its land program, the immediate objective is to deal with but one-tenth of the substandard land; in its Rural Resettlement program, a small fraction of people needing resettlement can be helped; its Rehabilitation program is giving hundreds of thousands of farmers a new start in life, but there are many thousands more who could be helped; its Suburban program cannot solve the housing problems—the work can be a demonstration. But the Resettlement Administration is pointing the way and is arriving at solutions. If its work is continued for a long enough period, future generations will reap the full profit of intelligent handling of some of the most difficult problems now confronting our country.

RURAL REHABILITATION

JOSEPH L. DAILEY
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

PAUL V. MARIS
ACTING DIRECTOR





Rural Rehabilitation. A farm family in Brown County, Indiana, talks things over with a representative of the Resettlement Administration. Small loans, sometimes supplemented by grants, have placed hundreds of thousands of families such as this on a self-supporting basis.

RURAL REHABILITATION

RURAL Rehabilitation, as an activity of the Federal Government, originated on April 1, 1934, as a part of the program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, "to make it possible for destitute persons eligible for relief in such rural areas to sustain themselves through their own efforts." In carrying out this program considerable discretion as to methods was given to the State Emergency Relief Administrators. It was primarily a decentralized program. All subsistence and capital goods issued were to be assigned to cash value, charged against the families' accounts, on a noninterest-bearing arrangement, but were to be repaid in work, cash, or kind. Until such repayment was consummated, the State or other properly constituted body was to hold title to the goods.

As the idea of "rehabilitation" developed it became apparent to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that it was necessary to establish some agency which could carry on the great variety of activities inherent in the program. The result was the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, usually organized by a special enactment of the State legislatures.

From the beginning of the program until March 1, 1936, the farm families receiving public relief had been gradually transferred to the Rural Rehabilitation program. During February 1935, 87,350 farm families received advances from either State corporations or State Rural Rehabilitation Divisions. Up to the end of February 1935 farm families living in drought areas, needing feed for livestock and subsistence for family living, had received assistance from the State Emergency Relief Administrations. Effective March 1, 1935, rural rehabilitation activities were extended to include such families. The effect of the order was immediate. By the end of March 1935 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration reported 250,541 farm families under the care of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations or Divisions. This increase, of some 163,000 families, came largely from the drought-stricken areas. From this point on the rural rehabilitation program grew steadily to 366,945 families under care by all State organizations by the end of June 1935.

On July 1, 1935, the Resettlement Administration replaced the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as the agency responsible for the rural rehabilitation program. During the first days of the program under the Resettlement Administration, it was thought that the program would continue with the Corporations acting as the agencies through which the Resettlement Administration would carry on its activities. But a ruling from the office of the Comptroller General

decreed that funds made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 must be disbursed from the United States Treasury and not through State Corporations. This decision necessitated a swift reorganization of the whole machinery by which Rural Rehabilitation work was carried on. State offices of the Resettlement Administration were immediately organized for the purpose of carrying on the work, and an effort was made to place all Rehabilitation Corporation personnel on the Federal pay roll. In every way, the whole program of Rural Rehabilitation ceased to be a decentralized and became a centralized Federal organization.

In order not to have two agencies carrying on the same type of work in each of the several States, the Corporations were asked to pass resolutions transferring "the management and control of the Corporations to the Resettlement Administration." The passing of such resolutions and the consequent transfer of the Corporations occupied a considerable period of time, and at this writing the Corporations in Kansas, Oregon, New York, and North Carolina have not as yet taken the action requested.

Organization and Activities

From July 1 to December 1, 1935, rural rehabilitation activities were combined with the rural resettlement work in a division known as the Rural Resettlement Division, under Dr. Carl C. Taylor. As the two activities became more clearly defined it became obvious that the work of each was separate and distinct and, to function efficiently, should be separated. Accordingly, on December 1, 1935, the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration was organized under Joseph L. Dailey, Assistant Administrator in charge of the program, and with Paul V. Maris as the Acting Director of the Washington Division.

A small Rehabilitation staff is maintained in Washington, and in each of the 12 regional offices. Each State has developed a relatively large staff engaged in the processing of loan and grant dockets, but the great proportion of the personnel engaged in rehabilitation work is located in some 3,000 county offices throughout the United States.

The Loan Program

The Rural Rehabilitation program as presently organized embraces a number of activities. Ranking first in importance is the standard loan program. In this phase of the Division's activities, loans at 5 percent

interest are made to destitute and low-income farm families on the basis of carefully worked out farm and home management plans.

These loans are repayable at times when producers of agricultural products have harvested or sold their products and are best able to make repayments. In this sense, the rehabilitation loan differs from the usual banking loan which is often made without reference to the producers' seasonal ability to pay.

Loans for nonrecoverable goods, such as personal farm supplies, minor repairs to the farm plant, rent, food, fuel, clothing, taxes, interest, and livestock of a character that will be consumed or marketed in less than 2 years, are made for a period of 2 years or less. Loans for recoverable goods, including the purchase of work, breeding, and producing stock, the construction and major repairs of farm buildings and fences, the purchase of farm machinery and household equipment, the refinancing of chattel mortgages, and other liens on personal property, and many other farm improvements, are made for a period not to exceed 5 years. Both types of loans are secured by chattel mortgages, liens, or assignments of the proceeds from the sale of agricultural produce, and the indebtedness is evidenced by a carefully drawn note.

These loans, usually termed standard loans, represent an effort on the part of a Governmental agency to provide supervised credit to families engaged in agricultural pursuits who, through adverse natural or economic circumstances, find themselves unable to maintain an acceptable standard of living, or who, because of poor management, lack of opportunity, or for some other legitimate reason, find themselves at the bottom of the agricultural ladder.

Many other private and public agencies provide credit to urban or rural families, but the inclusion of the element of supervision in the loaning policies of the Resettlement Administration makes its work unique. It is this element that assures a high percentage of collection. It brings new hope of achievement to the young man just beginning farming operations and to those farm families who have long suffered from an adverse economic situation. It raises the poor manager to the level of a self-respecting and self-supporting independent farm operator. It is a form of education in that by means of expert supervision and under the sympathetic guidance of a carefully trained agriculturalist even the best of farm operators are provided an opportunity to borrow money for purposes which will improve their farming practices. Without this education through supervision, the task of diversification in many sections of rural America would remain an idle dream.

By means of supervision, certain socially backward farm families are encouraged to participate in the activities of the community. In addition, by means of home plans, properly coordinated with farm plans, the

farming economy is considered by supervisor and farmer alike as a part of a total economy in which proper home management is as important as farm management. Through supervision, then, economic and social rehabilitation is accomplished.

In order to develop and carry on this phase of the work, \$91,554,331 has been made available from Resettlement Administration funds, and \$4,253,649 from Corporation cash balances for all types of loans. A feature of these allocations is the manner in which they have been spread over the Nation, meeting the great variety of needs which have arisen from agricultural credit in all parts of the United States. The program under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was largely concentrated in a few southern and Great Plains States, but under the Resettlement Administration many States received allocations of funds with which to meet problems heretofore undefined and unrecognized.

The moneys made available for standard loans have been used to assist in the rehabilitation of 475,000 farm families. Available statistical data reveal that these families average around 5.1 persons. It is estimated, therefore, that more than 1,500,000 persons have been aided by this program alone. The detailed purposes for which loans have been made to these 475,000 families is best revealed in a short analysis of the loan agreements made for a sample of 23,828 cases in 35 States. These cases have loan commitments of \$9,638,215, or about one-ninth of the total amount which has been allotted for Rural Rehabilitation loans.

On the basis of this information, the Rural Rehabilitation Division has loaned an average of \$404 to farm families which are larger than the average farm family, the heads of which are younger than the average. More than one-half of the loans are for dairy cattle, horses, food for the family, feed for livestock, and machinery; 42 percent of the cases have received loans of less than \$250 and 68 percent have received loans of less than \$500; 51 percent of the loans have been for recoverable goods and 49 percent for nonrecoverable goods; 37 percent have been for the livestock, and 14 percent for real estate and other recoverable goods. The average age of the heads of the families is 39.1 years, as compared with 46.2 years for all rural farm male heads in the same States. The average number of persons in these families is 5.1, as compared with 4.4 for all rural farm families in the same States.

The standard loan program may be characterized then as a program of making supervised loans based upon sound farm and home management plans with the hope that, through systematic farm and home planning, more equitable leasing systems, and credit given at low rates of interest when most needed for agricultural production, farm families in the low-income and destitute categories can be placed in a

position where they will become self supporting and independent individual family groups. As fast as this goal can be realized it is expected that the families will turn to private and other public agencies for their credit and no longer be dependent upon emergency agencies.

The Grant Program

The second phase of the program of the Rural Rehabilitation Division is concerned with the making of emergency grants to needy farm families. This program started in November 1935, following orders issued by the President, and was designed to care for farm families in need of emergency assistance, who for some reason or another were unable to secure assistance from any other source. According to regulations set up by the Division no family was to receive a grant unless it was decreed to be a potential rehabilitation case by the voluntary county advisory committees.

As the program developed there was considerable deviation from this established policy. Grants were made to (1) potential rehabilitation cases for whom standard farm plans could not be approved in time to meet emergency needs, (2) rehabilitation standard loan clients who were in need of assistance to meet emergencies not planned for in the farm and home plans,

(3) families who needed assistance for only a short time because of some catastrophe and who were soon able once more to go their independent way and, (4) to families who never could be considered rehabilitation clients because of their economic or health situation but who, because they gained the greater portion of their livelihood from agriculture, were the responsibility of the Resettlement Administration and who would have been the objects of much suffering without some public aid.

To carry on this work, \$18,037,854 was made available to the several States, the largest recipients of the funds being the Great Plains drought States. It is estimated that approximately 173,230 clients received this type of emergency assistance. The clients received an average of about \$18 per month during the winter months. Beginning in April 1936 both the size and number of grants decreased materially because of (1) lack of funds, (2) decreased needs, and (3) the advent of the feed and seed program.

Special Loan Program

The Feed and Seed Loan Program is the third major activity of the Rural Rehabilitation Division. This program was officially started on April 29, 1936, on



Five miles outside of Phoenix, Arizona, a small loan from the Resettlement Administration has helped start a chicken farm which has made this couple self-dependent.

which date an Administration order was issued setting forth the rules and regulations under which such emergency rehabilitation loans were to be made.

Feed and seed loans have been, for a number of years, a function of one of the sections of the Farm Credit Administration. For the program during the 1935-36 fiscal year, \$30,000,000 from former appropriations was made available to the Farm Credit Administration for this activity. Shortly after the work started, it became evident that \$30,000,000 was not a sufficient amount to care for all the farmers who applied for small loans in order to put in their crops. The Resettlement Administration was asked to contribute, and did contribute \$7,000,000 toward this work which was to be handled by the Farm Credit Administration. However, pressure was exerted on the Resettlement Administration to care for the clients which it had on its rolls, either as grant clients, as standard Rural Rehabilitation clients, or as old Corporation loan cases. The Farm Credit Administration agreed to make loans available only to old Corporation cases who had not received grants from the Resettlement Administration since December 31, 1935. All farmers who had an application pending with the Resettlement Administration, or had received a grant since December 31, 1935, or who were on the rolls of the Resettlement Administration as a standard rehabilitation case, were excluded from the benefits of the Farm Credit Administration program. Even with the liberalizing of the rules and regulations which were necessary to make the limited amount of funds available to the largest number of families, it became evident that there were still a large number of farm families who were in need of crop production loans and for whom no provision had been made. The President then allotted \$2,000,000 to the Resettlement Administration to carry on an emergency feed and seed loan program.

All farmers were excluded from the program who were eligible for emergency crop loans from the Farm Credit Administration. The loans were to be made for the purpose of summer fallowing, the production and harvesting of crops, feed for livestock and necessary supplies, and were to be limited to the immediate actual cash needs of the recipients. Maximum loans of \$200 were permitted under the order, but in no case should the average loan in a given State exceed \$100. In practically every instance, the work was carried on in the State with the existing staff.

The accompanying table shows the States in which this program has been operating since May 1, and indicates the amount allotted to each State for the purpose of emergency rehabilitation loans. It will be observed that the progress has been considerably slower than was expected at the time the funds were made available to the Resettlement Administration. The primary reason for the slowness of operation is the lateness of the season when the money was made

available. Except for the northern tier of counties in the State of North Dakota, practically all crops were, or should have been, in the ground by May 1, when the order became effective. Because of this, it is not anticipated that all of the funds made available will be used.

Moneys allotted for feed and crop loans as of June 30, by States

Region II:	Allotment
Minnesota.....	\$175, 000
Wisconsin.....	140, 000
Region VI:	
Arkansas.....	40, 000
Louisiana.....	20, 000
Mississippi.....	40, 000
Region VII:	
Kansas.....	100, 000
Nebraska.....	80, 000
North Dakota.....	450, 000
South Dakota.....	450, 000
Region X:	
Colorado.....	45, 000
Montana.....	50, 000
Wyoming.....	20, 000
Region XII:	
Kansas.....	70, 000
Colorado.....	90, 000
New Mexico.....	35, 000
Oklahoma.....	35, 000
Texas.....	20, 000
Total.....	1, 860, 000

Despite the slowness of operation, the allocation of these funds has had a definite beneficial effect upon the Resettlement Administration in that it has reduced the pressure from many sources. Subsequent to the allocation of these funds, very few requests for additional loans came from farmers in the various States. In making funds available to the grant clients of the Resettlement Administration, it was possible to reduce the amounts needed for grants and still make it possible for those who had been receiving only enough money necessary for a bare subsistence to put a crop in the ground and thus have some hope of rehabilitating themselves through the coming cropping season. These factors have justified in every way the emergency loan program.

Farm Debt Adjustment

The fourth major activity of the Rural Rehabilitation Division includes the Farm Debt Adjustment program which was originally instituted in October 1933 at the request of the President. The purpose of the program was to provide a means of bringing distressed farm debtors and their creditors together to discuss their mutual problems and arrive at adjustments which would prevent foreclosure, bankruptcy, and destitution. The necessity for this action arose out of a crisis in agricultural credit. The situation was aggravated by drought and dust storms. Thousands of farmers found

themselves hopelessly entangled in financial difficulties. The number of farm foreclosures mounted rapidly. Several attempted sheriffs' farm foreclosure sales met with organized resistance. The Farm Debt Adjustment program was one of several steps taken to meet this situation.

This work is largely carried on through the influence, advice, and assistance of voluntary State and county farm debt adjustment committees. These committees are appointed by the governors of the various States, and serve without pay. No charge is made for any farm debt adjustment service rendered. Distressed farm debtors may apply for debt adjustment aid in every State of the Union. There are at present 47 State committees composed of 475 members and 2,864 county committees (out of 3,073 counties in the United States) having 12,519 members.

From the beginning of the program until September 1, 1935, the work was sponsored by the Farm Credit Administration. In many States it was carried on in cooperation with the various State emergency relief administrations which supplied full time supervisory personnel and funds to cover committee expenses. The Resettlement Administration assumed responsibility for the program as of September 1, 1935, and, since that time, has provided funds, which at least partially reimbursed committeemen for their out-of-pocket expenses incurred while engaged in farm debt adjustment work.

The Administration further encourages and assists the voluntary committees through a skeleton force of full time employees stationed throughout the country. A Farm Debt Adjustment Section has been established in the Rural Rehabilitation Division. In each region there is a regional farm debt adjustment chief who is responsible to the regional director. In each State, with the exception of a few of the smaller and less populous States, there is a State farm debt adjustment supervisor and one or more district farm debt adjustment supervisors who are responsible to the State rural rehabilitation director. The number and classification of farm debt adjustment personnel and the cost to the Administration of carrying on the farm debt adjustment work is summarized in the accompanying table.

Personnel employed and estimated administrative costs of Farm Debt Adjustment activities

1. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

A. Full-time personnel—Designation:	Number of Positions
1. Chief (Washington)-----	1
2. Assistant chief (Washington)-----	1
3. Regional F. D. A. chiefs-----	11
4. Assistant regional F. D. A. chiefs-----	7
5. State F. D. A. supervisors-----	42
6. District F. D. A. supervisors-----	125
7. Clerical (Washington)-----	3
8. Clerical (field)-----	64
Total-----	254

B. Voluntary personnel—Designation:	Number of Positions
1. State F. D. A. committeemen-----	495
2. County F. D. A. committeemen-----	12, 519
Total-----	13, 014
C. Grand total, personnel-----	13, 268

II. ESTIMATED ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

1. Aggregate annual salaries full time personnel----	\$506, 080
2. Estimated annual travel expenses of full time personnel-----	362, 948
3. Estimated annual expenses of State F. D. A. committeemen-----	55, 380
4. Estimated annual expenses of County F. D. A. committeemen-----	494, 476
5. Estimated annual procurements (supplies, communications, equipment, printing, postage for F. D. A. committees, etc.)-----	208, 404
Total estimated annual cost-----	1, 602, 288

In addition, the Rural Rehabilitation supervisors (who are primarily engaged in handling the loans and supervising the farm operations of Rural Rehabilitation clients) participate actively in the debt adjustment program. It has been found that some realignment of debt is necessary in the case of many applicants for Rural Rehabilitation loans before such loans can be granted with reasonable hope of actually rehabilitating the applicant. The Rural Rehabilitation supervisor is responsible for making such adjustment. Very often he is successful in closing the case unaided. In more difficult cases he calls upon the local farm debt adjustment committee or district farm debt adjustment supervisor.

The results obtained through the Farm Debt Adjustment program have exceeded original expectations. It was not thought probable in the beginning that creditors could be induced, through committees of arbitration, to grant concessions on a large scale which they would not otherwise grant to their debtors. However, it was soon discovered that creditors responded much more readily to the advice and recommendations of a voluntary committee of impartial citizens than they did to the requests of their debtors.

With reference to the work of the voluntary farm-debt adjustment committees, it may be said that they are deserving of the highest commendation. As indicated previously, the men composing these bodies are appointed by the governors of the various States. They are, therefore, of various political faiths and hold conflicting views on the solutions to economic problems. Despite these facts, they have cooperated to the fullest extent in achieving the objectives of the program.

The heaviest case load has been found in the Southeastern and Middle Western States, including Oklahoma and Texas. The least distressed areas have been located in the far Western and Rocky Mountain States. The greatest debt reductions are noticed in those areas where land values rose to high levels immediately



Children of a mid-western farmer who have been living on a sub-standard level until their parents were helped by the Resettlement Administration.

preceding the depression. This is especially noticeable in the Great Lakes Region (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) and in California. The lowest debt reduction is detected in the Southern States, where land values were low and farm operators, on the average, much poorer than in other parts of the country. The industrial Northeastern States, including New England, have made comparatively less progress than other regions in farm debt adjustment work.

As of June 30, 1936, the total amount of money encumbered to carry on farm debt adjustment activities from September 1, 1935, amounted to \$1,100,611. This is equivalent to approximately 1 percent of the amount of indebtedness involved in cases adjusted over the same period.

From September 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, there were 33,906 cases of debt reduction directly resulting from the work of the farm debt adjustment committees. A total of \$102,103,451 in prior indebtedness was reduced by \$25,861,936 or 25.3 percent.

Cooperative Loans

Loans for community and cooperative services are in early stages of active accomplishment. It is evi-

dent that, before a cooperative association of clients could be formed in a community or county, it was necessary to know who would be rehabilitation clients. Further, it was necessary that there be a sufficient number of clients to warrant group cooperation. After a large number of farmers had been accepted as loan clients, the cooperative work began to develop naturally and effectively.

There are two categories of cooperative loans: cooperative loans to individuals and cooperative loans to associations. Cooperative loans to individuals are of three types: (a) Loans for the purpose of buying a sire, large machinery, or for other purposes, and for the use of such goods in the service of the individual farm and home or those of neighboring clients and others; (b) loans to each of several neighboring clients and low-income families who pool their funds to purchase jointly sires, machinery, or other goods or services; and (c) loans to individual clients and low-income farmers for the procurement of membership, stock, or other participation rights in a local cooperative association so clients may enjoy its benefits.

The following are some of the types of cooperative enterprises now actively being developed in the field: Terracing, lime production and distribution, com-

munity centers providing a wide variety of services, livestock marketing, canning, roadside markets, sugar refining, sawmill, fertilizer mixer, consumers' cooperatives, water systems for livestock and culinary purposes, cotton gin, coal mining, rodent control, restoration of land from thistle and quack grass, handicrafts, and creameries. It appears that loans to individuals to participate in health or medical associations will also be much in demand. Through such associations, physicians may be employed on a salary basis to care for the health of Rural Rehabilitation clients.

Indications in the field are that the variety of purposes of loans will widen and that the 388 applications so far approved are merely a small forerunner of the hundreds to follow. Field estimates show that a total of more than 1,200 applications had been submitted by June 30.

The second major category of cooperative loans is of two types; (a) Loans to associations already existing and (b) loans to associations to be organized. To date 22 loans to associations, organized, have been approved for a total of \$433,027.

Potentially there is a widespread demand for Resettlement Administration loans to associations. However, in order to administer this aid for the best interests of clients, low-income families, and the country as a whole, it has become necessary to recognize numerous

safeguards which tend to retard development and hold up approval. In the first place, in order that these loans may serve Rural Rehabilitation clients and low-income families, it is essential that a substantial proportion of the association's membership consist of these two groups. In the second place, the articles of incorporation and bylaws of many associations applying do not meet the requirements of the Resettlement Administration and must therefore be revised by vote of the members. In the third place, many applying associations are in financial difficulties, frequently because of a lack of business volume or because of poor management; and the fact that an applying association is in financial difficulty calls for a most careful investigation and analysis. Fourthly, it is essential that an applying association is unable to borrow from other sources. Lastly, successful organization of new associations depends upon the development of a particular mental attitude of prospective members and a oneness of purpose on the part of all persons participating. This requires a gradual educational process and cannot be unduly hurried.

Management of Rural Rehabilitation Corporations

The sixth phase of activity of the Rural Rehabilitation Division is the control and management of the State rural rehabilitation corporations. Subsequent to



The son of a Resettlement Administration client in South Dakota feeding poultry which was originally paid for through a rehabilitation loan.

the ruling of the Comptroller General that corporations could not be utilized as the agency for the handling of funds under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, it became apparent that the management and control of the corporations must be vested in the Resettlement Administration if duplication of effort was to be avoided. Motivated by a desire to prevent duplication, the Resettlement Administration asked the boards of directors of the various State rural rehabilitation corporations to pass resolutions agreeing to an eventual transfer of assets and an immediate transfer of control to the Resettlement Administration. Legal complications, largely centering around the financial responsibility of the boards of directors for the corporations, prevented rapid progress in this direction. During July, 1935, 23 States passed such resolutions, and as late as March, 1936, 2 States, Arkansas and Maine, passed the necessary agreements vesting control of corporations in the Resettlement Administration. The States of New York, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oregon still retain control of the corporations apart from the Resettlement Administration.

Control of the corporations may have been vested in the Resettlement Administration, but the eventual transfer of assets has consumed a great amount of time and effort on the part of the Administration. To date, the assets of only two corporations have been transferred and there is little indication that the assets of the remaining corporations will be transferred in the near future. Before such transfers can be consummated, it is necessary to make a complete audit of the corporation books and to fix legal responsibility on the part of corporation and Resettlement Administration officials. Poor records of clients' accounts, fluctuating and inaccurate inventories, the variety of inventories ranging from pea seed to quinine, from fence posts to uncounted heads of cattle on the range, agreements to repay in work and agreements to repay in kind all complicate the procedure necessary to carry the work forward.

In order to control and manage the corporation, a simple organization was developed. A corporation trust officer with a small clerical staff was appointed on the Washington staff. Responsible to him, through the regional director, is a Corporation custodian in each regional office. The State directors share a joint responsibility with the State finance managers in disbursing Corporation funds, an authority granted from the Washington office. Despite this small staff, it should not be assumed that the work of handling the corporations is a small matter. As of June 30, 1936, the corporations under the control of the Resettlement Administration had assets totalling \$69,362,365, of which \$44,075,627 represented loans to clients, the responsibility for collection of which rests with the Rural Rehabilitation personnel in the field.

Despite the difficulties encountered in the administration of the affairs of the corporations, the fact that their management was vested in the Resettlement Administration has been a means of solving many problems. During the early stages of development of the work in the Resettlement Administration, many field employees were unable to secure expeditious action on appointments and travel vouchers. Corporation cash balances were used to advance salary and travel to unpaid personnel. All of these advances were secured by a note drawn in favor of the Corporation, and an agreement on the part of the employees to turn over to the Corporation any moneys received for salary and expenses from the Resettlement Administration until the notes given were taken up.

Again, in many States the corporations had agreed to extend monthly subsistence allowances to their clients who, under the terms of the resolutions adopted, became the responsibility of the Resettlement Administration. In the first three months of the 1935-36 fiscal year, Federal funds were not readily available to all of the States, and the auditing of many of the clients' accounts, necessary before transfer could be consummated, was delayed. In both instances many clients would have suffered dire hardships had not the Corporation funds been utilized in making payments to them. Records are not complete showing the extent of this work, but it is estimated that about 4½ million dollars of Corporation funds were advanced to clients by Resettlement Administration personnel.

In April 1936 it became evident that the funds available from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 were not sufficient to meet the demand for emergency loans in a number of States. In other instances, State directors had unwittingly overencumbered available funds, and in others had assumed that more Resettlement Administration funds would be forthcoming. In all of these instances, Corporation funds were released for the purpose of making new standard loans to deserving farm families, and thus much of the pressure that had been exerted on the Resettlement Administration for more funds subsided.

Adjustments in Administration of Rehabilitation Program

From the point of view of organization, the program inherited from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was too decentralized to be entirely efficient. It was, as we have seen, a program in which the various State corporations had almost complete autonomy in the organization of policy and procedure. Instead of a unified program, the Resettlement Administration inherited, in reality, about 46 different programs. This lack of uniformity is best attested by the difficulties encountered in attempting to complete audits of the corporations. The fact that one year after the

Resettlement Administration received control of many of the Corporations, a number of audits still remain to be completed is directly attributable to the condition of the records and the diverse manner in which Corporation programs were conceived.

The absence of uniformity implies local autonomy, and with autonomy comes independence of thought and action. Such independent thought and action had become so deeply embedded in the minds of many State officials that when the Resettlement Administration attempted a centralized program many local adjustments were necessary.

Personnel replacement by the Resettlement Administration was necessary because a number of people in various States working on the Rehabilitation program were not equipped by training or experience for the work at hand.

The above may be termed inherited difficulties. They are unlike, but no less important, than many of the developmental difficulties under the Resettlement Administration. Perhaps, the first difficulty of the program under the Resettlement Administration may be said to rest in the fact that during the first five months of its operation there was no undivided administrative attention given to the program. The union of the Rural Rehabilitation activities with the Rural Re-

settlement activities was impractical. It was recognized and corrected by the Administration at a sufficiently early date to permit the program to go forward. The separation of the programs came at a time when certain agricultural areas were just beginning to need their usual seasonal credit facilities.

Personnel problems have been a source of hindrance, particularly in the early stages of the organization when appointment and classification actions had to lag because of the volume of work necessary to get the entire organization functioning properly. Similarly, there have been hitches in clearing expense vouchers for field personnel and in getting complete data and reports as rapidly as desired.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

A. *Extension Service*—Throughout the entire organization of the Rural Rehabilitation Division—Federal, State, and local—the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has cooperated in many ways. Personnel has been loaned or given outright release in order that it might serve the program. Office space, for both State and local offices, has frequently been provided for Rural Rehabilitation. More important is the expert counsel furnished the Division with reference to policy and farm and home management practices. By the presence of extension leaders on the staff of the Washington office, the appointment of some Extension personnel to the position of director in both regional and State offices, the



By pooling their resources, these members of a self-help cooperative in California are able to produce, sell, and buy to best advantage. A loan to them was considered a good investment by the Resettlement Administration.

service of county agricultural agents on county advisory committees, and by numerous other means, this counsel has been felt as a steadying influence upon the Division.

B. *Farm Credit Administration.*—The character of work carried on by the Rural Rehabilitation Division and the Farm Credit Administration made for frequent and important contacts. The Farm Debt Adjustment work requires and receives the closest cooperation of the Farm Credit Administration in the refinancing of farm families, in the composition of their indebtedness, and in assisting in the development of plans whereby many foreclosures are prevented. The Feed and Seed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration has made every effort to cooperate with the Division in the spending of limited emergency allotments to the largest number of farm families possible and thus assisted in lessening the impact of the pressure applied for emergency assistance. Members of the Division have found the administrative staff of the Farm Credit Administration always willing to give technical advice with reference to loan policy.

C. *The Veterans' Administration.*—The Veteran's Administration has been in frequent conferences with the members of the Division seeking to find a solution to the problem of placing deserving veterans in a position where they might receive assistance under the Rural Rehabilitation program. Its officers have exhibited the finest spirit of cooperation.

D. *The United States Department of the Treasury.*—No established department of the Government has evidenced better cooperation in the face of many difficulties than has the Department of the Treasury. In emergencies, it has expanded its State staffs in the disbursing offices and has frequently worked its personnel on night as well as day shifts in order to disburse funds. Not infrequently, the Treasury officials have suggested simple technics in the matter of filling out prescribed Treasury forms which greatly facilitated the functioning of the program. By this cooperation, much time has been saved, and deserving farm families who requested funds have been aided when they most needed the assistance.

LAND UTILIZATION

L. C. GRAY
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR





Land in Ohio which has failed to yield a decent living to families attempting to cultivate it, and is now being converted by the Government to forestation. The Resettlement Administration has set out to purchase approximately 9,500,000 acres of sub-marginal land for conversion to proper uses.

LAND UTILIZATION

IN the Division of Land Utilization, formed in May 1935 there have been brought together two significant developments in recent national land policy. The first of these is the prosecution of an extensive program of public-land acquisition, in order to convert areas of poor farm land, idle and waste land, to productive use as forests, wildlife areas, recreation lands, and grazing districts. The second of the two developments is the execution of a comprehensive program of national land use planning, to determine first, the nature of land-use problems in the United States, and, second, how they may best be solved.

These two activities have constituted the work of the Division of Land Utilization during the year 1935-36.

The program of purchasing poor lands, that could be improved for nonagricultural uses, was initiated during 1934 under the joint sponsorship of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In May 1935 the entire personnel of the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and of the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was transferred to the newly formed Division of Land Utilization of the Resettlement Administration.

When the land program was taken over by the Resettlement Administration in May 1935 options were held in the field on 6,242,656 acres of land while the Government had accepted options on 2,471,668 acres. Of this area, 178,755 acres had been purchased at an average cost of \$7.75 per acre.

Land purchase activities have been carried forward under the Resettlement Administration to the point that options are held on more than 9,365,617 acres, while options have been closed committing the Government to the purchase of 8,962,169 acres. Title has actually been acquired to 1,744,342 acres (June 30, 1936) at a price of \$7,796,410, or an average of \$4.47 per acre.

In the meantime, a second phase of the land program has been inaugurated. This is the development work, whereby the purchased areas are being converted from present conditions of misuse to some valuable public purpose.

Development work on the land projects was initiated in November 1935 when the Works Progress Administration made available \$15,000,000 from the \$40,361,676 which the President had previously allotted to this activity. A maximum of 57,751 men, mostly from relief rolls or from the rehabilitation clients of the Resettlement Administration, were employed on 135

projects during April 1936. It was expected that during May and June approximately 55,000 men (May, 55,902; June, 52,367) would be continued in these jobs.

On May 15, 1936, a total of 1,533 individual activities were being executed on the land development projects. This included 209 activities providing for forest development, 209 involving map work and surveys, 191 for transportation improvement, and 190 providing for the construction of buildings. Other jobs in this program involve the building of dams, the improvement of wildlife cover and protection, and the obliterating of old farmsteads of no further value.

The Division of Land Utilization exercises direct supervision, through the regional offices, over 95 of the land development projects. Technical supervision over 46 recreational land development projects is entrusted to the National Park Service, which operates as a cooperating agency under the general direction of the Resettlement Administration.

Coincident with its work of purchasing and developing 9,500,000 acres of poor land, the Division of Land Utilization has been carrying out a program of land use planning. The Land Use Planning Section of the Division has its early origins in the Division of Land Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, some 15 years ago. The Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration developed a land use planning staff in 1934, and Dr. L. C. Gray, Chief of the Section, also was appointed Director of the Land Use Section of the National Resources Board, which, with the cooperation and assistance of various other agencies, prepared the report of the Land Committee of the Board.

Upon the establishment of the Resettlement Administration, the planning staff of the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the regional and State land planning consultants of the National Resources Board, were transferred to the new organization, furnishing the nucleus of the Land Use Planning Section.

During the past year, the major task of the Land Use Planning Section has been to provide technical services in connection with other phases of the Resettlement Administration's program. Much time has been devoted to the examination of areas proposed for purchase by the Administration, either for retirement from agriculture or for development as resettlement farms. The Washington staff has made analyses of the effects upon local public finance of 11 land purchase projects and of 4 large suburban resettlement projects, while similar work is being initiated for several rural

resettlement projects. Reports have been made likewise on irrigation and drainage problems encountered in rural Resettlement projects.

At the same time, work on a coordinated national land use planning program has been started under the Resettlement Administration. Through the regional and State personnel, surveys are being made of present land use conditions and current trends. Particular emphasis has been laid upon the public finance aspects of land use.

On the basis of this information, which is still in process of refinement, positive recommendations have been drawn up as to the location of areas where it appears desirable to effect certain changes in the use of land in order to correct present economic and social maladjustments. Among the changes proposed are: a change from crop farming to ranching or forestry; a change in size of holdings; and the encouragement of new or closer agricultural settlement.

In connection with this work, the Land Use Planning Section is also undertaking certain specialized research in such fields as farm tenancy and foreign land policies. The Section also issues a monthly review of developments in land policy, known as the Land Policy Circular.

Need for a Land Use Program

A generation ago, public interest in conservation gave rise to the reservation from the public domain of our national forests and national parks, and the setting aside of certain areas as wildlife refuges. In the course of time, also, provision was made for the acquisition of privately owned lands for these purposes. Various States have taken similar action. The Land Use program of the Resettlement Administration, however, is the first to aim at correcting the conditions that have resulted from years of unguided and frequently unintelligent methods of land use, rather than at acquiring land for some special public purpose such as forestry or wildlife conservation.

What are these conditions which the unwise use of land has created? They are the results of unwise settlement of poor land, of exhaustion of soils through erosion and the lack of proper rotation and refertilization, and of the destruction of forest, grass, and mineral resources through uncontrolled exploitation. These processes have reflected themselves in three major aspects. Physically, they have brought about the devastation and depletion of millions of acres of land. Socially, they have produced poverty, malnutrition, and inadequate and unsanitary housing in rural areas. Finally, in the economic sense, they have created problems of tax delinquency, relief, and excessive public subsidies for roads and schools in areas where families are trying to use land for purposes that nature will not tolerate.

Whereas earlier conservation movements were concerned primarily with unoccupied land, the growing

concern with land-use problems during recent years has laid emphasis upon the unwise use of land that is occupied, especially by farmers. Certain areas of productive farm land are being subjected to unenlightened methods of use that are responsible for serious soil erosion and exhaustion. There are also many thousands of farmers living on land that is virtually incapable of producing an adequate livelihood through crop farming. Careful estimates of our Land Use Planning Section indicate that the number of families so situated ranges from 600,000 to 650,000, and that the aggregate area of the farms they occupy is more than 100,000,000 acres.

Our past land policy was based largely upon the tacit belief that, so long as land was made readily available, farm families would automatically put the land to a use that would be beneficial, not only to themselves, but to the Nation at large. We have learned from sad experience that this assumption is largely fallacious. Many farmers, even including experienced farmers, are not in a position to judge the quality and suitability of land, especially in new areas; and this inability has frequently been aggravated by the pressure of many real estate agencies which have employed either misrepresentation or insidious suggestion to dispose of lands that are not adapted by nature to support an adequate farm economy.

Through its homestead laws, the Federal Government has itself contributed to the misdirection of would-be farmers. The homestead system was allowed to apply to areas wholly unsuitable for arable farming; and in the selection of homesteads farmers were left free to make serious mistakes in the selection of land. As a result, millions of acres of land entirely unadapted to arable farming have been occupied. Not only has this caused grave disadvantage and disturbance of the established range industries in such areas, but also, through the breaking up of soils covered with protective grasses and the gradual elimination of the humus content, it has subjected the land to the devastating influences of wind erosion, the tragic consequences of which are now so apparent.

The process of individualistic selection and occupancy of farms, moreover, has frequently been carried on without regard to the relation of the resulting pattern of occupancy to the cost to the Government of providing for schools, roads, and other public services. In consequence, in many areas these costs are unduly high because of the sporadic distribution of the population.

In three counties of one State included in one of the project areas where the Resettlement Administration is purchasing unproductive farmland, it has been estimated that more than \$7,000,000 has been expended in public and private relief to farmers and dependent communities. By far the great majority of the farms in this area are on land that has been proved by expe-

rience to be incapable of producing successful crops under normal conditions. The need for relief expenditures, therefore, may be expected to continue unless an extensive readjustment in the use of land is effected. Many other situations of a similar nature have been uncovered through land use surveys, and in some parts of the United States county governments have been threatened with bankruptcy because of the excessive costs of public services as related to the inadequate tax returns in areas of unproductive farmland.

The tendency to mistakes and maladjustments, in the initial selection of lands for agricultural occupancy, is further aggravated by changes which have occurred since the initial occupancy took place. In many parts of the country water or wind erosion has rendered hopelessly inferior areas originally well adapted to farming. The extent of erosion in these areas is shown by the fact that on the principal projects in the Land Use Adjustment program, approximately seven-eighths of the cultivated acreage was characterized by serious erosion conditions. In other areas the exhaustion of forest and mineral resources and the shutting down of timber operations, sawmills, and mines have similarly removed an important source of livelihood for families partly dependent on farming.

Economic conditions in such communities have become progressively worse because of the extensive tax delinquency on cut-over lands and abandoned farm lands, which throws a greater burden for the maintenance of public expenditure on the better lands within the community. The prevalence of tax delinquency in such areas is indicated by the fact that over half of the lands being acquired in the land purchase program have been tax delinquent for at least 2 years.

Necessarily, in such areas, a large proportion of the families have wholly inadequate incomes. In the case of more than 13,000 of the families living on the lands being acquired in the Land Use program, the average gross income per family in 1934 was only \$289, including \$72 obtained from relief and other "outside" payments, while their average net income amounted to only \$88. Forty-seven percent of the families have had direct relief, and in addition there has developed an extensive dependence on various other forms of public subsidy, including seed and feed loans (some of which will never be repaid), rehabilitation loans and grants, etc.

Broadly speaking, the objective of the Land Utilization program is to promote a better use of land resources which will eliminate the pathological conditions described. Through the land-use planning activities, there are charted the basic, long-term readjustments which seem most desirable in relation to the ends desired. This phase of the work covers every possible means of affecting methods of land use, purchase, regulation through zoning ordinances, encouragement of proper use through revised taxation laws, protection

of prospective farmers from fraudulent land promotions, improvement of systems of land tenure, and others.

The Land Purchase program represents a more immediate phase of the work, in that it aims to secure direct results in improving the use of approximately 9,500,000 acres through Government control. One of the important objectives of these projects is to help families make the transition from a hopelessly unfavorable environment to one offering promise of an adequate livelihood.

It is not always necessary to remove from a given area all of the families now resident therein. Not all of the farmlands in a given area are uniformly inferior. Thus, in the area of serious wind erosion that has popularly but inappropriately become known as the "Dust Bowl," there are lands of heavy soil texture which can be cultivated permanently without serious erosion. Unfortunately, such lands are frequently covered up by the blowing of sand and soil from the lighter lands which should have remained in grass. If such lighter lands can be retired from cultivation and gradually provided with a protective covering of range grasses, the destructive process may be stopped, and such lands may ultimately serve to supplement the pasture resources of those who continue to cultivate the heavier soils.

In other areas, the amount of cultivable land now available is not sufficient for the number of families residing therein. If some of the families can be helped to move to other locations and the remaining farm units made sufficiently ample to support an adequate standard of living, economic prosperity can be established on a firm foundation. In still other areas, the development of a constructive program for the use of timber lands will provide partial employment for a considerable number of farmers. In former range areas, where the need is for the elimination of farmers who have unfortunately become scattered throughout the range territory to their own detriment and that of the stockmen, the retirement of such farm units will leave the range industry in an improved condition and will contribute materially to range conservation.

In the development of the policy of retiring unsuitable farms from occupancy, it has been found necessary in the main to purchase not only such farm units but some of the intervening forests and range lands, partly to block up areas that may be efficiently administered and partly to prevent the creation of new submarginal farms on these intervening lands. To the extent that zoning or other forms of controlled land use are gradually developed by the various States, the program of retiring inferior farm lands can be restricted more nearly to the acquisition of occupied farms.

Inasmuch as industrial unemployment continues to be large and opportunities for nonagricultural work are limited, it appears necessary to supplement the program of land retirement by providing for the resettlement

ment or rehabilitation of some of the families whose lands are acquired. This appears to be requisite for about one-third of the families living on the lands which we are now purchasing. Others can be rehabilitated in their present locations through supplementary employment in the development and maintenance of the lands being acquired, while a larger proportion have plans for reestablishing themselves on their own initiative.

An important incidental consequence of the program is the reduction of the area devoted to commercial agricultural production. It is impracticable, of course, to purchase merely the arable lands in farms. Farms must be purchased as a whole. Therefore, even if the program were confined merely to the acquisition of operated farms, a considerable area of the land acquired would consist of woodland and waste areas, as well as of land in crops and pasture. The proportion of the farm area to woodland or waste land is comparatively high in the wooded sections of the United States where there are extensive areas of submarginal land. Nevertheless, of the total area being acquired in the Land Use adjustment projects, approximately 16 percent is crop land and approximately two-thirds of the total area is either crop or pasture land.

One of the important objectives of the Land Utilization program is the correction of the pattern of land use in areas of scattered occupancy, in order to reduce the burden for the maintenance of schools and roads. To a considerable extent, also, the program is contributing

to the stabilization of local fiscal conditions by reason of the purchase of lands which are either tax delinquent or potentially tax delinquent, and the effecting of improvements in methods of land use which may later provide a broader financial basis for the support of local governmental services.

While the broad objectives of agricultural readjustment and the improvement of social conditions have been paramount, the program has also been aimed at demonstrating better methods of land use as authorized by a resolution passed July 18, 1934, by the Special Board for Public Works, which made the initial allotment for the program. Under this broad objective, while not losing sight of the problems of agricultural and social adjustment and the conservation of land resources, some lands are being acquired incidentally for certain other special purposes. One of these purposes is to provide a more ample supply of lands for Indian tribes who are in the position of having insufficient lands to maintain an adequate economic life. Thirty-one projects, involving the acquisition of 1,260,039 acres at a cost of \$3,665,207, are designed to promote this objective, as well as other objectives.

Thirty-two projects, which call for the acquisition of 738,389 acres at a cost of \$5,665,282, are designed for the establishment of migratory waterfowl refuges.

Forty-six projects, comprising a total of 428,429 acres at a cost of \$4,439,813, have been set up for the purpose of providing recreational facilities in connection with the other phases of adjustment in land use. These



Land utilization in the Great Plains area. Relief labor constructing a stock water dam.

projects are mostly in the vicinity of large centers of population, principally for the benefit of low-income families who are not able to travel long distances in search of outdoor recreation.

The remaining 99 projects have been developed primarily for the purpose of agricultural and social readjustment outlined above, and comprise 6,874,113 acres to be acquired at a cost of \$27,371,988. Projects of this character located in wooded regions will be devoted to a number of uses such as reforestation, game and fish production and conservation, and recreation. Still other projects are aimed at the consolidation, development, and improvement of the range for livestock.

Inasmuch as the funds allotted for the acquisition of lands in the various classes of projects have been made available from acts passed for relief purposes, the provision of relief has been a primary objective. This has taken two forms: first, assisting families to escape from situations where the necessity for relief is chronic, and second, the provision of work relief in the form of various methods of developing and improving the lands being acquired. This development and improvement have resulted, as already mentioned, in the employment of approximately 55,000 men.

Legal Authority and Financial Provisions

The program of Land Use adjustment and conservation is being carried out under the broad provisions of the several Emergency Relief acts, particularly the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, Emergency Appropriation Act (drought relief), fiscal year 1935, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Public Resolution No. 11. During the year 1934 under the first two acts a total of \$78,390,000 was allotted either by the Special Board for Public Works or by Executive order. An extensive program of 276 projects, calling for the acquisition of about 20,000,000 acres of land, was formulated under these allotments. The exigencies of the relief program, however, necessitated the rescission of \$50,000,000. At the time of such withdrawal, approximately 10,000,000 acres in the various projects had been optioned. On August 5, 1935, however, an additional allotment of \$20,000,000 became available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Public Resolution No. 11. This made a net total of \$48,390,000 available for the acquisition of land under the program of Land Use adjustment and conservation. Since the program had been formulated on a scale requiring nearly double the amount of funds that ultimately became available, it was necessary to effect a substantial readjustment in the scope of the program. An effort was made, so far as possible, to effect this readjustment through the curtailment of the size of projects rather than by dropping projects where substantial progress had been made toward land acqui-

sition and planning. It was necessary, however, to reduce the number of projects to 208, mainly by the elimination of projects where little progress had yet been made.

In November 1935 there was allotted by Executive order the sum of \$40,361,676 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Public Resolution No. 11, for the purpose of giving employment to relief workers through the carrying out of the plans for development of the lands being purchased. Shortly thereafter this amount was reduced by a rescission amounting to a total of \$25,761,276, leaving a total of a little less than \$15,000,000 for the purpose of development work. The rescission was made in order to meet the emergency requirements of the Works Progress Administration, but with the understanding that, as required, additional funds would be made available. Under this understanding, an additional \$3,000,000 was made available early in April 1936 to supplement the funds being employed in land development. It is understood that additional funds as required will be made available to maintain the number of relief workers employed in the program of Land Use adjustment and conservation at 55,000 until July 1, 1936. The net amount allotted as of June 30, 1936, was \$22,012,527. The total amount needed for the purpose of developing the lands being acquired in the above-mentioned projects is not less than the total amount allotted by the President for this purpose, namely \$40,361,676.

Methods and Procedure

The initial step in the selection of an area for a project is the definition of a so-called problem area—that is, an area in which the various pathological conditions of land use prevail to a sufficient extent to make it desirable to locate a project within the area as a substantial beginning toward adjustment. The defining of such problem areas is one of the functions of the Land Use Planning Section, the activities of which have been previously referred to. One or more Land Use planning specialists attached to the staffs of the regional offices have been located at the agricultural experiment station in each of the States and have cooperated closely with such experiment stations, as well as with State planning boards, State conservation commissions, and other agencies concerned with land, in the formulation of land use adjustment plans for the various parts of the country.

Each of the projects of the Land Use adjustment and conservation program is under the immediate direction of a project manager, who in turn reports to the regional office of the Resettlement Administration.

Project areas are carefully investigated, before decision on the development of the project is made, to determine the present economic status of the occupants

on the land, the condition of the soil and native vegetation, including forest resources, the need of the land for public purposes, and the possibilities of making it serve a higher public purpose by acquisition and development. Consideration is given to the general economic condition of agriculture and of the sources of employment in the area, and attention is given to the need for unemployment relief. The attitude of local public opinion is consulted in order to determine whether it would be favorable to the development of such a project, and the attitude of various State official agencies toward the project is also ascertained.

After it is decided to establish a project, the boundaries thereof are carefully defined. The next step is to secure proposals to sell land within the purchase area. The solicitors of the proposals are well instructed as to the probable values of the various properties, and will not take proposals if they are found to be too much in excess of the general level of value previously ascertained to be fair for the type of land involved. After a sufficient number of proposals have been obtained to insure that the project can be carried to completion, the individual tracts within the purchase area are appraised by expert appraisers; and the owners are then asked to sign a formal offer to sell land to the United States on the basis of the appraised values. Except in very special cases, options are not accepted if the option price is in excess of the appraised price.

The next step is to examine the title and determine whether it is sufficiently clear to permit the transfer of the land to the United States in fee simple. This process has been found to require a considerable amount of time, a fact which has not been fully appreciated nor understood by a large proportion of those persons who have given options to their land. Unfortunately, a great many such persons have assumed that, shortly after an option has been given, they may expect to receive a check in payment for their land.

There are many reasons why such a result cannot be achieved in a short period of time. The Federal Government has never before undertaken to acquire so large an amount of land in so short a period of time, and the huge volume of work involved has placed an unusual burden on the various administrative agencies which are connected with the process of land acquisition, several of which are outside the Resettlement Administration. The Department of Justice must ultimately be satisfied that the title is free from defects. The Comptroller General must be satisfied, not only that authority at law exists in the acquisition of each tract, but that the purpose of the project and the modes of expenditures thereon, as well as the various reservations which may have been stipulated in each transaction, not only are legally justified but also are consonant with the purposes of each project and the interests of the United States therein.

On some of these points there have ensued considerable periods of delay, during which payment for numerous tracts of land have been held up, pending supplying of such information as would fully satisfy the Comptroller General. Another source of delay in the acquisition of title to land arises from the fact that land titles, in many parts of the United States, are subject to a great many defects which can be eliminated only by painstaking collection of necessary "curative" material.

Every effort is being made to facilitate the process of clearing titles and making payment for land. In the meantime, some degree of compensation for the unavoidable delays has been supplied through furnishing employment to persons whose options for the sale of land have been accepted by the Resettlement Administration.

After a project has been established and the process of land appraisal and optioning is well under way, work begins on the detailed planning for the ultimate development and use of the land. Maps are carefully prepared showing the development and use to be made of different parts of the project area.

Virtually all of the 208 projects in the program of Land Use adjustment and conservation are being developed with a view to administration by other agencies, Federal or State. Thirty-two migratory waterfowl projects will be administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. The lands acquired partially with reference to utilization by Indians will be, in the main, placed under the direction of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. A considerable number of the multiple-purpose projects are located adjacent to or near national forests, and properly should be administered by the Forest Service. Most of the remaining projects not located near lands now administered by existing Federal agencies are being planned with reference to administration by responsible official agencies of the States, such as commissions of conservation, park commissions, State forestry departments, et cetera. A few projects will lend themselves to administration by State experiment stations in order to provide nearby facilities for study and experimentation in forestry, wildlife management or pasture improvement and management. In many cases, such lands will probably be leased only to the States, and title will be retained by the Federal Government, the custody thereto being assumed by some existing Federal agency.

Summary

The program of Land Use adjustment is the most extensive one yet undertaken by the Federal Government for the acquisition of lands now in private ownership. It is the only program motivated primarily by the aim of employing public land acquisition as a

means of implementing a comprehensive program of land use planning in the interests of the general welfare. It includes the most comprehensive provision for wildlife conservation that has ever before been made by the Nation; and it will afford, for the first time, a well-planned system of recreational areas so located and of such character that they may serve to a maximum degree the principal centers of population, particularly those classes of the urban population which are not in a position to travel far to enjoy opportunities for outdoor recreation. The program embodies an extensive process of reforestation, which will supplement materially the programs of the Federal Forest Service and the States. It is checking or preventing erosion of millions of acres, and providing methods of land use which will conserve soil resources. The program is allowing many thousands of families to escape from locations where it is impossible to maintain a decent standard of living, and it is bringing relief to many thousands of other families by providing employment in the development of the lands being acquired.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

1. *National Resources Board.*—Each of the Land Use adjustment and conservation projects of the Resettlement Administration has been planned with reference to the solution of problems arising in major or minor Land Use problem areas as determined by the Resettlement Administration, working in conjunction with the Division of Land Economics of the United

States Department of Agriculture and the National Resources Board. These cooperative efforts have served to establish a background for the land acquisition and developmental programs of the Resettlement Administration.

2. *Land Policy Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture.*—The Land Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and the Forest Service, has been provided with a digest of the general project plans to determine whether or not such projects would conflict with, or in any sense duplicate, other Federal land use and land acquisition projects. Likewise, the Land Utilization Division has reviewed each of the projects of the other agencies represented on the Land Policy Committee, to ascertain whether projects sponsored by those agencies duplicate or conflict with projects of the Resettlement Administration. The system established for clearing projects of these agencies with each other gives assurance that the limited funds made available for the programs of the various agencies will not be expended in efforts that are of a duplicating nature.

3. *Bureau of Biological Survey.*—Thirty-two Land Use adjustment and conservation projects have been established specifically in cooperation with the Bureau of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. For the most part, these projects have been established under the auspices of the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Generally speaking, funds of the Resettlement Administration used for these projects have been expended mainly for the purchase of land, the developmental work on these projects being carried on with funds of the Biological Survey. In addition to the cooperation involved in the purchase of land for these 32 projects, all of which involve the conservation of waterfowl, the Resettlement Administration and the Biological Survey are cooperating in rodent control problems, particularly in the Western States.



Protecting land from wind erosion. Leveling and terracing the soil near Liberal, Kansas, to prevent further destruction by dust storms.

4. *National Park Service.*—The Resettlement Administration has cooperated with the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior in the establishment of 46 park service recreational projects. Funds for the purchase of land for these projects have been furnished by the Resettlement Administration; and the Works Progress Administration, through the Resettlement Administration, has supplied the funds involved in carrying on a program of development work on these projects. Many of the agricultural projects of the Resettlement Administration also involve recreational features. The recreational program of the Resettlement Administration has been so planned as to contribute to, coordinate with, and round out the recreational program of the National Park Service, insofar as it has been possible to do so with the limited funds available.

5. *Bureau of Indian Affairs.*—The Resettlement Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have cooperated in the acquisition of land for 31 Indian projects, involving the acquisition of 1,260,039 acres at a total cost of \$3,665,207. In acquiring these lands, field representatives of the Resettlement Administration have cooperated fully with field representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a similar manner, this cooperation has been extended to those activities carried on in Washington.

6. *War Department.*—Several projects of the Resettlement Administration have been planned for the use of the War Department in connection with National Guard camps. Three illustrations of projects of this character are the Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the Pine Camp, New York, and the Plattsburg, New York, projects. In the northeast Georgia upland game-conservation project, cooperation with the War Department has taken a somewhat different turn, in that certain lands which have been acquired for general land utilization purposes are to be used as maneuver grounds for the Georgia National

Guard, as well as to be used under the general supervision of the War Department.

7. *United States Forest Service.*—Numerous projects of the Resettlement Administration were established, in part, for the purpose of blocking in and rounding out national forest purchase units. Wherever projects of this character have been established, the Resettlement Administration has cooperated with the Forest Service in the establishment of appraisal prices and acquisition procedures that were in line with the procedures and practices of the Forest Service. Cooperation with the Forest Service has been extended to include the furnishing of seedling stock for use on lands acquired by the Resettlement Administration, and it has been proposed to use surplus game stock on national forest lands to supply the needs of certain Resettlement Administration projects. In carrying out the program of acquisition and planning for future administration, the Resettlement Administration has frequently used personnel temporarily transferred from the Forest Service. Furthermore, the Resettlement Administration has enjoyed the informal cooperation of the Forest Service in connection with the many minor forest problems arising from day to day. The Forest Service has also cooperated in special studies of forest resources in relation to general land use planning.

8. *Soil Conservation Service.*—The Soil Conservation Service and the Resettlement Administration have been cooperating particularly with reference to a supply of forest planting stock. This form of cooperation has been undertaken specifically on the Sandhills, North Carolina Project, LA-NC 3, on the Sandhills, South Carolina Project, LA-SC 4; and, under a general agreement, the Soil Conservation Service and the Resettlement Administration propose to extend this form of cooperation throughout regions IV and V. Active cooperation with the Soil



(Photo by Soil Conservation Service)

Soil Conservation. A demonstration of terracing in hilly country to prevent wind and water erosion.

Conservation Service has also been maintained in assembling data for land use planning studies.

9. *Division of Grazing.*—The Resettlement Administration is now in the process of working out cooperative relationships with the Division of Grazing of the Department of the Interior, with reference to the administration of those lands acquired by the Resettlement Administration which lie within grazing districts established by the Division of Grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act.

10. *Department of the Interior.*—In addition to cooperating with the Department of the Interior in connection with the establishment of projects of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in grazing problems of the Division of Grazing, the Resettlement Administration hopes to cooperate with the Department of the Interior in the development of Public Domain lands lying within, contiguous to, or adjacent to, projects of the Resettlement Administration. Recent conferences have been held for the purpose of formulating a working arrangement for effecting a program of developmental work on these lands. In our project areas, it is desirable that plans for the development of the Public Domain lands be coordinated with the development of the newly acquired Resettlement Administration lands.

11. *State or local agencies or groups.*—Each of the 208 projects established by the Resettlement Administration has been undertaken with the aid, or under the sponsorship of, one or more

State land use agencies. Cooperation has been particularly advantageous with the land grant colleges of agriculture, the State agricultural experiment stations, the State planning boards, State land use consultants, and the various State boards of conservation, forestry, game, etc. Land use planning specialists, in the Land Use Planning Section, have been located at the State agricultural experiment stations. Active joint participation in State land use planning activities has been conducted in 36 States. Close cooperation has also been maintained with the State agricultural extension services, State planning boards, forestry commissions, etc., in carrying out land use planning studies.

12. *Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*—The Land Use Planning Section has maintained close contact with the Division of Land Economics, the work of which approaches that of the Land Use Planning Section. This Agency joins in the publication of the Land Policy Circular.

13. *Works Progress Administration.*—Funds allocated by the President for development of land use projects were turned over to the Works Progress Administration to be released by that Agency in accordance with policies governing the work relief program. The Works Progress Administration has, therefore, laid down the rules for the employment of labor on land development projects, allocated money for the work, and, through its State and local offices, has assigned a large part of the labor required on these projects.

RURAL RESETTLEMENT

C. C. TAYLOR
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

W. E. PACKARD
DIRECTOR





Resettled. Father and son working on their part-time farm at the Granger Homesteads in Iowa, where many miners and their families have been helped to resettle themselves by the Resettlement Administration.

RURAL RESETTLEMENT

ON June 15, 1935, the Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Resettlement was organized as a part of the Resettlement Administration. Under the direction of Dr. Carl C. Taylor, the Division took over the services of the Division of Rural Rehabilitation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the rural resettlement activity of the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Department of the Interior. The dual responsibility of the Division during the first 6 months of operation involved the reorganization and administration of between 2,500 and 3,000 district and county offices, employing 10,000 or more employees, and dealing with some 500,000 rural families on relief.

On December 1, 1935, the responsibilities of the Division of Rural Resettlement were divided, the rural rehabilitation work being placed under a separate organization, leaving the Rural Resettlement Division responsible for rural resettlement only.

The function of the Resettlement Division is to aid in a program of rehabilitation and adjustment within the industry of agriculture. Fifty per cent of the cultivated land within the United States produces 90 per cent of the farm production. Two-thirds of the farm units are in a low-income group. In 1929, 915,541 farmers in the United States had gross incomes of less than \$400. There were over 3,581,411 tenants and sharecroppers in the United States in 1929. The gross income of a large proportion of this group is so meager as to have little effect on the commercial life of the Nation. The rural towns that must depend upon the production of surrounding areas are, in turn, affected directly by the maladjustment of the farm population. This low-income group is the group with which the Resettlement Administration is directly concerned.

The resettlement activity is a necessary complement to the land-utilization program. Where lands are purchased, the families occupying those lands must resettle in other areas. In many cases the equity secured from the sale of submarginal lands is not sufficient to enable the family to become reestablished without help from the Resettlement Administration. Without this help, they would tend to drift back to other submarginal areas, because in these areas they can find some place to exist without capital.

The figures in the following table are of interest as a background of information. The average farm income in the United States is shown to be \$1,285 per year. The plight of the submarginal portion of agri-

cultural producers is made evident by comparing their low income, approximately one-sixth of the total receiving less than \$400, to this average.

Number of farms, farm acreage, crop values—United States and regions

United States population, total.....	122, 775, 046
Rural population.....	53, 820, 223
Percent of rural to total population.....	43. 8
Percent of total land area of the United States represented by all land in farms.....	51. 8

	Number of farms	Total percent, United States	Value of all crops	Total percent, United States	Average crop value per farm	Average crop value per acre
United States, total.....	6, 288, 648	-----	\$8,077,812,320	-----	\$1, 285	\$22. 32
Regions:						
New England.....	124, 925	1. 99	172, 323, 628	2. 1	1, 379	47. 18
Middle Atlantic.....	357, 603	5. 69	447, 175, 949	5. 5	1, 250	31. 04
East North Central.....	966, 502	15. 37	1, 221, 416, 606	15. 1	1, 264	21. 15
West North Central.....	1, 112, 755	17. 69	1, 941, 456, 459	24. 0	1, 745	13. 92
South Atlantic.....	1, 058, 468	16. 83	1, 005, 860, 472	12. 5	950	36. 06
East South Central.....	1, 062, 214	16. 89	840, 021, 468	10. 4	791	33. 38
West South Central.....	1, 103, 134	17. 54	1, 221, 092, 650	15. 1	1, 107	21. 42
Mountain.....	241, 314	3. 84	456, 795, 935	5. 7	1, 893	19. 50
Pacific.....	261, 733	4. 16	771, 669, 153	9. 6	2, 948	58. 70

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. Agriculture, volume IV, pp. 39, 41, 712.

Resettlement: Need for Good Land

The primary object of resettlement activity is to give people an opportunity to move from poor land to good land and to establish themselves on farms where soil conditions are suitable and where there is sufficient acreage to yield a satisfactory gross income.

The selection of good land is a first essential in the Resettlement program. Much of the difficulty in agriculture has risen from the fact that poor lands have been used for crop production. These lands contribute to surplus although they produce little buying power for the farm operator. If a settler is to have a good standard of living, he must start on good soil. All information available on soil resources is examined in the selection of farms, and the soil experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture and of the colleges of agriculture are consulted regarding soil problems arising in proposed Resettlement areas.

Size of Farms

The second essential to successful resettlement is the establishment of farms of sufficient size to enable the operator to secure a gross income large enough to support his family decently. The size of the farm, of course, varies, depending upon the productive quality

of the land, the rainfall, and the type of farming to be carried out. In the Red River Valley in North Dakota the average size of the unit is estimated at 160 acres. In areas where truck production predominates, farm units are as low as 20 acres.

The establishment of a "two-mule farm" as contrasted with a "one-mule" farm necessarily limits the number of people that can be accommodated. For this reason, it is sometimes advisable to plan small farms which will provide subsistence and a little cash for a minimum of necessities. Some farms of this type are being established as trials in comparison with the larger farm units.

Home Production

In all cases the farm plan calls for the production of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and dairy products to supply all of the family needs. Also, in each case provision is made for the canning of fruits and vegetables and for the preservation of meats, usually through cold storage, so that the family may enjoy a wide variety of diet throughout the year and can at the same time reduce the cash expenditure for food products consumed. It is estimated that the products of this kind will have a value of from \$200 to \$300 per year. It will mean, however, much more adequate living standards and will, in part, mean the release of some cash, formerly used for the purchase of food products, for other uses.

Buildings

Adequate buildings are provided. This includes residences, barns, and outbuildings. The barns and outbuildings are designed by the architectural unit after the farm-management unit has analyzed the farm operations and has prepared a statement showing the number of animals and the tonnage of various crops to be housed.

The farmhouses are so designed as to provide maximum utility at as low cost as possible, and sufficient architectural design to make the houses attractive and pleasing. Native materials are used wherever possible. This includes adobe in the Southwest, and native stone in areas where such stone is available.

Modern Conveniences

In the majority of cases the houses are provided with inside toilets, baths, sinks, and stationary washstands. This necessitates provision for a water supply. In some areas the addition of these facilities represents a departure from general practice, but in other areas it conforms to what is already generally adopted. The inclusion of these conveniences will tend to increase the desire of young people raised on farms to remain there rather than to go to cities for the conveniences and comforts which are available. In areas where

hookworm is prevalent, the use of sanitary toilets is obviously imperative, and the use conforms wholly with the recommendations of health authorities.

In addition to providing comfort for the farm family, the inclusion of these conveniences creates an important outlet for an increased production of these materials. In the Resettlement program approximately \$1,000,000 will be used in the purchase of paint, \$1,500,000 in the purchase of plumbing supplies, and \$18,000,000 in the purchase of other building materials.

If the Resettlement program demonstrates that farmers established on good farms of sufficient size and under supervision can pay for these conveniences, it will represent a significant step forward for both agriculture and industry. There is perhaps no field within the United States in which there is greater opportunity for expansion along these lines than there is in this rural sphere.

Supervision

The standards that have been set depend for success upon adequate supervision. The farmer comes in contact with so many factors that it is impossible for him to meet all requirements. There is no more reason why a farmer should be expected to succeed without helpful advice than that a worker in an automobile factory should operate without guidance. The experience of banks and insurance companies is adequate proof that supervision is not only necessary but profitable. Without supervision, a large number of the Resettlement projects might fail, and a portion of the money invested in them might be lost. With supervision, the aims of the Resettlement program can be made a reality. The availability of expert advice, therefore, is stressed as a vital part of the program.

Cooperative Services

In all projects provision is made for cooperative effort. This is done not wholly for the purpose of stimulating cooperation for cooperation's sake, but definitely for the purpose of increasing the income of a large number of producers by diverting into their hands the returns to ownership and control.

Community stores are provided for cooperative buying. Settlers are urged to join existing successful cooperative marketing associations. They are helped in the construction of cooperative processing plants. These undertakings include a wide variety of activities, such as cotton gins, warehouses, creameries, sirup plants, hay driers, cold-storage facilities, potato-curing plants, and the like.

Utility services, including water supply, electricity, and sewage disposal, are organized as cooperative community enterprises wherever possible. It is found that by grouping farmsteads into small communities, with farm land surrounding the community center, utility

service can be provided at a greatly reduced investment, and can be operated with less trouble and at a lower cost. It is obvious that the care of an electric motor, gas engine or windmill, and a pump, is a task which can be easily neglected at the sacrifice of service and frequently of the value of the investment. Where a central water supply can be developed and running water supplied to the farm homes, the advantages are apparent. The cost of service and repairs is greatly reduced in the community type of organization.

Community Production

The trend toward industrialization in agriculture has created major social and economic problems which must be met if the farming areas are to maintain the social and economic values which have always been attached to rural living. Shipper-growers are rapidly gaining control over fresh-fruit and vegetable production. Processors are gaining control over many major agricultural industries supplying raw materials for their use. The sugarcane and sugarbeet industries, the dairy industry, and the production of fruits and vegetables for canning are examples in point. Banks and insurance companies have become owners of large tracts which are being operated as corporate units with hired management.

All of these tend to develop employer-labor difficulties and surplus income problems. Strikes and violence have accompanied this trend toward industrialization. In California, 57 per cent of those who make their living in agriculture are laborers. Their gross incomes range between \$250 and \$450 per year. This situation presents social and economic problems which have serious implications.

It would be both impossible and unwise to stem the tide toward mechanization. An effort must be made so to organize agricultural production that the advantages of mechanization and mass production in agriculture can be secured without losing the social values which have always been associated with rural living, and, also, to avoid the difficulties which arise from employer-labor and surplus income problems.

Resettlement and Farm Population

The Resettlement program is often misunderstood. It does not mean that more people will be engaged in agriculture. Neither does it mean that the total production will be increased in proportion to the number of families that will be resettled. Most of the future settlers will be people moved from land-utilization areas or from poor land where profitable production is impossible. These people have been producers, although the volume which they produced was not large. They are to be moved in part to land now owned by people of retiring age. In this case, the Resettlement

activity does not mean an increase in the number of farms. In other cases, large landholdings, which are now producing crops, will be purchased and subdivided; those who were formerly tenants will become owners or will become tenants under conditions which will provide adequate security of tenure. In cases of this kind, more land than formerly will be utilized in these large farms for the production of fruits, vegetables, and dairy products for the consumption of those living on the land. This increased production is absorbed wholly by the increased consumption of the farm families themselves.

Of the total land included in the Resettlement program, only 7 percent represents land that must be cleared or otherwise developed as new acreage. The program is essentially a readjustment of people within the industry rather than an increase in the total number of farm operators. It represents a subdivision of large holdings rather than an actual increase in acreage.

Standards and Criteria

One of the functions of the Resettlement Division is to develop standards and criteria for Resettlement projects. Certain cataloging of items has been made as a start toward the development of more adequate criteria. This part of the work will receive immediate attention, as the preliminary investigations have advanced sufficiently at present to permit a crystallization of factors in their relation to the needs of the program.

Progress to Date

During the past year, 497 suggestions for projects have been received by the Resettlement Division. Two hundred and sixty-four definite proposals for Resettlement projects were prepared in regional offices and sent to the Resettlement Division for approval. One hundred and ninety-three of these proposals were approved by this division and marked for further study. If these proposals were all carried out as offered, they would provide homes for 24,000 families on 1,365,000 acres at a cost of \$95,000,000.

Ninety-three final plans for Resettlement projects have been prepared in regional offices and forwarded to Washington for approval. These include 19 projects taken over from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and 2 projects from Subsistence Homesteads. The balance of 72 projects were initiated by the regional offices.

Sixty-four final plans have been approved, and 29 are being analyzed and will be ready for final approval. If all of the projects are carried through as planned, they will provide homes for about 55,000 people on 664,530 acres located in 35 States and costing a total of \$72,777,815.

Classification of Projects

The Resettlement projects can be divided into five different classes. In 36 projects, resettlement will be an infiltration process where individual farms are purchased from the Federal Land Bank, from those who wish to retire from farming, and others. These lands will then be improved and either sold or leased to farmers who are being removed from land utilization areas where they have been struggling for existence on lands unsuited for agricultural development. These infiltration projects are located largely in the New England and Middle Western States where the farm-unit pattern is pretty well set and where it is difficult to secure large areas in solid blocks.

In 15 projects the infiltration method will be modified to the extent that the farms being purchased will be grouped quite definitely in or around existing rural communities. In these cases the needs for the communities are being carefully studied, and arrangements will be made whereby the families being settled in the communities by the Resettlement Administration will cooperate with the resident population in the development of cooperative and community enterprises where such development is needed.

Thirty-five projects will be of the community type, where the Resettlement Administration owns all of the land. In these cases plans are being made not only for the farms but for communities as well. In 30 cases the land will be subdivided according to standard practice and the farm homes will be located on individual tracts. The needs of the communities, including both new settlers and old residents, will be studied, and community facilities provided. The necessary functional cooperative organizations will be devised to

take care of cooperative activity, including buying, marketing, processing, and the supplying of utility service.

In 5 out of the 35 community projects the farmsteads will be grouped around a local center with the farm land surrounding the community areas. In these cases specialized types of agriculture will be followed, and a corporate method of operation will be initiated. These communities are being established for the purpose of working out ways and means for utilizing labor-saving devices and mass production methods in agricultural operation, without jeopardizing rural social standards. The corporate plan of operation will be based on the results of studies of experiments being tried in the United States and in western European countries.

Five projects will provide for garden homes. In three cases the homes will be for industrial workers and in two cases for agricultural workers. One of these projects will be located in California, and will provide 400 garden homes for farm laborers. These homes will be located in groups of from 25 to 40, in order to save on cost of utility service, and will be located in areas where the demand for labor is constant. One hundred farm laborers' homes will be constructed in Arizona, following the same plan as adopted in California. In these cases, various methods will be tried in determining the type of building to be used and in the plan for production of garden truck, dairy and poultry products.

Two garden farms will be provided for industrial workers, one in Northampton County, Pa., and one near Worcester, Miss., as a reconstruction measure following the recent hurricane. In each of these settlements provision will be made for gardens and



Rural Resettlement. A Federal project in Douglas County, Nebraska, where decent homes and fertile fields have been made available to families in the low-income group.

the production of poultry and dairy products for home use.

Three labor camps are being constructed in California to provide minimum requirements for a decent living for itinerant agricultural laborers. These camps will accommodate four to five thousand families during the harvest season, each camp providing space for from two to three hundred families. The camps are designed to provide shower baths, flush toilets, wash-stands, etc., as well as recreational areas, and plots for garden truck. Medical care is also available.

The following tabulation gives the number of units, acreage, and estimated cost of the various types of projects proposed.

Type project	Number	Number of units	Number of acres	Estimated cost
Infiltration.....	36	4, 599	326, 897	\$28, 159, 694
Semicommunity.....	15	1, 135	56, 115	10, 462, 549
Community:				
Standard.....	30	3, 817	223, 309	22, 920, 072
Village.....	5	930	35, 253	6, 512, 270
Garden homes.....	4	698	2, 501	3, 321, 230
Camps.....	3	2, 000	455	1, 402, 000
	93	13, 179	644, 530	72, 777, 815

Farm Tenant Purchase Project

A special farm-tenant section was set up in the Rural Resettlement Division in the latter part of December for the purpose of assisting 1,000 selected farm tenant families in 10 Southern States toward home ownership.

With the aid of the State Extension Services, counties were selected for the project area within each State. These counties were selected on the basis of their being highly developed and containing the best farming lands and having a large percentage of tenancy. An allocation of 4 million dollars was approved by the Administration, based on an average estimated cost per unit of 4 thousand dollars.

With the aid of the county agent, the rural rehabilitation supervisor and the county rural rehabilitation committee, farm tenants of good reputation for integrity and farming ability are nominated, and good, economical, family-size farms selected. White and colored farm tenants are selected on the basis of the local proportion of these two classes. Wherever the farm which a selected client is now occupying is up to the Resettlement standards, an effort is made to purchase that farm for sale to the tenant. A farm-management plan is worked out for the farm and the client, taking into consideration crop rotation and soil conservation. Farms are being selected which show that the average normal rental customarily paid by the tenant to the landowner will pay for the farm over a period of 40 years or less, together with an interest charge of 3 percent. The plan is to lease the farm to the client with the privilege of entering into a purchase contract when the client is in a position to make a cash payment of 15 percent toward the purchase of the farm. Every

farm unit is carefully considered, and plans are made for adding such improvements as may be needed to meet the standard set for other Rural Resettlement farms.

Rapid progress is being made in the farm tenant program. Project areas have been selected in each of these 10 Southern States, and project managers have been appointed. Farms are being appraised, and farm tenants qualified. It has taken time to set the machinery in motion, but the work progresses and the objective of securing the 1,000 units will be completed by June 30, insofar as the land acquisition phase is concerned.

The selected farm tenants have welcomed the program with enthusiasm, and have agreed to cooperate in carrying out the suggested farm management plans. However, most of them have made their lease arrangements with the present owners for this cropping season, and their present arrangements will not be disturbed until the title to the property is vested in the Government. Local citizens and committees have expressed their approval of this farm tenant purchase program. They state that a great deal of good can be accomplished in carrying it out, and they feel that it will rehabilitate and stabilize a worthy class of citizens.

Costs

The cost of projects has created more discussion than any other phase of the Resettlement program, and rightly so, because the future of the program depends in large part upon financial success.

Depressed conditions in agriculture do not form a favorable setting for the development of adequate farm homes. Existing farms can be purchased for less than the cost of developing land and buildings on new farms. In many cases, these farms can be purchased for less than the original cost of the buildings. The present situation, therefore, is subsidized by those who have developed farms in the past and are willing to sell them at less than cost. The development of new farms must meet this subsidized situation if adequate housing is to be provided.

The factor which makes Resettlement possible is the low interest rate which is granted to settlers on these projects. A farm paying \$4 per acre rental, in addition to taxes and upkeep, can be capitalized at \$66 per acre at 6 percent interest. Theoretically, the same farm can be capitalized at \$133 with 3 percent money, without adding to the interest burden. The lower interest rate offers an opportunity to improve farms without making the interest burden too heavy. The costs must be kept down, but the easy terms give a wider latitude for action than when higher interest rates are charged. Farms on Resettlement projects, therefore, can carry a greater load in capital investment at 3 percent than can be carried by farmers who must pay 5 percent, 6 percent, or 7 percent interest on indebtedness.



No work and no home. Drought refugees from a southwestern State looking for jobs near San Jose Mission, in California.

The granting of a low rate of interest alone would not solve this problem. Supervision is as necessary as a low rate of interest, and must be a part of the Resettlement program if the aims of the Resettlement Administration are to be accomplished.

Supervision does not mean discouragement of individualism or of initiative. On the contrary, it will develop more initiative and more individualism than exist at the present time. A farmer who has \$300 to \$400 a year gross return does not have much independence. He is subservient to landlords and to merchant creditors. The same man under supervision, on a good farm with a low rate of interest, making from \$800 to \$1,200 a year, will feel that he is in a position to establish his independence.

If the total number of farms, not including labor camps, is divided into the total estimated cost, the average cost figure would be about \$6,500 per unit. If the cost of livestock and operating equipment, household furniture, cooperative and community serv-

ice buildings, and management were excluded from the cost, the average cost per farm would be approximately \$5,255. This compares favorably with the average value of \$7,610 for all farms in the United States.

The cost of buildings is the largest single item in the project budgets. A minimum number of barns and out-buildings are constructed to provide protection for livestock, implements, and products. Designs are based upon analyses of the requirements of the farms. These buildings are added in the beginning, because of the loss which would result from a delay in construction.

The cost of houses varies from \$1,000 to \$3,000, with an average cost ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,000. These costs include, in general, the cost of water supply, inside toilets, baths, washstands, and central heating. Houses costing less than \$1,500 do not have these facilities. In the very low-cost projects, running water is provided in the kitchen by the use of a hand pump with small pressure tank.

The cost of utility services represents a small per cent of the total unit cost. These services usually cannot be afforded by farmers in the low-income group with which the Resettlement Administration is particularly concerned, without the aid that is made available. Their income has not been sufficient to pay for electricity; and, therefore, they have not been considered as potential consumers. Upon becoming Resettlement settlers, on the other hand, they have sufficient income to pay for utility service where rates are reasonable. Where power cannot be provided at reasonable rates, utility services are not provided.

Furniture is included as an item in the majority of cases. This is done because of the fact that most of the farmers in the low-income group do not possess adequate furniture. The furniture is being designed specifically for farm homes by the Special Skills Division.

Livestock and operating equipment are included in the total cost figures. Although this money represents loans to the settlers, it should not be included in the cost of the farm where the farm cost is compared with the cost of farms in general.

The cost of management is included as a part of the purchase price of the farm. This cost ranges from \$300 to \$400 per client, and covers the entire period. This is low when compared to commercial rates of \$50 per year for a less comprehensive service. Success is dependent upon adequate funds for management.

The cost of the development of processing plants for cooperative organizations is added as a cost in the budget for the unit. This item, however, is self-liquidating, and should not be considered as a charge against the farm. It does appear, however, in the total budget set aside for the project.

The development of villages on projects represents another cost which should not be charged against

individual farms, but which does appear in the total budget for projects where villages are being developed as a part of the project plans. The village cost should be self-liquidating, and, in the case of schools, should be considered as a public expenditure.

Taxation

The Land Utilization program will definitely reduce the need for taxes for the support of roads and schools in areas where roads and schools must now be maintained at a high cost per family served, and where the return in taxation is negligible. This saving must be deducted from any increase in road construction costs in Resettlement areas.

The transferring of families from Land Utilization areas, or from other areas, to Resettlement projects will not increase the number of pupils of school age to be educated out of State funds.

Roads on projects will be improved by the Resettlement Administration with no cost to the State, although connecting roads from projects to main highways will have to be improved where these roads are now inadequate to serve the newly developed areas. The net effect of the Resettlement program should be a saving in expenditure on roads.

Government land does not pay taxes; but, in order that project lands may bear their share of the tax burden, the Resettlement Administration will pass title covering land and improvements to a local corporation, and will, at the same time, enter into a contract with the corporation whereby the management of the project will remain in the hands of the Resettlement Administration.

Two effects of all new developments are an increase in values, because of increased population, and an increase in total taxation to support local services. The increased values should create sufficient taxable wealth to support the increase in services.

Effect on Local Real Estate Values

Land values in areas where Resettlement projects are located will be increased by the resettlement of families which will be self-supporting in the local communities. The newly settled families will create wealth through efficient production on good land. In many localities, chambers of commerce are actively engaged in attempting to secure Resettlement projects for their areas because of increased wealth and values which will result.

Real estate values are dependent on the volume of business which is carried on within the community. An increase in population on productive land would increase business, and the demand for city services would in turn increase the demand for city property. This increase in demand would result, as it always does, in an increase in local values, particularly those of

town properties. The effect would be entirely positive. There would be nothing that would tend to decrease values. Increased production, better school facilities, improved health conditions, and improved social conditions would all react beneficially on local values.

The Extent to Which Such Projects Have Benefited and Will Benefit Labor

Labor will be benefited in two ways. The construction of buildings and the development of farmsteads will give direct employment to approximately 13,500 laborers for a year. The use of building materials will provide indirect employment for laborers in the production of the material itself.

The increased business activity, stimulated locally by the establishment of successful farms, will increase



Pride in their work. A young farmer and his wife who have been given the chance to relocate themselves on a Federal resettlement project in Texas.

the demand for permanent employment in stores, warehouses, and other local industries.

Family Selection

Tenants or purchasers on Resettlement projects are carefully selected by the family selection unit. The families come in part from Land Utilization areas where lands are being retired from production; in part from Rehabilitation clients; in part from farm tenants; and in part from stranded young people of agricultural background who wish to get started in independent farming.

The increased income which these Resettlement families will have will directly increase their buying power, and will give them more security. The better living conditions, the greater supply of diversified products for consumption, including preserved products for winter use, and the provision for local health service, will materially improve the stability and morale of Resettlement families. In general, the opportunities offered will engender hope and provide relative security as a basis for the future.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Rural Resettlement divisions of the various regional offices are cooperating with local, State, and Federal agencies in the selection and development of Resettlement projects. All project plans must be accompanied by the written approval of State committees before they are presented to the Administrator for approval. These committees are made up of leading authorities in agriculture within the State and usually include the dean of the college of agriculture or his appointed representative.

In each State the regional representatives cooperate with the Farm Credit Administration in the selection and appraisal of land; and where farms owned by the Farm Credit Administration are suitable for resettlement, they are considered for purchase.

Wherever land is located within the boundaries of an irrigation or drainage district, the officers and engineering staff of the district are consulted in the development of plans for resettlement. Five projects have been located within boundaries of

projects operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. In these cases, the Resettlement Division is cooperating with the Reclamation Bureau in the development of these farms.

Colleges of agriculture and both the Agricultural Engineering and Economic Divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture are consulted when special problems arise, and, where necessary and possible, specialists are employed as consultants for special investigations. State planning boards are consulted, and every effort is made to conform to basic plans which these boards may have initiated. This is particularly true where zoning laws have been established.

Plans for the agricultural development of Resettlement projects are in harmony with the program of the Agricultural Conservation Program. It is planned to have the settlers on projects participate in basic agricultural adjustment activities.

Plans for erosion control are being worked out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. In areas where erosion is serious, farmers are moved to farms in areas where agriculture can be carried on successfully. This applies both to wind- and water-erosion areas. The Resettlement Division is working with the special committee appointed to handle the problem of wind erosion in the so-called "Dust Bowl."

Plans for the development of electric service are in harmony with the policies of the Rural Electrification Administration. The Rural Resettlement activity is of special value in the Rural Electrification program. It is evident that people whose total gross income amounts to but a few hundred dollars per year cannot afford to buy electric service. The farms being established by the Resettlement Division, on the other hand, will have sufficient income to enable the settlers to utilize electricity in many ways. The projects, therefore, should serve as nuclei for the extension of the Rural Electrification program.

Plans for road construction are worked out in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads. A consultant has been appointed by this Bureau to work with the Resettlement Division in Washington in all road and highway planning.

Educational problems are referred to county and State authorities; and plans for school construction, location, and equipment are always worked out in cooperation with school boards and other official school agencies.

In addition, plans for health are worked out in cooperation with the State and local health authorities. Sanitary facilities are always made to conform to existing regulations, and every effort is made to promote community health services in cooperation with official agencies.

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT

J. S. LANSILL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR





Greenbelt. Two types of house design and construction on the suburban community project near Berwyn, Maryland.

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT

THE Division of Suburban Resettlement is engaged primarily in the planning and designing of four suburban communities to provide adequate housing for moderate income families (\$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum) at a minimum cost and in a healthful and pleasant semi-rural environment. Each project involves the construction of homes and also the development of a complete community with utilities, stores, and community buildings surrounded by a protective belt of land devoted to recreation and agriculture.

The Suburban program is in reality a program of improved land planning. The United States is familiar with many examples of carefully planned suburban communities for residents of higher incomes. The four projects which the Resettlement Administration is undertaking are charting the course for modern town planning for families with modest incomes. There is great need for these families to escape from city slums, and they have an equal right to the kind of environment which modern technique and intelligent planning make possible.

The four major projects are located in Maryland near Washington, D. C., in New Jersey near Bound Brook,¹ in Ohio near Cincinnati, and in Wisconsin near Milwaukee. They are, respectively, Greenbelt, Greenbrook, Greenhills, and Greendale. In addition to these projects, the Division of Suburban Resettlement has completed 18 projects started by the former Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior, the program of which was transferred to the Resettlement Administration in June 1935.

Organization

The Division of Suburban Resettlement was formed on May 1, 1935. Mr. J. S. Lansill, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, is the Director of the Division. He is assisted by the director's staff, the Research Section, and the project groups.

The functions of the director's staff are to assist the Assistant Administrator in the administration of the Division by keeping him informed of financial commitments for the projects and for the administrative budget; to prepare statistical or other information which the Assistant Administrator may require; and to perform such other duties as may be required to aid in carrying out the program.

The Research Section conducts investigations on housing conditions throughout the United States; advises the Assistant Administrator of localities where low-

rent housing will be desirable, and further advises as to the most advantageous site to be used for a project, when the locality for such a project has been determined.

Each project group performs two major functions, namely, land acquisition and planning. The land acquisition personnel obtains options and appraisals, and expedites the clearance of titles on land for the project. The Planning Section personnel is responsible for the planning of the program as a whole. Each project planning section is divided into four groups. The regional coordinator and a small clerical staff carry out the administrative details of the work, such as controlling personnel, making contact with local government and regional planning officials, and coordinating the activities of the Suburban Division with other divisions of the Resettlement Administration and with other Government agencies. The other three units are of a technical planning nature. The site planners are responsible for the general development and layout of the land selected for improvement. The architects plan the dwellings and nonresidential buildings. The engineers draw up the plans and specifications for utilities, such as roads, storm and sanitary sewerage systems, water-distribution systems, and electrical-distribution systems.

Greenbelt Communities

On September 23, 1935, \$31,000,000 was allocated to the Resettlement Administration for a demonstrational suburban housing program, but this amount was later reduced to \$26,500,000. The purpose of this program was to provide useful employment for relief labor in the construction of communities in suburban areas. It was contemplated that the communities were eventually to be occupied by low-income families now inadequately housed in overcrowded industrial centers.

In order to carry out the purposes of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act and to put men to work, it was necessary to act quickly. Studies had been made of the hundred largest industrial areas in the United States, and, from these, four were selected as desirable locations for demonstrational projects.

After sites accessible to industrial employment were selected, land assemblage was begun. In one area, 10,000 acres were optioned in 28 working days. Similar efficiency and speed were displayed in other sections.

In the meantime, after a thorough canvass of the town planning, architectural, engineering design, and construction fields, a staff of well known technicians

¹ The recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has stopped the work on this project.

was engaged to prepare plans and specifications for the four communities.

On October 12, 1935, ground was broken for the first community, and by December 15, 1935, field work had started on all projects. Work has gone forward so that during July 1936 the first houses will be completed 9 months from the time the first field work started.

When construction reaches its peak during July, August, and September, it is estimated that approximately 16,000 men will be employed. On June 30, more than 6,381 men were at work on projects. Of this number, 4,641 were from the relief rolls.

Each of the four demonstrational towns will provide from 750 to 1,250 low-rental homes for families with modest incomes. A total of 3,750 dwelling units will be constructed. Because of the suspension of the Greenbrook project a total of 3,000 are anticipated at present.

Each demonstration will fulfill the basic requirements of the President for a project under the Emergency Relief-Resettlement Administration-Rural Rehabilitation Act, 1935-37, such as, (1) that there should be a local need for the project; (2) that relief labor should be used; (3) that the project should be useful and of permanent public benefit; and (4) that money given by Congress for national relief eventually should be returned to the United States Treasury.

The four suburban communities are "greenbelt towns," so called because each of them is surrounded by a broad girdle of farm and garden land. This greenbelt serves a double purpose. It prevents overcrowding and the invasion of undesirable building and industrial developments, and it enables each community to be in close touch with agricultural land and to control land needed for future expansion. Part of the greenbelt area will be used by full-time farmers. Other land will be reserved for allotment gardens, where the members of any family may raise fruit and vegetables if they wish to do so. There will also be areas set aside for parks and playgrounds. In the projects near Washington and Cincinnati, part of the greenbelt will be used by Government agencies for demonstrations in forestry and soil conservation.

The towns themselves are being built on a familiar American pattern. In the center of the community will be the town common, traditional in New England and Midwestern villages. Here will be grouped stores, garages, post office, film theater, and other business establishments. Here, too, there will be a community building, serving as a school in the daytime and for adult education and social activities at night.

The greenbelt communities have been designed especially to meet the needs of a modern motor age. To protect it from the danger and annoyance of heavy traffic, each town has been located a safe distance away from all main highways. Underpasses are being built

wherever footpaths cross a busy street, so that residents can walk to shops and schools in perfect safety.

Since these communities will be built in areas free from any existing urban development, the usual gridiron system of streets can be avoided. Considerable savings in roads and utilities can be made by spacing the streets farther apart and by laying them out to follow the natural contours of the land. This system results in unusually large residential blocks, five or six times as large as an ordinary city square. Each one resembles a small park with about 100 dwellings grouped around its borders. Every block has been designed with trees and playgrounds in its center. Buildings have been carefully oriented, so that every home will have a maximum of air, sunshine, and open space. They are being built to meet rigid standards of sanitation, fire prevention, ventilation, durability, and low up-keep costs.

When the construction of each demonstration is completed, the entire property will be conveyed by the Federal Government to a nonprofit corporation or local housing authority. Thereafter, the only function of the Federal Government will be to see that restrictions to preserve the original character of the development are carried out. The corporation or entity will rent the dwellings and not sell them. A municipal government will be set up similar in character to such governments as now exist in the locality. The public services which the community will require, such as educational and others of like character, will be established to coordinate with the local and State governments. Each community will be a tax paying participant in the region.

Selection of Cities

The location of the various projects was based directly upon the results of a careful research study of all factors involved. The following is a brief outline of the research material gathered and examined preliminary to the location of projects.

An attempt was made to locate projects in areas which had reasonable prospects of continued growth in population and employment. It was felt that such areas best justify an expansion of housing accommodations, and that in them there should be the greatest assurance of success.

The economic background of the hundred largest cities in the United States was examined. All comparable economic data available were tabulated for the years 1900 to 1933, inclusive. This included such factors as population growth, persons employed in manufacturing, wages paid out in manufacturing, wholesale sales, retail sales, persons employed in retail industry, and total pay rolls in retail industry.

The composite experience of these 100 cities was used as a background against which to examine the experience of individual cities. A number were thus chosen

for further investigation. In making such choices, those were favored which had shown a regular steady growth without booms and without cyclical slumps greater than the average. Special consideration was given also to those which showed a large proportionate volume of manufacturing, a large number of persons employed in industry in comparison with the size of the city, and good wage levels.

The diversity of industry and occupations was examined. Those cities were preferred that showed a wide diversity, because of the greater economic stability which such diversity promises, and also because of the lesser chance that any subsidy involved in low-rent housing eventually would be turned into a subsidy to low wages.

The cities chosen on these bases were visited by industrial engineers, and an investigation made as to their economic status and future prospects.

The need of housing was also examined in the places visited, and several were rejected because their shortage was less acute by comparison with others.

The outskirts of the various metropolitan areas visited were also examined as to the extent to which subdivision had proceeded beyond the built-up urban districts. Cities were avoided where subdivision had proceeded so far in advance of need that sites available to employment could not be easily assembled.

Finally, the labor policies, the general civic attitude and the standards of local government in various cities were examined. Cities were preferred which had an enlightened labor policy, and where there was reasonable expectation that the Administration would receive cooperation in the development of the program.

Selection of Sites

In areas selected, a careful study was made as to the best locations for sites.

The first criterion was accessibility to employment. Maps were made showing the location of industrial jobs, and, where possible, of commercial jobs. All possible sites were judged in relation to the number of jobs that could be reached from them in given times and at given costs.

The trends in the location of industry were studied in each case. Sites were preferred in the general direction in which industry was expanding, in the expectation that employment would be increasingly accessible to the occupants of the new town.

The trends in the location of residential construction were also studied, and sites were avoided which seemed destined for expensive residential development.

The topography of the various possible sites was examined. Sites were preferred that lent themselves to building purposes, but which at the same time had certain natural attractions, such as gently rolling land, with woods and small creeks which could be developed as parks and recreational areas. The suitability of

soils for gardening and agricultural uses was verified. The accessibility to the site by good roads was checked and also the availability of utilities such as sewers, water, electricity, and gas.

Finally, studies were made as to the probable costs of land per acre. The number of parcels which it would be necessary to purchase in order to acquire a site was determined, and sites were preferred which had relatively small numbers of owners, in order to reduce the difficulties of acquisition.

Greenbelt, Md.

Greenbelt is located 5 miles northeast of the District of Columbia, and just east of the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard. Only 1,000 dwellings will be built at present, although streets and utilities are designed to permit the addition of 2,000 homes in the future. The town will help relieve Washington's acute housing shortage, which has forced rents to a level one-third above the national average.

Just to the north of Greenbelt lies the National Agricultural Research Center, one of the world's greatest farm laboratories. Experts from the Center will carry out demonstrations in forestry and soil conservation in the Greenbelt area. Some of the Center's 400 employees will find homes in Greenbelt. The Resettlement Administration is assisting other Government agencies in planning the future expansion of the Center, in close conjunction with the new town. The entire 12,700 acres included in the Center and the town are being planned as a single unit, to link up with the future growth of population, highways, and utilities in the Washington-Baltimore area.

Washington's increase in national importance justifies the development of a demonstrational community in its vicinity. The population of the city has grown rapidly, especially in the last 15 years. A large proportion of the workers have modest incomes with assurance of steady employment, yet there are no vacancies in dwellings fit for habitation, and families of modest incomes are forced to live in slums and blighted areas, due to lack of suitable quarters and because of high rents.

The site selected is easily accessible to 125,000 Government employees in Washington, and may be reached in 25 minutes by automobile. The topography of the tract is excellent, and affords good building sites and natural park areas. The area was acquired easily and at a reasonable cost.

The town plan has been carefully developed to conform to the Washington-Baltimore regional plan. The residential area lies along a semicircular height of land which surrounds a valley in which there will be an artificial lake. The valley and lake will be used for recreational purposes. The houses are arranged in superblocks with a park strip in the center, toward which the houses face. The community center, shops,



In the shadow of the Capitol. An example of poor housing conditions in Washington, D. C., from which some of the low-income families for Greenbelt may come.

and schools are located so as to be within easy walking distance of all residences.

Greenbelt is being developed in close cooperation with State and county authorities; and relations with the citizens of Prince Georges County have been extremely cordial.

In assembling the town site, options were accepted on 12,392 acres at a total cost of \$1,170,271. The average price was \$94 per acre. Of this acreage, 9,266 acres will be acquired with the funds of agencies other than the Resettlement Administration, at a total cost of \$740,576. A large part of the land eventually will be incorporated in the Research Center.

The total expenditure for dwellings, roads, utilities, community buildings, and the surrounding park and farm land will be \$9,000,000 of Resettlement Administration funds and \$740,576 of funds from other agencies.

As of June 30, 1936, 3,413 men were employed on this project. Of this number, 2,082 were from the relief rolls. Approximately 5,000 men will be given jobs at the peak of employment during July, August, and September. The project has given jobs to all relief workers in Prince Georges County, and has absorbed all of the unemployed transient laborers in Washington. Nearly 1,000 men from the Baltimore relief rolls also have been given jobs on the project.

As of June 30, 1936, foundations have been poured for 360 homes, the walls for 85 homes are completed, and 69 have been roofed. The first buildings will be completed by August 15. All surveys have been finished, and land clearing is 95 percent complete. All roads have been staked out, and construction started on the roads and utilities.

Greenhills, Ohio

Greenhills, located 4½ miles north of Cincinnati, will provide homes for 1,000 families, thus helping to relieve a shortage of houses in the city. The site is located so as to be convenient to employment opportunities. Over 50,000 jobs in industry are located within a half hour's journey.

Favorable economic prospects justify the selection of the Cincinnati area for a suburban project. Economic stability is assured by the great diversity of industry, the city's favorable location, and excellent transportation facilities. Cincinnati has enjoyed a steady and conservative growth, both in population and employment. The proportion of the population engaged in industry is 21 percent greater than the average found in 100 of the largest cities in the country. There has been almost a complete halt in residential construction since 1931, and 214 more dwellings were demolished than built. Housing facilities are inade-

quate for the low-income groups, vacancies have been reduced to almost 1 percent, and rents are rising sharply.

The town site has been laid out in accordance with the Cincinnati regional plan, after conferences with the Planning Commission. Although no highways cut through the town itself, the community has easy access to Cincinnati and to Mill Creek Valley by means of Hamilton Pike and Springdale Road. The town site is bounded on three sides by wooded water courses. The houses, facing on central open spaces, are arranged in large blocks, and community buildings are centrally located so as to be within walking distance of all dwellings.

The site selected is well adapted for a demonstrational community; the topography is excellent, and numerous good building sites and natural park areas are available. It is not in the vicinity of expensive residential developments, it is free from subdivisions, large tracts of land have been acquired at a satisfactory price, and the land is suitable for allotment gardens and general farming.

Spring floods and severe winter weather hindered construction progress. As of June 30, 1936, 145 homes were under construction and foundations had been poured for 35 homes. Work is well under way on the roads and utilities.

On June 30, 1936, 1,397 men were employed on this project. Of this number, 1,097 were from the relief rolls. At the peak of construction, approximately 5,300 workers will be employed.

The land is being acquired at a total cost of \$1,778,028, or an average price of approximately \$300 per acre. The total cost of the project, including farm land and facilities for a 200 percent future expansion, will be \$9,206,273.

Greendale, Wis.

Greendale is located 3 miles southwest of Milwaukee, near the industrial section of the city. At present, 750 dwellings will be built and streets and utilities are designed to permit the addition of 2,000 homes in the future. The town will aid in relieving Milwaukee's housing shortage.

The growth of industrial employment in the Milwaukee areas has been more rapid than the average, while the growth in population has been at the same rate as the 100 largest cities in the country; and the proportion of the population engaged in industry is 60 percent greater than in the average of the 100 largest cities. The great diversity of industry assures relative economic stability. The Milwaukee inspector of buildings estimates that there is a housing shortage of 8,357 units; that dwelling vacancies are rapidly



Greenbelt communities plan to provide recreation and play space which will eliminate conditions that breed play of this sort.

diminishing; that rents are rising; and that present housing facilities are inadequate for low-income groups.

The topography of the 3,511 acres chosen for the site is excellent, with gently rolling terrain which is amply supplied with possibilities for making a natural park area. The tract is bounded on one side by the Milwaukee County park system. Approximately 50,000 jobs are available within 30 minutes' travel time. Three main roads link the community with Milwaukee, Cudahy, and West Allis.

The Greendale planning staff has developed a town plan somewhat different from that of the other three communities. Dwellings are located along cul-de-sac streets, which eliminate traffic hazards from the residential section. An entirely new type of home design, best described as the "chain house", has been developed. This innovation makes possible a better utilization of space, and an exceptional degree of privacy for every family. In accordance with local preference, as determined by a questionnaire, nearly all of the dwellings will be single houses.

As of June 30, 1936, 1,417 men were employed on this project. Of this number, 1,238 were from the relief rolls. At the peak of construction, approximately 5,000 workers will be employed.

This land is being acquired at a total cost of \$1,259,019, or an average price of \$359 per acre. The total expenditure for the entire project will be \$8,027,606.

Last winter the unusually severe weather delayed the construction schedule. At times snow was from 12 to 14 feet deep on the town site, and roads to the project had to be cleared by steam shovel. As of June 30, 1936, 196 homes were under construction and foundations had been poured for 88 homes. Work has been started on the roads and utilities.

Greenbrook, N. J.

The location for the Greenbrook project was to be in the heart of a rapidly growing industrial district, 4½ miles south of Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J. On December 10, 1935, residents of Franklin Township petitioned the United States District Court of New Jersey, in Newark, to restrain the Government from acquiring land and developing this project. At a hearing in the Newark court, the case was dismissed because of lack of jurisdiction, and the attorneys agreed to transfer the case to the District of Columbia. The case was heard by Justice Wheat, District of Columbia Supreme Court, who dismissed the suit. The petitioners then filed an appeal. On January 9, 1936, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia issued a temporary injunction restraining the Resettlement Administration from acquiring land in Bound Brook. Finally, on May 17, 1936, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia handed down a decision declaring the Greenbrook project unconstitutional.

Pending further court developments, the project records are being consolidated and the personnel are being transferred to other projects. The planning is about 50 percent completed, and 78 test pits have been dug and refilled. Approximately 800 workers can be put to work immediately should work on the project be resumed. The anticipated peak employment would be about 4,900.

This community was designed ultimately to accommodate 1,300 families, although only 750 dwellings were being planned for the initial development. The Bound Brook area has been chosen for a suburban development because it is located in front of an advancing wave of urbanism extending southwest from the metropolitan New York-New Jersey district. In spite of the depression, this area has enjoyed a rapid industrial growth, and many new industries have established plants in this vicinity. The diversity of industry and favorable transportation facilities assure relative economic stability. Much of the housing now available for industrial workers is in slums or blighted areas. Many workers in the area are forced to find homes 20 to 30 miles from their jobs. The shortage of adequate low-rent housing in adjacent centers is three or four times greater than the amount of housing planned for the project.

The site selected consists of rolling land with excellent topography for housing and with numerous patches of woodland which are adaptable for park areas. At present, the area is not developed for residential purposes, and land can be acquired easily in large plots. The site is served by five arterial highways, although the community itself would be located at a safe distance from all main roads. Eighteen thousand jobs are available within 15 minutes' travel time, and 50,000 within 35 minutes travel.

It was anticipated that 3,900 acres would be acquired. A total of \$1,400,000 has been allotted for the purchase of land and for land acquisition expenses. The average price would not be more than \$350 per acre. Options were accepted on 1,398 acres at an average price of \$320. The entire project, if completed, will cost \$6,750,000.

Completion of Subsistence Homesteads

The President's Executive Order No. 7041, dated May 15, 1935, transferred all property and personnel of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior, to the Resettlement Administration. On that date, technical personnel from the Division of Suburban Resettlement were assigned to make a thorough study of the Subsistence Homesteads and to make recommendations as to the disposition of the various projects. The Secretary of the Interior had approved 65 projects, some of which were broken down into a number of units, so that actually 78 approved

projects were transferred to the Resettlement Administration. Some of the projects represented merely approved plans, although allotments had been made for them. On other projects, no construction had been started, although funds had been expended for optioning and purchasing land.

By June 15, 1935, the survey of the Subsistence Homestead projects was completed. Conferences had been held between the representatives of the Suburban, Management, and Rural Resettlement Divisions, and a decision was reached as to the transfer of the projects to these divisions. The President's letter of June 15, 1935, approved allocations, totaling \$7,000,000, to complete 32 projects for which land had been acquired and on which some construction work had been initiated. Of these projects, 22 were assigned to the Suburban Division as follows:

Project	Project name and location	Number of units	Allocation	Buildings completed May 15, 1935
SH-AL-2	Palmer Homesteads, Jefferson County, Ala.	60	\$95,065	Percent 20
SH-AL-12	Bankhead Farms (Unit A) Walker County, Ala.	24	42,200	99
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix Homesteads (Unit B) Maricopa County, Ariz.	25	37,490	25
SH-CF-3	San Fernando Homesteads, Los Angeles County, Calif.	40	25,985	10
SH-CF-4	El Monte Homesteads, Los Angeles County, Calif.	100	42,830	60
SH-IN-2	Decatur Homesteads, Adams County, Ind.	48	55,985	100
SH-IO-1	Granger Homesteads, Dallas County, Iowa	50	71,435	25
SH-MN-2	Austin Homesteads, Mower County, Minn.	44	43,210	18
SH-MS-4	McComb Homesteads, Pike County, Miss.	20	30,585	55
SH-MS-5	Magnolia Homesteads, Lauderdale County, Miss.	25	18,785	100
SH-MS-6	Tupelo Homesteads, Lee County, Miss.	25	13,035	100
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg Homesteads, Forrest County, Miss.	24	13,820	100
SH-NJ-1	Jersey Homesteads, Monmouth County, N. J.	200	1,186,300	4
SH-TX-2	Beauxart Gardens, Jefferson County, Tex.	50	51,015	100
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington Gardens, Tarrant County, Tex.	78	93,420	99
SH-TX-4	Houston Gardens, Harris County, Tex.	100	41,495	100
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers Gardens, Live Oak County, Tex.	50	42,365	99
SH-TX-6	Wichita Gardens, Wichita County, Tex.	62	36,255	85
SH-WA-1	Longview Homesteads, Cowlitz County, Wash.	60	38,170	10
SH-AL-15	Tuskegee Homesteads (unit 3) Montgomery County, Ala.			
SH-NY-3	Monroe County Homesteads, Monroe County, N. Y.		835	
SH-SC-2	Greenville Homesteads, Greenville County, S. C.		2,370	

After further consideration, it was decided that the last three projects, for which only the land had been purchased, were unsuited for suburban-type communities. These were transferred to the Special Plans Division for development of plans or liquidation of the land.

The majority of the 19 projects were transferred to the Resettlement Administration with contracts for the construction of buildings, and some other miscellaneous construction contracts.

During August 1935 the following projects were sufficiently completed to be transferred to the Manage-

ment Division for operation, although some minor construction work remained to be done:

	Units
SH-AL-12. Bankhead Farms (unit A)	24
SH-CF-4. El Monte Homesteads	100
SH-IN-2. Decatur Homesteads	48
SH-MN-2. Austin Homesteads	44
SH-MS-4. McComb Homesteads	20
SH-MS-5. Magnolia Homesteads	25
SH-MS-6. Tupelo Homesteads	35
SH-MS-7. Hattiesburgh Homesteads	24
SH-TX-2. Beauxart Gardens	50
SH-TX-4. Houston Gardens	100
SH-TX-6. Wichita Gardens	62

As of December 1935 the following projects had been completed as planned and were ready for transfer to the Management Division:

	Units
SH-AL-2. Palmer Homesteads	60
SH-AZ-2. Phoenix Homesteads	25
SH-CF-3. San Fernando Homesteads	40
SH-IO-1. Granger Homesteads	50
SH-TX-3. Dalworthington Gardens	78
SH-TX-5. Three Rivers Gardens	50
SH-WA-1. Longview Homesteads	60

Prior to May 15, 1935, land had been purchased for Jersey Homesteads, and some remodeling of existing buildings on the property was under way. The Suburban Division completely replanned the project, which was transferred on December 1, 1935, to the Construction Division for completion.

COOPERATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES

The Division of Suburban Resettlement has been greatly assisted by the following agencies, which have given technical advice, laboratory assistance, and information that was a material benefit in developing the program:

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

National Bureau of Standards	Department of Commerce.
United States Patent Office	Do.
National Committee on Wood Utilization	Do.
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	Do.
Forest Products Laboratory	Department of Agriculture.
Bureau of Public Roads	Do.
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering	Do.
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils	Do.
Bureau of Home Economics	Do.
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works	Department of Interior.
Bureau of Reclamation	Do.
Bureau of Mines	Do.
Works Progress Administration	Do.
Procurement	Department of Treasury.
Supervising Architect	Do.
Public Health Service	Do.
Federal Specification Board	Do.
Quartermaster	Department of War.
Bureau of Construction and Repair	Department of Navy.
Bureau of Engineering	Do.
Bureau of Yards and Docks	Do.
Tennessee Valley Authority.	



An example of some of the housing that may be found in any large city. This scene was taken in a section of Milwaukee occupied by industrial workers.



Greendale. A single house of the sort which will be constructed at the suburban community project near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Congressional Library.
Federal Housing Administration.
Home Owners Loan Administration.
Federal Power Commission.
Department of State.
Rural Electrification Administration.

UNIVERSITIES

Texas A. & M. College.
University of Pennsylvania.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
University of California.
University of Illinois.
Ohio State University.
State College of Washington.
Iowa State College.
Purdue University.

GENERAL

American Federation of Labor, through its National Housing Committee.
Labor Housing Conference and its affiliated local committee.
National Public Housing Conference.
Regional and State Planning Commissions and Councils.
State Housing Authorities.
Better Housing Leagues.
County Commissions.
State and County School Boards.
State and County Boards of Health.
Local Labor Bodies.
Pennsylvania State Highway Department.
New York State Highway Department.
New Jersey State Highway Department.
Pierce Foundation.

TECHNICAL SOCIETIES

American City Planning Institute.
American Institute of Architects.
American Society of Civil Engineers.
American Society of Landscape Architects.
American Society of Planning Officials.
National Association of Housing Officials.
American Society for Testing Materials.
American Concrete Institute.
Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

COMMERCIAL TESTING LABORATORIES

Robert W. Hunt.
Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories.
Hallor Testing Laboratories.

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Johns-Manville Corporation.
Aluminum Company of America.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric Co.
Corning Glass Works.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
American Radiator Co.
Koppers Products Co.
Barrett Co.
Armour Institute.
Mellon Institute.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.
Cast Iron Pipe Research Association.
Southern Pine Association.
Western Pine Association.
National Door Manufacturers' Association.
Portland Cement Association.
Gypsum Association.
Anthracite Institute.
Stoker Manufacturers' Association.
Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association.
Eastern Structural Clay Tile Association.
Douglas Fir Plywood Association.
Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.
Northern Pine Association.
Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.
Plywood and Veneer Association.
American Wood Preservers' Association.
National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association.
Copper and Brass Research Association.
American Brick Association.

American Association for Testing Materials.
National Sand and Gravel Association.
National Crushed Stone Association.
National Slag Association.
National Lime Manufacturers' Association.
Underwriters Laboratories.
Asphalt Institute.
Concrete Products Association.
Metal Lath Manufacturers' Association.
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute.
New England Water Works Association.
American Water Works Association.
Face Brick Manufacturers' Association.
Clay Tile Manufacturers' Association.
National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association.
Common Brick Manufacturers' Association.
American Concrete Institute.
Cement Products Association.
Cotton Institute.
National Lead Manufacturers' Association.
National Electric Light Association.
Southern Yellow Pine Association.



Greenhills. An aerial view of a model of the suburban community project under construction near Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIAL PLANS

LEWIS B. WALTON
DIRECTOR





Careful planning requires authentic facts and data which are gathered by a select staff of experienced, technical experts. The man at the drawing board is a draftsman preparing maps of Garrett County Maryland, for the use of the Land Utilization Division.

SPECIAL PLANS

THE Special Plans Division was organized on February 15, 1936, as a staff division reporting directly to the Administrator—

1. To review projects assigned to the Division by the Administrator, and to recommend the action to be taken thereon or the proper disposition thereof.

2. To carry out such recommendations as may be approved by the Administrator in regard to technical planning on these projects.

3. To act as technical consultants to the Economic Development Section of the Management Division on four of the stranded groups projects.

In its direct functions, the Division acts as a technical planning division, without responsibility as to construction or management problems.

Stranded Groups Projects

The stranded groups projects assigned to this Division are:

SH-PA-3. Westmoreland Homesteads.

SH-WV-1. Tygart Valley Homesteads.

SH-WV-2. Arthurdale.

SH-TN-5. Cumberland Homesteads.

These projects were originated by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of Interior, prior to the establishment of the Resettlement Administration.

In the areas from which these stranded workers were taken, industries had originally been established for the purpose of exploiting certain natural resources, and were usually located in remote districts. Conditions of the workers and their families in these areas had long been recognized as becoming increasingly distressing. Due to economic conditions the continued operation of such industries had proved unprofitable. The cessation of operations in these industries resulted in the isolation of the workers from opportunities to sustain themselves. Under these conditions, the workers' families found themselves in a condition of poverty, unable to earn a livelihood and without sufficient funds to remove themselves to other labor markets. These stranded groups were recognized as being most urgently in need of rehabilitation. Early in 1933 it was decided to cease bemoaning existing conditions and to attack the problem with some constructive action.

The projects conceived for the relief of these groups were inaugurated in the nature of an experiment to determine the course of attack. Conclusive proof of their value is evident in that they have pointed out the pitfalls and brought to light the problems which, until

the inauguration of these projects, had been widely recognized and discussed but never concretely acted upon.

These stranded groups projects were assigned to the Division in more or less advanced stages of completion. Obvious errors have been and are being corrected, and further plans are being developed to bring forth a well rounded program and a distinct pattern applicable to the social and economic problems involved in each community.

Westmoreland Homesteads

Located in Westmoreland County, Westmoreland Homesteads is 8 miles south of Greensburg, Pa. There are 245 new homesteads and 7 reconstructed farmhouses. The new homesteads are individual two-story frame houses with basements, on plots averaging 2 acres each. The total acreage is 1,323 acres, some of which is cooperatively farmed. Purchase of additional land for cooperative farming is contemplated. An inter-urban railway provides a means of transportation between Greensburg and the project. Power is furnished by the local electric company. The community has its own water system, the water being obtained from a deep well. Each house has its own septic tank and sewage disposal field.

Homesteaders have been chosen from the destitute of the area, and are principally miners. Of those homesteaders now resident on the project, 40 percent have obtained outside employment, and the remaining 60 percent are employed on construction of the project.

Construction of the 245 homesteads originally planned will be completed by October 15, 1936.

A community building which will also provide educational facilities is being planned, and construction is contemplated in the near future.

Tygart Valley Homesteads

Tygart Valley Homesteads is located in Randolph County, 10 miles south of the city of Elkins, W. Va.; 175 units were contemplated, including 2 reconstructed farmhouses. The new homesteads are individual two-story frame houses with 4, 5, and 6 rooms, on plots averaging about 1½ acres. The houses have no basements and are heated by stoves. The total acreage is 2,531 acres, some of which is cooperatively farmed. The purchase of additional land for community and cooperative purposes is contemplated. Power and light are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. The State highway, along which transportation is available to Beverly and Elkins, runs parallel to the project. The community has its own

water system, the water being obtained from streams feeding into the valley. Each house has its own septic tank and sewage disposal field.

Homesteaders have been chosen from the destitute of the area, who formerly gained their livelihood from the lumbering and mining operations. Practically all of the homesteaders are dependent upon the construction of the project for their livelihood. It is believed that cooperative activities will ultimately provide a large proportion of these families with the means of being self-sustaining. Some of the workers will be employed by the Forest Service. At present, private industry is beginning to initiate mining operations in the valley.

These possibilities, together with what the families are able to raise on their own individual plots, provide an encouraging basis for the future success of the project. In view of these possibilities, it is planned to enlarge the project to 300 homesteads. Twenty-three additional homesteads have been authorized for immediate construction. A building to house cooperative trading activities is now under construction. The drawings are practically complete for a community building which will provide educational facilities.

The existing houses are well constructed. In the additional houses, however, certain changes are being made with a view to minimizing maintenance costs. The new group of houses will be provided with a central sewage disposal system, and water mains extended from the existing plants.

In the enlargement of the project to 300 homesteads, it is anticipated that the 100 additional homesteads will be designed for the use of more permanent materials. A central sewage system for this group of houses is anticipated. Future developments will probably require alterations to an existing quarry and rock crushing plant which at present furnishes materials for the construction of roads and driveways.

Arthurdale

Arthurdale is located in Preston County, 16 miles from Morgantown, W. Va. The planning of this project, since it has been under the control of the Resettlement Administration, has been in the hands of Steward Wagner, architect, of New York City. Mr. Wagner has been employed on a contract basis, and this Division has acted in an advisory and consultory capacity.

One hundred and sixty-five homesteads are contemplated. The first group of 50 homesteads constructed are of the assembled type of house. These houses are prefabricated and are erected upon concrete foundations.

The second group of 75 houses was designed by Mr. Wagner, using cinder concrete block as the exterior building material. These houses have no basements, and are constructed on a concrete mat at ground level.

The third group of 40 houses is now under construction, and are of stone veneer, quarried locally. They have been somewhat altered in design, to avoid monotony of appearance.

The individual houses are placed on plots of ground varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 acres. The total acreage is 1,377 acres, and it is contemplated that additional land will be purchased. Difficulty has been encountered in the purchase of this land because of underlying mineral rights, and cohesive planning has been prevented by the delay in the acquisition of such additional land. A group of community buildings used for educational purposes has been constructed. Power is obtained from the Preston County Power & Light Co. Each house has its individual well for water supply, and its own septic tank and sewage disposal field. Bus service is available to Morgantown.

Homesteaders have been chosen, in the main, from the destitute miners of the Scott's Run mining area, 25 miles distant. In an effort to provide the homesteaders with employment, arrangements were made for the establishment of a small industry, and a building was constructed for this purpose.

Cumberland Homesteads

Cumberland Homesteads is located in Cumberland County, within 2 miles of the city limits of Crossville, Tenn. Three hundred and thirty-four homestead units are contemplated in the present program. The houses are individual, two-story stone houses without basements, on plots averaging 20 acres. The stone used in the construction of these houses is what is known as "Crab Orchard" stone, which is found in abundance locally. The timber used in the framing of the houses is obtained from the clearing of the project, and is cut into lumber at the site by project sawmills. Preponderantly, all materials used in the construction are obtained from the site of the project, and only a very small proportion is purchased outside. The homesteaders build their own homes. The first structure built is a barn in which the homesteaders take up residence until the house is finished. Individual wells supply all water, and each house has its septic tank and sewage disposal field. No electricity is available at present, but it is anticipated that power will be supplied by the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority program.

Homesteaders have been chosen from the destitute of the area who were formerly employed in mining, lumbering, and agriculture. These homesteaders are now dependent upon the construction of the project for their livelihood; but it is believed that, with the larger tracts (20 acres) and the development of cooperative activities, these people can be made self-sustaining.

The project is approximately 60 percent complete. This Division is preparing plans for a community building, trade buildings, and transient facilities.

Other Projects

Other projects assigned to the division are:

- SH-NY-3. Monroe County Homesteads.
- SH-MN-10. Duluth Homesteads.
- SH-IL-7. Southern Illinois Homesteads.
- SH-OH-12. Mahoning Gardens Homesteads.
- SH-VA-10. Newport News Homesteads.
- SH-NC-1. Raleigh Homesteads.
- SH-SC-2. Greenville Homesteads.
- SH-SC-14. La France Homesteads.
- SH-FL-8. Jacksonville Homesteads.
- SH-OK-3. Tulsa County Homesteads.
- SH-CO-5. Denver Homesteads.
- SH-UT-8. Midvale Suburban Homesteads.

These projects in general had also been originated by other agencies, and differed from the stranded-group projects in two respects. First, they had not progressed to any appreciable point from the construction angle—in some instances merely a land acquisition program having been outlined. Second, the projects are located within, or adjacent to, a fixed labor market where crowded and inadequate housing conditions were prevalent.

It is intended that these projects be set up as low-cost housing units on comparatively small plots of land in localities where the housing conditions in the low-income groups have been most distressing, and where the potential homesteaders would have an opportunity to supplement outside earned income by growing their own vegetables.

Monroe County Homesteads

Monroe County Homesteads is located in Monroe County, approximately 2 miles from Rochester, N. Y. A tract of 49 acres is now owned by the Government. On this tract it was originally proposed to build homesteads on 3- and 4-acre plots. It was intended to dispose of these homesteads to skilled and unskilled workers who were on part-time employment.

This project has been investigated by the Division, and the decision has been made to proceed with the planning of an enlarged project utilizing such acreage as is now owned. It is planned to reduce the size of the plots to approximately one-half acre, and to dispose of the homesteads to workers employed in Rochester, whose earnings are in the low-income brackets. It is believed that on this size plot gardens can be developed which will produce sufficient vegetables to supply each family's needs, thereby allowing homesteaders to supplement their present income. It is proposed to purchase an additional 200 acres either adjoining the present tract or in the vicinity of Rochester. Preliminary plans and estimates are in the course of preparation.

Duluth Homesteads

Duluth Homesteads is located in St. Louis County about 7 miles from the business center of Duluth, Minn. The Government now owns 400 acres of land on which it had been proposed to build about 40 home-

steads. Some work had been done prior to the establishment of the Resettlement Administration. Shallow wells had been dug, and a bisecting road approximately 1 mile long had been graded. Upon investigation and with the approval of the Administrator, this Division has designed four types of houses. These houses will contain from two to four bedrooms, will be brick veneer exterior, will contain basements and heating plants, and will utilize the wells which have already been dug. Individual septic tanks and sewage disposal fields will be provided for each house. Plots will vary in size from 5 to 10 acres. At present, the land is covered with second growth timber, and 1 acre on each plot has been cleared as a garden plot. In this first unit, there will be a total of 40 houses.

Plans for the first unit of 40 houses have been released and approved, and this unit is now under construction.

As a second unit, it is proposed to purchase approximately 800 additional acres, developing such an acreage along the same lines as outlined above, except as to the grouping of the houses.

Southern Illinois Homesteads

Located in the Southern Illinois coal fields in the vicinity of West Frankfort, Ill., the project was proposed as a subsistence homestead type of development. One tract of land comprising 230 acres has been purchased; and two other tracts are under contract to purchase, one of 404 acres and the other of 277 acres.

On the first tract mentioned, considerable work has been done. Expenditure has been made for surveys, clearing, grading, road construction, fertilization, and a dam. This land lies over a vein of workable coal and would be subject to subsidence if the vein is mined because of an intervening bed of sandstone. In this kind of formation the subsidence could be expected to extend to the surface and, while the subsidence would be relatively small, it might possibly disrupt any scheme of drainage designed, even though it would not impair the construction of any houses or appurtenant structures. This problem in itself, however, does not preclude the planning and construction of a successful project, but indicates the necessity for careful study and planning.

For the time being, it has been decided to allow this project to be planned on a tentative basis until the status of the land purchase has been legalized.

Mahoning Gardens Homesteads

This project, as originally conceived, consisted of several tracts of land located in the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio. This was one of the first of the Subsistence Homesteads projects, and it was planned to sell plots with houses to skilled and unskilled laborers who at the time were employed or on part-time employment.

The Government has purchased 224 acres of land in seven separate parcels varying in size from 5 to 123

acres. Two of these tracts are sizable enough to be economically developed. After an investigation of the economic soundness of any project in this locality, it was decided to utilize the two large tracts. One of these, known as the Wehr tract, is located within the city limits of Youngstown, Ohio, and contains 66 acres. The other, known as the Kerr tract, is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the city and contains 123 acres.

By agreement with the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, it was decided that the Resettlement Administration could utilize the Wehr tract within the city limits for the development of low-cost housing. With the approval of the Administrator, plans are being prepared for a project on this site. The tract will be subdivided into approximately 160 plots, intersected by roads which are so laid out as to minimize future traffic problems. Water and sewage connections will be made with the city services. Houses will be of various materials—stone, brick, and frame—with two, three, and four bedrooms. Individual plot sizes will vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. This site adjoins a modern park area, which obviates the necessity of reserving any area for park purposes.

On the Kerr tract it is proposed to construct 80 homesteads on plots of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. This project will be more rural in character, and it is planned for

homesteaders of a lower-income group, who, if industrious, will be enabled to supplement their present incomes from efficient use of the land.

Preliminary plans and estimates are being prepared for the Administrator's consideration.

Newport News Homesteads

The original sponsors of this project proposed a Negro housing development based upon the theories of subsistence homesteads. Two hundred acres of land are owned by the Government in one tract located about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the business center of Newport News, Va. This tract was heavily covered with second-growth timber.

After investigation by this Division, it was decided to proceed with the construction of a housing development for those colored families living in slum areas of Newport News, Hampton, and the neighboring villages. Plans and estimates were prepared, and it was decided to build 110 units on the best part of the tract, and in the meantime to acquire some 250 acres of additional land for expansion to 210 units.

Final plans for the first 110 units were released prematurely from the engineering standpoint, but it was urgent to put men to work and start constructive development. Both the Construction Division and the



Newport News Homesteads, Virginia. Close cooperation between the Special Plans Division and the Construction Division has enabled building to progress at a rapid rate.

Special Plans Division recognized that the early release of these plans would require close cooperation between the two Divisions, because, as clearing and construction progressed, conditions would be disclosed which would govern the planning. Because of such cooperation, no serious delays have occurred.

The houses being constructed are of brick veneer, without basements, and containing two, three, and four bedrooms. Drainage and sewage disposal have presented difficult problems which could only be solved properly by the acquisition of more land. This land has been acquired, and plans are being prepared for the enlarged project. Drawings for a community building and a small shopping center have been prepared. Construction of the enlarged project is being planned as a continuing operation.

Raleigh Homesteads

Originally sponsored by a local group of men, Raleigh Homesteads project was intended to provide homesteads for subsistence farming for the low-income and unemployed groups in the city of Raleigh. With the assistance of the Subsistence Homesteads Division, it was proposed to build 60 homesteads, each with an acre or more of ground. Since the transfer of the contemplated project from Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation to Resettlement Administration, negotiations toward acquiring a site for the project have been interrupted because of the question as to whether the project could or could not be included in the Resettlement Administration's program.

In case this tract is purchased, it is proposed to develop some 150 to 200 homesteads on individual plots varying from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. Under the circumstances, however, the project is only under consideration, and no definite plans will be prepared until the land purchase has been consummated.

Greenville Homesteads

Greenville Homesteads is located in Greenville County near the town of Taylors, S. C. Two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land have been purchased. A road has been built into the tract by local relief labor. Forty units were originally contemplated on 3- to 6-acre tracts.

This Division, after making a survey and investigation of the site and of the economic conditions prevailing in this area, is convinced of two things. First: That there is need of a project, planned on the basis of supplementing the low income of mill workers; that such a project would be of real assistance in acting as a stopgap during the periodic shut-downs in the mills. It is believed that the individual acreage per family should vary from 15 to 25 acres. The project would be distinctly of the rural resettlement type. Second: That the tract now owned by the Government presents problems in soil erosion control and fertilization, and

would require intelligent direction and leadership from a management standpoint. This does not mean that the present tract cannot be utilized; but it presents broader problems than exist in most other projects.

This project contains all the basic problems of the Resettlement Administration. It offers the opportunity, through the use of proper measures in regard to soil conservation, prevention of erosion and reclamation, relief and rehabilitation of the distressed unemployed, to house low-income families and to enable them to supplement their income by agricultural activities. At the same time it presents an opportunity to correct a condition which, if allowed to continue, would in a few short years result in an irrecoverable land waste.

It is therefore planned to make a thorough study of the area and its conditions, with a view to acquiring additional acreage and developing plans for a rural type of project in the next year's program.

La France Homesteads

One hundred and sixteen acres are now owned by the Government within a mile of La France, S. C. This project has definitely been placed on the inactive list, as La France is dependent upon the operation of one cotton mill, and the labor market is therefore extremely restricted.

Jacksonville Homesteads

Jacksonville Homesteads is located in Duvall County, adjoining the city limits of Jacksonville, Fla. The Government owns 174 acres in a single tract, which is now bisected by a rough, graded road. The tract is bounded by two paved highways which lead directly to the business area of the city. Bus service is available. The topography is flat, and approximately 70 acres are in timber.

It is proposed to develop this tract as a garden home community, for the low-income industrial workers of the Jacksonville area. Three hundred houses are planned on tracts from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre in size. School accommodations in the area are limited, and this presents a problem for study. No plans have been prepared as yet. This Division plans to prepare drawings and estimates for such a project in contemplation of the starting of construction in the late fall or the early winter.

Tulsa County Homesteads

This project has not as yet been investigated, nor studied by the Division.

Denver Homesteads

Denver Homesteads is located in Denver County within 2 miles of the city of Denver, Colo. The Government owns 159 acres of land on which it is now proposed to develop homesteads for low-income industrial workers of the area.

Final plans are being prepared for the construction of 216 units, 72 of which will be of modern design, and the remainder patterned after the western ranch house. The size of the individual plots will be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. An irrigation system is necessary, and has been designed. A water system and a central sewage system are planned. A community building to provide educational and recreational facilities will be designed. A trade center is proposed, and plans for it are now being prepared. This project will be released for construction purposes early in the next fiscal year.

Midvale Suburban Homesteads

This project has not been investigated nor studied by the Division.

COOPERATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES

The assistance and cooperation of the following agencies is gratefully acknowledged:

1. The Duluth Chamber of Commerce for their support and guidance relative to the problems at Duluth, Minn.
2. The Monroe County (N. Y.) Planning Board and Mr. Franklin Bonner for making available the excellent and extremely pertinent data which they have developed.
3. The Federal Housing Administration for their cooperation and advice.
4. The National Resources Board for placing at our disposal such results as have been published on State planning.
5. The Department of Agriculture for supplying information as to the accepted character of farm structures.
6. The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration for advice and cooperation in certain areas where this Division proposes projects.
7. The United States Geological Survey for consultation services and surveys which have enabled the Division to make decisions of extreme importance.

We wish to express appreciation to those agencies and individuals among the original sponsors of the projects who have rallied to the support of our efforts and who have courteously supplied information and data without which this Division would have been seriously handicapped.

MANAGEMENT

E. E. AGGER
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

J. O. WALKER
ACTING DIRECTOR





Tygart Valley Homesteads, a part-time farming community operating with the help of the Management Division of the Resettlement Administration.

RESSETTLEMENT means a resettlement of people. Underlying every activity of the Resettlement Administration is the fundamental question of human welfare. Land Planning and Utilization, Rural Rehabilitation, Farm Debt Adjustment, and all the other elements of the program are significant only because and to the extent to which they contribute to the possibility of a fuller and happier life for our people.

The functional responsibilities of the Management Division grow logically out of the program itself. One part of the program has to do with the retirement from cultivation of cut-over and of submarginal areas, and the corresponding development of those lands to more economic uses. Another part is concerned with the rehabilitation of rural families who have been forced on relief. Still another part is concerned with the better adjustment to the economic system of low-income groups in both industry and agriculture, where the possibility of attachment to the land gives promise of higher economic standards and of healthier and more wholesome patterns of living.

In the execution of these several parts of the program, thousands of families have to be "resettled," that is, moved from the areas where conditions have been against them and into those areas where, with more favorable conditions, a new start can be made and some degree of success can be assured. In some cases the families concerned may simply be "filtered in" to already established and successful "going communities." In others, families may be offered the opportunity of establishing themselves in newly constructed communities, planned and built with the needs of such families in view. Whether resettlement be in "infiltration projects" or in "community projects," there are questions of family selection, of rental and of sale, of the collection of charges, of taxation and insurance, of health and education, and of integration with the surrounding countryside, economically, politically, and socially.

In some cases there is also a difficult question of an entirely new economic base for the community—as in those areas where the exhaustion of specialized resources or the withdrawal of industry has left thousands of families literally stranded. It is with these questions that the Management Division must concern itself. The normal community grows from small beginnings and through a process of trial and error. Resettlement communities are manufactured as complete units. It is the business of the Management Division to try to understand the complicated factors and forces that make for a successful community, and then, as best it can, to see that these elements are not wanting, in

adequate complement, to assure success in the undertakings for which the Resettlement Administration has made itself responsible.

With this responsibility in mind, an organization was developed which, in general form, was like the other divisions, having a director, an assistant director, and several administrative assistants. There were a number of sections, each with its chief and other specialists who were concerned with particular aspects of the management problem. There was a field officer through whom communications from and to the field were routed. Early in the history of Resettlement, a conference on the Social Responsibility of Community Management was held at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., in which Resettlement participated; and as an outcome of that conference a training section was set up in the Management Division which helped in the organization and conduct of a school for community managers. With the regionalization of the Administration in December, however, and because of wisdom gained from experience, readjustments of personnel and realignments of functions were worked out, which, at the end of the year, altered considerably the structure of the Management Division.

Organization

The functional responsibilities of the several sections as now set up may be summarized as follows:

Education and Community Activities Section.—This section prepares general recommendations regarding education and other activities considered desirable in Resettlement communities. It works with the development divisions in the preparation of plans, in order to make possible the inclusion of as many desirable facilities in the finished communities as the communities can afford. It establishes contacts with other educational institutions. It assists, when desired, in dealing with local and State educational authorities in the interest of a community program which is integrated with that of the area in which it is situated.

Economic Development Section.—This section has been created for the purpose of investigating the various means of creating cash and real income possibilities for residents of Resettlement communities. This involves, in some cases, the organization of new industries in the communities, and, in others, the development of cooperative undertakings within the community itself. With the cooperation of the Education Section, it endeavors, where necessary, to develop a program of education on the part of cooperative associations, organized in Resettlement communities. It aids in the initial development of such associations, and helps them in organizing, accounting, and other phases of their activities. It studies reports on, and aids in the development of, marketing facilities for locally grown or processed products. It aids in the selection of cooperative management personnel, and assists generally in the conduct of cooperative business.

Family Selection Section.—This section is charged with the responsibility of designing and of executing, with the approval of the Administrator, the whole procedure of family selection in Resettlement communities. Such procedure involves the determination of acceptable criteria, as well as the study of results

obtained in practice in the matter of family selection. It recommends to the Administrator personnel to carry on its work.

Community Organization and Maintenance Section.—The function of this section is to organize and to develop the procedure for the general management of Resettlement communities. It aids in the development of plans and specifications for communities in the course of development, in those matters likely to be affected by future considerations of management. It studies rental charges and sale prices for houses. It develops bookkeeping, accounting, and control methods for community records. It establishes the methods for the maintenance of properties. It also recommends to the Administrator personnel necessary for carrying on this work.

In the fulfillment of these functions, the sections concerned have been very active. One of the early tasks assumed by the Resettlement Administration was the taking over of the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation and its integration with the Resettlement Administration. The Community Organization and Maintenance Section had much to do with the transfer of records and other material, and their redistribution. From the outset it has maintained contact with the development divisions, and has assisted in every way the preparation of necessary plans and specifications. It has itself undertaken the detailed work necessary in connection with the formation of community associations utilized for the purpose of conveying the communities to responsible homesteaders' groups. It has handled the collection of rentals under the temporary licensing agreement used in the early days of the communities' history before conveyance to a local association was effected. It has analyzed costs, tax problems, insurance, and public-utility questions in relation to Resettlement communities. It has worked out accounting procedure, agreements with insurance companies, etc., and is cooperating with the regional offices in putting all such practical matters into effect.

The Economic Development Section has had its most difficult tasks in the so-called stranded worker communities. Its tasks in the smaller Subsistence Homestead projects have not been great. It has made careful studies of available resources and of the capabilities of the homesteaders. On the basis of its analyses, it has helped to install agricultural programs. It has attempted also to promote industrial development, trying to attract private industries in some cases, and organizing cooperative procedures in others. It supervises the activities of the cooperative associations, in order to protect the loans that the Government has made to these organizations. In the newer Rural Resettlement communities, with the farm plans relatively complete, the Economic Development Section will have little concern. Its interest in these communities is likely to be confined to the community cooperative activities for which loans may be needed to insure continued success.

The Education and Community Activities Section had heavy responsibilities at the outset in connection with the various Subsistence Homestead projects, for

which the educational and community plans had not been worked out. The Section consulted with the local authorities and other educational agencies in assuring for the residents of Resettlement communities adequate education, health, and recreational programs. It has done considerable work with the National Youth Administration, and similar Government agencies, where cooperative endeavors promise advantage to the residents of the Resettlement communities. As its work is now carried on, it endeavors with the cooperation of the development divisions to see that, as soon as a Resettlement community is complete, the selected families are admitted to their homes, and that the necessary provisions for adequate education and health programs have been made.

The Family Selection Section has been concerned not only with the registration of families eligible for settlement in Resettlement communities, but also with the careful examination of the families after registration, in order to make sure, before any given family is accepted, that it will fit into the proposed community with benefit both to itself and to the community. It must keep its lists complete in order to select new families to fill vacancies when, for one reason or another, a family may withdraw. It studies also the subsequent history of Resettlement families, and is thus accumulating a considerable quantity of valuable material for future work and for outside students.

The various sections have cooperated with the regional directors in the actual work being done in the field. These sections have assisted in personnel matters and in the development of regional procedure in their particular fields of activity. The Director of the Division has worked very closely with the Suburban Resettlement Division in the development of plans and proposed methods of operation for the large suburban projects. As these large projects are still in process of construction, there remain a good many problems to be solved; but the relationships have been so satisfactory that no anxiety is felt as to the final outcome.

It is recognized that the success of Resettlement communities will depend largely on the quality of their management. This places special emphasis on the recruiting and careful selection of community managers. In cooperation with the various divisions concerned, available candidates are selected and recommended to the Administrator for final appointment.

The Management Division is represented in the several regional offices according to the need for its services. These services are required in connection with family selection for Resettlement projects, and in the planning of provisions for health, educational, and recreational facilities. As soon as houses are built and clients are housed therein, there arise the questions of rental or other payments, of maintenance of property, etc. After the project is complete, where a community is involved, there follow all the questions of continuing

management. It has been recognized from the outset that there must be close cooperation between the Management Division and the developing divisions from the very inception of projects. In the regional offices as well as in Washington, there has been encouraged an attitude of helpful cooperation as opposed to one of jealous concern about divisional authority or prerogatives. In a number of cases, the selection of personnel is made jointly with the other divisions concerned, which has contributed materially to mutual sympathy and understanding.

Communities Under Management

The communities that have been fully completed and turned over to Management total fifteen. Nine other communities still in process of construction, but which

are in part inhabited, have been turned over to Management. The full list follows.

Location:

Alabama:	<i>Region</i>
Palmer Tract, "Palmerdale" (Birmingham)-----	V
Jasper Unit A, "Bankhead Farms"-----	V
Arizona: Phoenix Unit 2, "Phoenix Homesteads"----	IX
California:	
San Fernando, "San Fernando Homesteads"----	IX
El Monte, "El Monte Homesteads"-----	IX
Indiana: Decatur, "Decatur Homesteads"-----	III
Iowa: Granger, "Granger Homesteads"-----	III
Minnesota: Austin "Austin Acres"-----	II
Mississippi:	
McComb "McComb Homesteads"-----	VI
Meridian, "Magnolia Homestead Gardens"-----	VI
Tupelo, "Tupelo Homesteads"-----	VI
Hattiesburg, "Hattiesburg Homesteads"-----	VI



Management aids farm women with their problems. A homesteader of Austin Acres, in Minnesota, canning home grown vegetables in her new kitchen.

Locations—Continued.

	<i>Region</i>
Pennsylvania: Greensburg, "Westmoreland Homesteads"-----	I
Tennessee: Crossville, "Cumberland Homesteads"---	IV
Texas:	
Beaumont, "Beauxart Gardens"-----	VIII
Dallas, "Dalworthington Gardens"-----	VIII
Houston, "Houston Gardens"-----	VIII
Three Rivers, "Three Rivers Gardens"-----	VIII
Wichita, "Wichita Gardens"-----	VIII
Woodlake, "Woodlake"-----	VIII
Washington: Longview, "Longview Homesteads"---	XI
West Virginia:	
Elkins, "Tygart Valley Homesteads"-----	IV
Reedsville, "Arthurdale"-----	IV
Red House, "Red House Farms"-----	IV

With two exceptions, all these communities were originally planned by Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior. The two exceptions, Red House and Woodlake, were planned by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and were transferred to Resettlement in the early days of its organization. In accordance with an agreement made between the two Administrators concerned, the Management Division has made available some of its facilities in connection with four other Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects, namely: Cherry Lake, Fla.; Pine Mountain Valley, Ga.; Mississippi County, Ark.; and Matanuska, Alaska. The completion of these communities, however, is the responsibility of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The 24 communities now under the control of the Management Division represent 3 distinct types. Eighteen are of the so-called "Subsistence Homestead type", 4 are "stranded worker" communities, and 2 are "relief" communities.

It has been decided to substitute for the term "subsistence homesteads", "part-time farming homesteads." These homesteads have been devised for low-income or part-time workers of all kinds who have a definite rural background or who have an interest in the cultivation of a home garden. It has been established that under proper guidance such cultivation can be made to contribute an equivalent of from \$200 to \$300 a year to the family's real income. Besides the economic gains, there are the social advantages afforded by this pattern of life as contrasted with that of crowded urban dwelling.

The four stranded worker communities have been established in areas where natural resources could offer no further opportunity for profitable exploitation or

where industry has been withdrawn. In these communities ex-miners and former lumbermen are clearing the land, quarrying stone, cutting timber, and building their own homes, with some skilled artisans to aid and instruct them. The problem is to develop an economic base adequate for the support of the community. During the period of construction, the homesteaders are paid wages for their work. By the time all construction work has been completed, it is hoped that, with careful and intensive husbanding of all the resources within the community, the residents may be made completely self-supporting.

One of the most important responsibilities of the Management Division has been that of arranging, with the help of the Legal Division of the regional staffs, after final approval by the Administrator, for the conveyancing of the communities to homestead associations, as well as for the signing, by the homesteaders, of sales contracts under which the homesteaders take over possession of their homes and gardens. A procedure has been worked out under which the property in the communities is restored to local tax rolls, while at the same time the investment of the Federal Government is safeguarded until finally liquidated. While title to the property is conveyed to the homesteaders' association, with the deed of trust supplied to the Government as security, the homesteader's contract of sale permits him finally to acquire complete ownership on favorable terms. Interest is charged at the rate of 3 percent, while amortization of the principal is extended over a period of 40 years. Under the contract of sale, the homesteader is supplied maximum security, and his equity is never jeopardized. He forgoes the opportunity for speculative profit, but he is also sheltered from the risk of speculative loss. His payments are arranged in such a way that, on a monthly budget basis, interest, amortization, insurance, taxes, maintenance, and a small reserve for contingencies, are all covered in a single payment. In most cases so far, this payment compares favorably with rentals previously paid by homesteaders.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Division to report that, in all the communities it has managed thus far, local interest and sentiment have been favorable and helpful, practically all of them having been sponsored locally. In many cases the demand is for enlargement because the need is great. In very few cases has there been friction or opposition.

CONSTRUCTION

FRANK SCHMITT
ACTING DIRECTOR

J. B. GIBSON
ASSISTANT





Construction. A surveyor at work on a suburban community project. All building activity on Resettlement Administration projects are carried out under the direction of the Construction Division.

CONSTRUCTION

IN RESPONSE to the need for a uniform method of handling all construction in the Resettlement Administration, the Construction Division was established December 1, 1935.

With the exception of the Land Utilization program, the Construction Division is charged with the full responsibility for all land improvement, construction, and maintenance required within the program by the respective Divisions sponsoring the project. Suitable administrative and technical personnel was required for a program of this nature, and after months of constant study and selection, with the splendid cooperation of the Personnel Division, an organization was formed which was capable of handling any engineering or construction problem.

Although the Construction Division was not set up until December, the nucleus of the Division had been operating under the Suburban Resettlement Division. This group had been known as the Engineering and Construction Section. It was formed to make a survey and to complete construction on 18 projects transferred to the Resettlement Administration from the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior. These projects were in various stages of construction and required until the middle of November to complete according to the original plans and specifications. However, when this work was started by the Department of the Interior, no project had been planned or contracted for in its entirety, so that considerable difficulty was experienced in making a complete workable unit. No uniform method of completing these projects in their entirety was attempted. Various contracts had been let, but each contract only for a portion of the work, so that the complete land development, fencing, roadways, water, sanitation, houses, and outbuildings could not be scheduled.

The completion of this work has consequently lagged considerably. No specific system had been set up to transact the paper work between the various Governmental agencies, payment to contractors and material firms was retarded, the best workmanship was not obtained; and the result was that what work was completed according to plans and specifications required considerable maintenance. The majority of this faulty construction has now been corrected, and it is estimated that all of these projects will be acceptable to the Management Division by the last of July.

Briefly, the organization has been formed to function as any engineering and construction unit in private industry, with necessary additional personnel familiar with the basic principles of work relief. One can

readily see that any construction program of such magnitude, simply adjusted to meet the normal job requirements, would be quite an undertaking in itself; but to establish a division which will function satisfactorily and still meet the requirements of other independent Governmental agencies, is quite a task. All administrative personnel, both in the office and field, must meet the rulings of the Civil Service Commission. While this method at times, to the casual observer, is slow and cumbersome, it has resulted in providing this Division with a most practical and competent group.

All skilled craftsmen and common laborers, with their respective foremen, are selected by the United States Employment Service and referred to the job according to occupational characteristics. We are most fortunate in having the assistance and guidance of the Labor Relations Division, a staff organization of this Administration, through which all matters pertaining to wage rates, labor policies, and job grievances must pass.

Construction work in the field cannot be carried on economically or expeditiously without a well-scheduled material delivery. This is the backbone of any well organized construction unit. It is definitely stated in Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1935, that under the act of June 30, 1932, section 401-407, the acquisition of all equipment, materials, and supplies shall be made through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Completion dates can now be established for projects where heretofore lack of material has been the prime factor in many unfinished and unsightly communities. Credit for this must undeniably go to that Agency, with which a most cordial relationship now exists.

Construction Division Staff

Having established the basic operating principles, it was necessary to form an organization whereby these principles might be effectively carried out. To accomplish this purpose best, the Director's Staff and operating personnel has been set up in Washington with a constant job study being applied to meet the ever-changing regulations.

The Director, acting under the Administrator's office, is charged with the entire responsibility of the Construction program. All contact between the Construction Division and the Administrator's staff or the various Planning Divisions is made through the Director or his designee. All correspondence is edited and distributed through this office. A project record

file of authorized documents, together with approved plans and specifications, is maintained, and upon proper approval, requests for allocation of funds are made through this office. The centralizing of these various functions assures the proper administrative and operative control.

Superintendents at Large

Attached to and operating from this Section are the Superintendents at Large, consisting of technical and practical field men. They report only to the Director, and from their periodical visits to the projects the proper operating control is maintained.

Principal Engineers

Acting as a Staff Organization, with no direct authority over the job, are the Principal Engineers who serve in a consulting capacity. It is their duty to furnish technical data and reports. Plans submitted to the Construction Division are analyzed by this Section for the purpose of making recommendations to the Administrator. In addition to this, their services are also available for consulting purposes in the field.

Quantity Survey and Estimating Section

The Quantity Survey and Estimating Section is responsible for quantity surveys and estimates which form the working basis of the construction budget. This estimate, based on final working drawings, is the basis for a recommendation to the Administrator for a final revised budget before construction is begun.

Construction Costs Section

This approved budget is a determining factor in the operation of the Construction Costs Section. The primary duty of this Section is to receive and compile all project costs so that job functions may be analyzed on a comparable basis with the approved quantity survey and estimate.

Procurement Section

The Progress Engineer assigned to the project by the Director proceeds with the preparation of a work schedule and requisitions the necessary material and equipment for the job. These requisitions are routed through the Procurement Section of the Construction Division, to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department. All follow-up contacts with the Procurement Division are made by this Procurement Section of the Construction Division. All materials and equipment so procured are expedited by this same Section to insure delivery on the job in accordance with the prearranged work schedule.

Labor Management Section

Also from this original estimate the Construction Labor Management Section determines the occupational characteristics required to incorporate the materials in the work and carry out the original intent of the plans.

With the assistance of the Labor Relations Division, a check is made as to whether or not the type of labor required is available in the vicinity of the project. Under the jurisdiction of the Labor Relations Division, wage rates are established and forwarded to the project by the Labor Management Section.

General Engineering Section

Prior to sending the architectural drawings to the field, if additional engineering or construction details are deemed necessary, they are detailed by the General Engineering Section.

Material Intake and Inspection Section

Naturally, any group extensively engaged in the use of materials is constantly contacted by private individuals and firms soliciting business. For this purpose the Material Intake and Inspection Section has been set up. This Section is charged with all public contact concerning materials, and through it many materials for use in this program have been recommended. Its duties also include following up the award and delivery to ascertain whether or not the materials delivered to the project are in accordance with the award.

This, in the main, outlines the functions of the staff organization.

Progress Engineers

The actual operations of the Construction Division are performed largely in the field, and necessitate a certain amount of detail. Such operating details are carried out by the Progress Engineers, stationed in Washington, assigned to a project, or group of projects, depending upon size, importance, and location of the work. It should be noted that a project is not considered active until final approval by the Administrator, at which time the assignment to the Progress Engineer takes place.

The duties of this Engineer include scheduling progress of operations, requisitioning of all material and equipment according to this schedule, preparing routine correspondence in connection with the operation, and keeping this schedule in such condition that at all times he will be able to advise the Director's office of the actual physical status of the work. The balance of the details connected with the operation are actually carried on in the field. Close and cordial relations must exist between the Progress Engineers and Resident Engineers. The Resident Engineer is

considered the "pulse" of the job. This position carries the entire charge in the field and is responsible for all construction activities. This Engineer represents the Director on the job and is accountable for all performance and property until such time as any or all of the project is accepted by the Management Division. The requirements of this position are most exacting, as it is absolutely essential that up to the stage of acceptance he must be most cooperative in order that the various divisions may be afforded every opportunity to put their program into effect.

Projects Under Construction

In addition to the regular duties outlined for the Construction Division in the construction program, this Division is authorized by the Administrator to plan and build eight projects. These projects, now in the course of construction, are listed as follows:

I. Jersey Homesteads, Hightstown, N. J., Project No. SH-NJ-1

Completion of planning and construction of Unit A transferred from Suburban Resettlement to this Division December 1, 1935. Two hundred family units, complete with Community Building, service shops, water, sanitary system, and roadways. All utilities and community building, including Section 1 of the housing, grouped about the community building, will be ready for occupancy July 15, 1936. The balance of the housing is under construction and the project

should be completed on or about May 1, 1937. Unit A provided employment for about 1,200 workers at the peak. However, as this Unit is well on toward completion, employment will show a marked decline. As of June 30, 1936, there are 675 working.

Authorization has also been granted to design Unit B, including:

Community Building, Auditorium, and Gymnasium.

Cooperative Stores (drug, bakery, grocery, meat, hardware, feed, gasoline, and lubricant station).

Nursery in combination with Rural Health Station. Incinerator.

Administration Building, including cooperative's offices, poultry houses, and miscellaneous farm buildings.

II. Tupelo Homesteads, Tupelo, Miss., Project No. SH-MS-6

This project as originally contemplated by the Resettlement Administration was to include 25 homes; but the tornado of April 5, 1936, necessitated the addition of 10 more family units. The 25-house unit was completed October 25, 1934; and the additional 10-house unit was 67.94 percent complete as of June 30, 1936. These units consist of a four- or five-room house, garage, and poultry house, surrounded by three acres of land; water supply by individual wells and electric pumps; sanitation is by the septic-tank method. An average of 85 workers is required to complete this unit in 3 calendar months.



A simply designed house being built by the Construction Division for Jersey Homesteads, near Hightstown, New Jersey.

III. Palmerdale Community, near Birmingham, Jefferson County, Ala., Project No. SH-AL-3

There is under construction 42 family units, consisting of four-, five-, or six-room houses with combined garage-and-poultry house. These units vary from 3 to 10 acres. Individual wells with electric pump and pressure system will be provided. Sanitation is by septic-tank method. A community group, including trade center, administration building, and park is planned. The project is in the early stages of completion. At the end of the fiscal year this unit gives employment for 275 workers of all crafts.

IV. Greenwood Community, Jefferson County, Ala., Project No. SH-AL-5

There are under construction 83 family units, each consisting of a four-, five-, or six-room house, and a combination garage, barn, and poultry house. Each unit varies from 3 to 10 acres. A water system of deep well and central storage tank is contemplated. A septic tank will be installed for sanitation purposes. A community group and recreational area is featured. Construction is well under way on all units, including a central-stores group. April 30, 1937, is the date set for final inspection. Two hundred and fifty workers are employed, but in order to keep up to the schedule this number will be increased to 400 during July and August.

V. Gardendale Community, Jefferson County, Ala., Project No. SH-AL-4

There are under construction 75 family units, each consisting of a four-, five-, or six-room house, combination garage, storage-poultry-house, and barn. Individual wells with electric pump and pressure tank will be provided; sanitation by septic tank. Plans include a trade center and community group, with sufficient acreage to permit recreational facilities. Two hundred and fifty workers are employed, and under ordinary conditions the project should be completed March 31, 1937. Final inspection will be requested that date.

VI. Hillside Village, Near Ironwood, Mich., Project No. SR-MI-28

Fourteen hundred acres have been acquired, located $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the City of Ironwood and on this tract will be constructed 400 family units. These units will consist of four-, five-, or six-room houses, with garage attached. One apartment is under consideration, consisting of 20 small family units. Individual dwellings will be located on $\frac{5}{8}$ -acre plots, with an additional acre allotted to each unit for a community garden. Water will be furnished from a local water company whose lines pass through the project. A central sewage-disposal system will be installed. Electricity is now available on the site. Existing roadways will be used with the result that less than 2 miles of new roadway will be required. Owing to the proximity of the City of

Ironwood only minor trade facilities will be provided, such as drug and general store, shoe repair, and barber shop.

A community farm unit surrounded by hog and poultry houses is planned, including a complete community canning unit. The erection of a small town hall is contemplated in which will be located the general administrative unit and space adequate for fire apparatus. For recreation purposes, 25 acres of land have been reserved. The balance of the acreage will be left in woodland. The plot plans, including roads, sewers, and water lines, with the necessary details, are complete. All house plans and working drawings are ready for the field. Actual house construction will begin July 6, 1936, and, as the working season is extremely short in this locality, every effort will be made to expedite this work so that the unit as a whole will be under roof on or before the last of October, this year. Owing to the rapidity of construction required to keep within the workable season, it is anticipated that 2,900 men will be employed at the peak of construction.

VII. Slag Heap Village, Jefferson County, Ala., Project No. SH-AL-1

The site selected comprises several small tracts totaling 790 acres. A complete community is planned consisting of 400 family units, four, five, or six rooms. Each unit will be provided with a combination barn, poultry house, and garage, and will be located on $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre tracts. Water will be obtained from deep well and distributed from central storage. A small modern sewage-disposal plant is being designed with facilities for expansion. Six miles of improved road and sidewalk will be laid. As the project is located 14 miles from Birmingham, a complete trading center is planned, including facilities for grocery and meat market, hardware, food and notion store, drug, and barber shop. An auditorium which is to be located adjacent to the shopping center includes space for administrative facilities, clinic, library, and community gatherings.

Sufficient recreational area will be reserved for parks, picnic grounds, tennis courts, and a ball diamond. The plot plans, including street, water, and sewage layouts, are completed, with house and outbuilding plans detailed. General plans for the auditorium are finished and foundations detailed. The first housing section of 100 units is under construction.

Foundations are being poured for the auditorium, roads are being graded, closely followed by the slag base. There is available on the property a large quantity of slag. It is intended to use this material wherever possible. For this purpose, a crusher has been installed and is now in operation. Bids are being requested for the bulk of material and every attempt is being made to have the job, in its entirety, under

construction by the last of August. It is estimated that 6 months will be required for the completion of this project. Three hundred and eighty-five men are employed in connection with the primary work on this project, and, in order to keep up with the schedule, 3,200 men will be required during the peak of employment.

VIII. Bankhead Farms, Unit B, near Jasper, Ala., Project No. SH-AL-13

This project is an addition to Unit A, and consists of 76 four-, five-, or six-room houses, each located on a 20-acre plot. Combined barn and poultry houses will also be provided. Water will be furnished by an individual well and pressure tank. Septic tanks will be required for sewage disposal. Six miles of improved road and sidewalk will be required to serve the project. A new community building is planned to provide adequate space for administrative office, clinic, and library. Thirty acres, a portion of which is wooded, has been reserved for parks, picnic grounds, baseball diamond, and tennis courts. All houses and outbuildings will be completed August 15, with water, sanitation, and roads well on toward completion. All foundations for the community groups are above the ground; and if the construction schedule can be carried out, the entire project will be completed and ready for acceptance the 15th of December. An average of 600 workers are employed, with a slight increase anticipated during the latter part of July and the entire month of August.

Suburban Projects

Four major projects have been planned by the Suburban Resettlement Division for building by the Construction Division. They represent a proposed expenditure of \$23,500,000 on actual construction, and the plans provide suburban homes for 3,750 families. These projects comprise complete towns, including all utilities. In order to complete this construction within the time limits of a relief program a great part of the construction work must be carried along at the same time that the final plans are being drafted. This requires the closest cooperation between the Planning and Construction Divisions, and a great deal of study in correlating the activities of the two Divisions. The fact that these projects have developed to a point of employing 7,600 men, largely skilled tradesmen, is proof that such cooperation exists. This employment will increase steadily in the coming months to an average of approximately 13,500.

I. Greenbelt Project, Berwyn, Md., Project No. OP 56-84

The Greenbelt Project is located at Berwyn, Md. (in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C.). It consists of 1,250 family units in buildings of varying size but of three general types. All have reinforced con-

crete footings, foundation walls, and first-floor slabs. The three general types are brick veneer on wood frames; cinder block painted outside, furred and plastered inside; and asbestos cement siding on wood frame. All types have slate or built-up roofs, steel sash, mineral wool, foil or fiber insulation. Heating will be furnished from a semicentral plant of the oil-burner type.

Other buildings include a complete community center group, 870,000 cubic feet; a mercantile group of stores, post office, motion-picture theater, telephone exchange offices, fire house, police and administration buildings, garages, etc., approximately 560,000 cubic feet; an inn and restaurant, approximately 213,000 cubic feet.

In addition to the buildings there is under construction 70,000 square yards of road surfacing; a sanitary sewer system of 43,000 lineal feet, with 500 manholes; and a complete sewage-treatment plant estimated to cost \$80,000. The water-supply system consists of a 2,000,000-gallon storage tank, 59,000 lineal feet of distribution main supplied by 3 miles of 16-inch main. Together with four underpasses at main intersections, 46,666 square yards of walk are being built, and 100 cubic yards of grading and top soil handling is under way in connection with landscaping of native trees and shrubbery. A dam 700 feet long, with concrete core wall, with a maximum height of 30 feet, will provide a lake covering 22 acres adjacent to a large recreation and park area. The utilities provided are designed to permit future enlargements, if and when necessary, to accommodate as many as 3,250 family units.

Topographic-survey work was started June 25, 1935, and on October 14 actual work was started clearing the lake site.

Employment was rapidly built up and maintained through the winter months, and at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, practically all phases of the job were well under way, with a number of the various buildings practically completed.

Approximately \$3,250,000 were expended to June 30, 1936, and it is estimated that the project will be completed about June 1, 1937. The average number of men employed per week is approximately 3,000, with 5,000 at the peak.

II. Greendale Project, Milwaukee, Wis., Project No. OP 56-89

The Greendale Project is located in Greenfield Township, Wis. (a suburb of Milwaukee). It consists of a complete suburban town of dwelling units for 750 families—380 in detached houses, 85 percent of which will have detached garages; 100 families in twin houses, 85 percent of which will have detached garages; 250 in group houses of 3, 4, and 6 units, with garages for 85 percent of the units; and 20 families in one apartment building. The dwellings are of brick-trimmed concrete block on concrete foundations, tile roofs, plastered interiors, wood floors, and individual warm-

air heating plants. Other buildings include community center, administration building, police and fire departments, garage, and a group building housing in one unit three stores, and in another four shops and a theater, and in the third unit two shops and a post office.

The facilities consist of roads and streets with bituminous surface, concrete curbs and sidewalks, sanitary and storm sewers, a sewage-disposal plant, a water-supply system from deep wells pumped to an elevated storage tank and distributed by gravity, an electric light and power distribution system, and landscaped areas with grounds and recreation fields.

By June 30, 1936, construction work was well under way in Area B on 196 dwelling units. Street construction was started, foundation work was in progress on the Information Building, and dredging of Dale Creek was under way for the construction of a bridge. Temporary roads and structures were completed and temporary siding installed for delivery of materials. Trench work for sanitary sewers and temporary water lines were started. The employment in June averaged 1,000 men. This average will increase rapidly to 3,500, and with this as an average employment the project should be completed by April 30, 1937.

The total cost of the project, including land cost, is estimated at \$8,027,606.

III. Greenbrook Project, Bound Brook, N. J., Project No. OP 56-85

The Greenbrook Project is located in Franklin Township, N. J., adjacent to Newark, N. J., and New York City. It was planned for 750 family units in 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-family houses and 3 apartment houses. Plans for the project included 38,000 feet of macadam and concrete roadways, and 32,000 feet of concrete sidewalks; also 42,000 feet of cast iron water distribution lines; 70,500 feet of sanitary sewers with 100 manholes; 54,300 feet of 6- to 48-inch storm sewers with 260 manholes, catch basins, and inlets, together with electric and gas distribution systems. The construction cost of the project was estimated at \$5,514,000, exclusive of land cost.

Topographic property and existing road surveys were practically completed by the Construction Division, in collaboration with the Suburban Resettlement Division, when legal difficulties in connection with the acquisition of land were encountered and the project was placed on an inactive status by the Administrator.

IV. Greenhills Project, Cincinnati, Ohio, Project No. OP 56-86

The Greenhills Project of Cincinnati, Ohio, consists of housing for 1,000 families, including residences, apartment houses and flats, community buildings, storage building, administration building, garage and gas station, and office building. Facilities will consist of roads, water supply and distribution system, storm

and sanitary sewage system, electrical and gas distribution system, individual house and general landscaping, parks and playgrounds.

Topographic survey work was started October 28, 1935, and preliminary work on roads and temporary buildings was begun by the Construction Division on December 16, 1935. The approved foundation drawings were received May 1, 1936, and actual work on the first house units was begun on May 6. By June 30, 1936, foundation work on 12 buildings for 110 families had progressed to completion and the superstructure work had been started. Excavations had been started on 26 units of group no. 4, comprising 211 family units. Subgrading was completed on streets in Blocks no. 4 and "G" and progressing in Block "H". Water mains and sewers were progressing in Blocks "F" and "G".

A daily average of 1,100 men were employed. This will reach a daily peak of 5,000 as superstructure plans progress.

The total estimated cost for construction is \$6,950,000 exclusive of land cost.

Special Plans Projects

Of the projects being analyzed and planned by the Special Plans Division, two projects, Newport News, Va., and Duluth, Minn., have so far been delivered to the Construction Division, and both are now under construction. On both of these projects, building plans were complete before starting construction. Close contact is being maintained by the two Divisions to continue the planning of further facilities and details while the construction work progresses on the buildings.

Newport News, Va., OP-56-01

Newport News is a negro housing project located about 4½ miles northeast of Newport News, Va., on the Aberdeen Road. It consists of 110 houses, two stories in height, brick veneer over frame construction. Each house includes a garage as an integral part of the structure. The garage also serves as a laundry; community house and trade center is being planned to complete this project; surfaced streets and drainage are also included; electric and power distribution lines are to be installed by the local utility corporations.

Construction work was started February 21, 1936. A difficult clearing job was encountered inasmuch as the land is very close to sea level and the height of the water table produced an extremely dense growth of trees and undergrowth, with a veritably solid mat of roots. On June 30, 1936, 80 percent of the land was cleared; 20 percent of the house construction was completed; 2,250 feet of drainage ditch and 4,850 feet of temporary roads are completed. It is estimated that 72 houses, located on the originally owned tract, will be completed November 1, 1936.

This project consists of 40 houses and barns in the vicinity of Duluth, Minn., which was purchased by the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation in 1934. The Special Plans Division has completed house and barn plans. Water supply is from individual wells, and sewage disposal is taken care of by individual septic tanks and disposal fields for each unit. The estimated construction cost is \$225,343. Construction work started on June 10, and by June 30, 1936, footings were ready for brick work and all materials had been encumbered. It is estimated the building will be completed December 1, 1936.

Stranded Groups Projects

Planning for additional units on the projects known as the Stranded Group Projects (planned for stranded miners, lumbermen, and farmers), is also the responsibility of the Special Plans Division. A brief outline of the present status of each of these projects follows:

Arthurdale Community, Reedsville, W. Va., OP-56-11

The Arthurdale Project, originally known as the Reedsville Project, was started in October, 1933, under the control of the Department of the Interior. Fifty

"knock-down" houses, 75 additional houses, and 5 school buildings were completed under the Department of the Interior and the sixth school building had been started. On June 15, 1935, control of the Arthurdale project was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Authority has been granted for the construction of 40 additional houses and barns. Necessary material for these new buildings has been received at the project and construction is well under way, with the work started on 26 of the houses and all of the barns. Completion date for the project was originally set for June 30, 1936, but was later deferred to December 31, 1936, by request of the Administrator. The present construction program is being handled so that it will provide the maximum of employment to the project clients—stranded industrial workers—this change of policy resulting in the slowing down of construction operations as compared to original schedules. The status of the job is as follows:

Surveys.....	percent..	100
Land Preparation.....	do.....	89
Road Construction.....	do.....	92
Utilities.....	do.....	90
House Construction (165 units planned).....		125
Outbuildings (158 units planned).....		128
Other buildings.....	percent..	100
School group.....	do.....	100



Men at work. Laborers engaged in tamping earth during construction of one of the rammed-earth houses near Birmingham, Alabama.

The average number of workers employed per month is 402.

Cumberland Homesteads, Crossville, Tenn., OP-56-14

This project is located 4½ miles from Crossville, Tenn., on the Cumberland Plateau in Cumberland County. Crossville, county seat, has a population of approximately 1,200. The project was developed by a local corporation and the stranded industrial group section, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of Interior, for stranded lumbermen, miners, and farmers in this section. On June 15, 1935, the project was turned over by the Subsistence Homesteads to the Resettlement Administration. The budget of November 16, 1935, covers the construction of 334 units. The homes are of native sandstone construction, five to six and a half rooms. Each unit has a frame barn, poultry house, outside toilet, and an average of 20 acres of land. The houses are wired, and every house has a bathroom. Water is secured from individual wells and pumping located in the kitchen and connected with the 66-gallon tank on the second floor. The power lines are extended to serve these homes. The pumps can be operated by electric motors. On December 1, 1935, the construction work on this project was turned over to the Construction Division of the Resettlement Administration, the Management Division retaining supervision of all other phases of the project development. The project has its own sawmills, stone quarries, sand pits, carpenter shop, planing mill, blacksmith shop, school, cooperative general store, and rock-crushing plant. The status of the operations, completed as of June 30, 1936, is as follows:

Surveys.....	percent..	76
Land preparation.....	do.....	59
Road construction.....	do.....	64
Utilities.....	do.....	55
Water supply.....	do.....	74
House construction (334 units planned).....		99
Barns (334 units planned).....		228
Poultry houses (334 planned).....		245
Hog houses (175 planned).....		95
Smoke houses (167 planned).....		32
School buildings.....	Completed	

The project is scheduled to be completed by December 31, 1936. The average number of men employed per month is 987.

Westmoreland Homesteads, Greensburg, Pa., Project No. OP 56-07

The Division of Subsistence Homesteads made a study of possible locations for stranded workers project in the bituminous coal fields area of western Pennsylvania. The present site near Greensburg, Pa., was adopted, and on January 15, 1934, the local board of directors officially started development of the community.

On June 15, 1935, the project was transferred to the Resettlement Administration under the Stranded Group Section of the Management Division. On September 16, 1935, a revised budget was set up calling for a total of 245 homesteads of new construction and remodeling of 7 original buildings.

Since December 1, 1935, construction operations have been under the management of the Construction Division. The work on this project has been estimated beyond the original completion date on June 30, 1936, by request of the Administrator in order to provide employment for the project clients as long as possible.

The percentage complete of the various operations on the project, as of June 30, 1936, are as follows:

Surveys.....	percent..	95
Land preparation.....	do.....	59
Road construction.....	do.....	88
Utilities.....	do.....	97
House construction (245 units planned).....		204
Remodeling original dwellings.....		7
Remodeling original barns.....		6
Outbuildings:		
Garages.....		160
Poultry houses.....		180
Arbors.....		130

The present program of construction work is scheduled for completion about June 30, 1937.

Tygart Valley Homesteads, Elkins, W. Va., Project No. OP 56-08

The Tygart Valley Homesteads Project is located at Dailey in the Tygart River Valley about 10 miles south of Elkins, W. Va. The project was planned for stranded workers in the lumbering, mining, and agricultural industries in Randolph and adjacent counties in the State of West Virginia. The project was initiated by the Tygart Valley Homesteads, Inc., on December 21, 1933. The Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, Department of the Interior, subscribed to the entire capital stock of this corporation. The project was set up for 270 units, and work was started by the Department of the Interior and continued on June 16, 1935, by the Resettlement Administration. On September 15, 1935, a revised program was set up for reducing the original number of units from 270 to 198. A new budget was approved by the Administrator on June 19, 1936, for an additional 26 house units and 1 community building.

The percentage complete of the various operations on the project, as of June 30, 1936, are as follows:

Surveys.....	percent..	100
Land preparation.....	do.....	100
Road construction.....	do.....	100
Utilities.....	do.....	100
House construction (170 units planned).....	Completed.	
Additional units (23).....	Work just started.	
Outbuildings:		
172 units planned.....	Completed.	
26 additional units planned.....	Work just started.	

The average number employed per month is 214.

Rural Resettlement Projects

When the Construction Division was formed December 1, 1935, the Rural Resettlement Division had a small group of personnel as a Construction Section, and had started work on projects at Penderlea, N. C.; Piedmont, Ga.; Lake County, Ill.; and the Ida Valley Tract of the Shenandoah Project in Virginia. These projects, together with the personnel operating them, were transferred to the Construction Division.

I. Penderlea Homesteads, Willard, N. C., OP-56-5

This project had been originally planned by the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation. New plans and specifications were prepared by the Rural Resettlement Division, and the project was transferred to the Construction Division December 15, 1935. These plans contemplated the construction of 142 homesteads consisting of approximately 20 acres of land, frame house, barn, hog house, poultry house, well for water supply, pump house, septic tanks, and disposal fields. At the time of the transfer to this Division, 40 percent of the total construction budget had been expended and 35 percent of the work had been performed. The completed work consisted largely of clearing and drainage, and it is planned that the schedule will be complete December 31, 1936.

In February 1936 it was decided to speed up this program in order to permit early occupancy of the dwellings and reduce the time necessary to maintain the supervisory organization on the job. Consequently the employment was picked up to an average of 1,800 men and the project immediately rushed through to completion with the exception of some of the clearing work. Prior to February 1936, 10 houses had been completed and 26 started, two of which were under roof. By May 15, 1936, the entire house program of 132 units was completed.

II. Shenandoah Park Homesteads, Ida Valley Tract, Luray, Va., OP-56-32

Plans for the 20 farm units of this section of Shenandoah Park Homesteads Project were prepared by the Rural Resettlement Division, each unit consisting of an average of 10 acres of land, frame house, barn, vegetable and meat storage building, hog house, septic tanks, and disposal field. When the project was transferred to the Construction Division, most of the materials had been requisitioned, nine house excavations were completed, and six of the house foundations finished. By the end of the fiscal year, the project had been completed with the exception of the water system and a small amount of roadway. Plans for the water system on June 30 had not yet been approved.

III. Lake County Homesteads, Libertyville, Ill., OP-56-33

This project, consisting of 50 new and 3 remodeled houses, 50 barns, wells and well houses, with individual

septic tanks and disposal fields, was planned by the Rural Settlement Division after the initiation of the project and the purchase of the land by the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation.

When the project was transferred to the Construction Division very little work had been done in the field. By the end of the fiscal year the buildings were all under roof.

IV. Piedmont Homesteads, Monticello, Ga., OP-56-4

This project was originally conceived by the University of Georgia, December 1933. It was transferred in May 1934 to the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, and during the succeeding year, miscellaneous land improvements, repairs to existing buildings, raising of buildings, and some construction of barns and outbuildings was completed. This work was continued after the transfer of the project to the Resettlement Administration, and when the Construction Division took over the project 31 house foundations had been completed, 3 houses were under roof, and 73 of the 200 required outbuildings had been completed. All of the remaining building construction, including a barn, poultry shed, pump house, and storage shed, and sanitary privy, in addition to septic tanks and disposal fields had been completed by June 30, 1936, with the exception of five wells, some plumbing, and remodeling of certain existing houses and barns.

Projects in Region V

The Construction Division assumed responsibility for the construction work on six projects in Region 5 which had been originally directed by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations and had been operated up until December 1, 1935, by these Corporations. The following schedule indicates the number of units and average acreage of each unit on these projects:

Project name	Operation no.	Total number of units planned	New	Remodeled	Average acreage per unit
Ashwood Organized Community	56-70-01	200	124	4	25-27½
Briar Patch Farms	56-41-01	23	12	12	90-130
Coffee County Rural Homesteads	56-34-01	261	216	45	90
Cumberland Mountain Farms ¹	56-34-02	215	215		40
Irwinville Farms	56-41-02	100	75	25	50-100
Wolf Creek Farms	56-41-03	30	20	10	50

¹ Cumberland Mountain Farms, on account of title clearance, was not turned over to the Construction Division until May 1, 1936.

Construction operations have been carried on by the Construction Division on the basis of the same type of building construction as originally contemplated by the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations, pending the completion and release by the Rural Resettlement Division of land plans, specifications, and approved budgets covering the new type of con-

struction desired. These plans have not as yet been completed, and it is consequently not possible to predict any completion date.

Similarly in Region 7, construction work on nine projects has been carried on after their transfer to the Resettlement Administration by the various state Rural Rehabilitation Corporations. A schedule of these projects is as follows:

Name	Location	Operation no.	Number of units
Douglas County Farmsteads.....	Douglas County, Nebr.	56-57-08	96
Fairbury Farmsteads.....	Jefferson County, Nebr.	56-57-02	10
Falls City Farmsteads.....	Richardson County, Nebr.	56-57-06	10
Grand Island Farmsteads.....	Hall County, Nebr.	56-57-05	10
Kearney Farmsteads.....	Buffalo County, Nebr.	56-57-04	8
Loup City Farmsteads.....	Sherman County, Nebr.	56-57-03	10
Scottsbluff Farmsteads.....	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	56-57-01	22
Sioux Falls Farmsteads.....	Minnehaha County, S. Dak.	56-71-01	13
South Sioux City Farmsteads.....	Dakota County, Nebr.	56-57-07	22

When the work was transferred to the Construction Division in the early part of January 1936, various items, consisting of completing interiors of the house, heating, plumbing, constructing outbuildings, building roads, irrigation ditches, installing water and sewage system were incomplete. A detailed survey of this uncompleted work had been made by the Resettlement Administration, Rural Resettlement Division, and the Construction Division undertook their completion by items. Six of the projects were completed in the early part of June and work on two—Douglas County and Scottsbluff—will be completed by December. Plans and specifications are being prepared for some additional units at Douglas County and Sious Falls and it is expected that these will be completed in the early fall.

Since December 1, construction has been started on five additional Rural Resettlement projects, plans for which were originated in the various Regional Offices.

Bosque Farms Project, Albuquerque, N. Mex., OP-56-61-01

This project consists of 44 houses and barns of adobe construction, 44 poultry houses, and machine sheds of frame construction, and 1 adobe community building. There is also included a considerable amount of clearing, leveling, and irrigation work. When the project was transferred to the Construction Division on January 15, 1936, it was approximately 10 percent complete, this work representing largely clearing and leveling and some adobe work. The Construction Division employed an average of 300 men on the project, and had advanced it at the end of the fiscal year to 60 percent physically complete. It was ascertained that the project would be finally complete by December 15, 1936. Final plans were delayed somewhat due to the fact that a means for resettling the excess homesteaders that occupied the project in temporary buildings was held up pending the acquisition of additional land.

Richton Homesteads, Richton, Miss., OP-56-54-03

This project was initiated by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads which had, in addition to considerable clearing work, surveys, location of roads, etc., constructed one house, one barn, and one well. Complete plans for additional 25 houses, 26 poultry houses, 26 tool and pump houses and wells were turned over to the Construction Division January 20, 1936, and work was immediately begun on the project. At the close of the fiscal year all commitments had been made for materials and all of the building was well along toward completion. The project should be finally complete by December 31, 1936.

Wright Plantation, Jefferson County, Ark., OP-56-36-01

This project was designed for 100 farm units of 4-, 5-, and 6-room houses, each with a barn, poultry house, tool, and well house, all of frame construction. Construction operations were started April 10, 1936, at which time it was determined that 30 temporary houses for the occupancy of homesteaders should be erected of a design that would later permit it being used as an outbuilding.

On June 30, 23 of these temporary buildings, each with a sanitary privy, had been completed, 8 permanent house foundations were complete and repairs had been completed to 8 existing buildings. Material is being delivered rapidly to the project and it is scheduled to be complete February 1, 1937, or sooner if additional skilled labor proves available. The project will employ an average of 250 men.

Arizona Part-Time Farms, Maricopa County, Ariz., OP-56-35-03 Casa Grande Project, Pinal County, Ariz., OP-56-35-01

These two projects are both adobe construction, and pending the receipt of final plans the manufacture of adobe bricks was begun on the Casa Grande project June 22, and on Arizona Part-Time Farms May 12. Partial plans were received for Casa Grande May 16 and for Arizona Part-Time Farms on May 22, and a number of the materials were requisitioned. It is estimated that construction work will be completed 5 months after the receipt of final plans.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The following sources of information were employed in the contacts of the Construction Division with various other governmental agencies and acknowledgment is hereby given to their very material assistance:

Governmental Agencies:

Department of the Treasury:

Procurement Division.

Federal Specification Board.

Bureau of Public Health Service.

Department of War.

Department of the Navy:

Headquarters United States Marine Corps.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Governmental Agencies—Continued.

Department of the Interior:

Subsistence Homesteads.

General Land Office.

United States Geological Survey.

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service: Forest Products Laboratory.

Bureau of Home Economics.

Bureau of Entomology.

Bureau of Public Roads.

Department of Commerce:

Bureau of Air Commerce.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

National Bureau of Standards.

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Patent Office.

Governmental Agencies—Continued.

Tennessee Valley Authority.

Public Works Administration.

Rural Electrification Administration.

District of Columbia.

State Agencies:

State Highway Departments of Virginia, New Jersey,
Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Department of Highways, Pennsylvania, and Department
of Public Works, New York.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

University of Maryland.

Iowa State University.

Maryland Highway Commission.

All State Health Departments.

National Associations and Research Organizations:

Portland Cement Association.

Pierce Foundation.

LEGAL

LEE PRESSMAN
GENERAL COUNSEL

MONROE OPPENHEIMER
ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL





An Ohio farmer signs an agreement with an official from the Resettlement Administration. This particular contract deals with a loan which the farmer agrees to repay to the Government.

LEGAL

THE Legal Division was established soon after the creation of the Resettlement Administration, and was organized functionally as follows: The general counsel has two assistant general counsels who are in charge of six sections, each of which has comparatively well defined functions.

1. *The Rural Resettlement Section* is charged with the duty of advising the Rural Resettlement and Rural Rehabilitation Divisions in regard to all legal problems concerning the resettlement and rehabilitation of families, with the exception of those problems relating to the acquisition of land.

2. *The Land Utilization Section* is charged with the duty of advising the Land Utilization Division in regard to all legal problems concerning the use and development of land for projects under its jurisdiction, with the exception of those problems relating to the acquisition of land.

3. *The Land Title Section* is charged with the duty of handling all legal matters relating to the acquisition of land for Rural Resettlement, Suburban Resettlement, and Land Utilization projects.

4. *The Suburban Resettlement Section* is charged with the duty of advising the Suburban Resettlement Division in regard to all legal problems concerning the projects under its jurisdiction, with the exception of those problems relating to the acquisition of land.

5. *The Community Organization Section* is charged with the duty of advising the Management Division concerning all legal problems in regard to the organization and management of communities and community cooperative agencies which may be established by the Resettlement Administration, except those under the supervision of the Suburban Resettlement Division.

6. *The Opinion and Legislative Research Section* is responsible for preparing legal memoranda on such subjects as are referred to it, the preparation of a complete legislative history covering the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and the collection and distribution of Executive orders, proclamations, Comptroller General decisions, Attorney General decisions, Works Progress Administration orders, daily digests of congressional activity, and related data. The Opinion Section also maintains a complete index of all memoranda of law prepared by members of the Legal Division.

Regional Attorneys

There has been assigned to each regional office a regional attorney who acts as the legal advisor to the regional director and his staff. Each regional attorney maintains a staff of assistant attorneys. The regional

attorneys' offices handle all legal problems involving the various divisions of the Resettlement Administration in the field, referring legal problems of a novel and general nature to the office of the General Counsel. Regional attorneys are under the supervision of the General Counsel, who coordinates their activities.

Rural Resettlement Section

The first major duty of this section was that of working out an arrangement with the 48 State rural rehabilitation corporations, set up under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program, for a coordination of their activities with those of the Resettlement Administration. As a result of negotiations with the Comptroller General and with the boards of directors of the several corporations, all but a few of the corporations have adopted resolutions which vest in the Resettlement Administration complete management and control over their activities and assets, and which contain an agreement to transfer their assets when requested by the Resettlement Administration. Since the passage of these resolutions, opinions have been given in regard to such problems as the respective powers of the Resettlement Administration and the corporation directors during the period of management and control; the powers and duties of the Resettlement Administration as manager of the corporations; the procedure and legality of loans to individual clients in fulfillment of commitments made by the corporations; establishment of trust funds in the Treasury, and the proper fulfillment of trust duties resting with the Resettlement Administration; and procedure for making and disposing of collections on debts owed by clients to both the corporations and the Resettlement Administration.

As the Rural Rehabilitation program has been formulated and put into operation advice has been given in regard to the making of loans and grants both to individuals and to cooperatives for rehabilitation purposes. This has involved the drafting of notes, mortgages, and other security instruments for each of the 48 States; clearing with the General Accounting Office the procedure for disbursing funds for loans and grants; establishing a procedure for enforcing claims against collateral given as security for loans and grants; giving opinions in regard to the eligibility of applicants and the legality of purposes for which loans are made; examination of articles of incorporation and bylaws of cooperatives in order to determine whether they comply with executive and administration orders; drafting loan agreements; and devising

procedures for retaining a measure of control over the activities of cooperatives which receive rehabilitation loans or grants.

Opinions in regard to the general problems arising in connection with Rural Resettlement projects have involved, among others, the following major subjects: Approval of project plans and the types of activity which are authorized by law; proper uses in connection with such projects of property acquired by State corporations; drafting contracts for general construction work and for utility services.

Land Utilization Section

This section has prepared a variety of forms of options, leases, licenses, escrow agreements, tenure forms, and other contracts involving the acquisition, use, and disposition of land. Long-term contracts of purchase and long-term leases with options to purchase have been prepared for use in disposing of individual farm units to resettlement clients. Forms are adopted for use in particular States, with the cooperation of the regional attorneys' offices.

Procedures have been established for acquiring land subject to reservations and exceptions, e. g., life estates, mineral reservations, easements, etc. This has involved securing releases through the regional offices of the reservations from the holders thereof whenever possible, or, when releases cannot be secured, preparing statements for the General Accounting Office adequate to justify the purchase of land subject to the reservations and exceptions.

Opinions in regard to the general problems arising in connection with Land Utilization projects have involved, among many others, the following major subjects: Approval of project plans and the types of activity which are authorized by law; the proper use of project properties; protection of project properties, involving protection both by police and insurance; sale or disposal of realty or personalty no longer needed for the project; the transfer of lands to other agencies (both Federal and State) for administration or development; the right to develop public domain; the right to improve lands not owned by the United States; and an equitable adjustment between the State and the vendor of the problem of taxation insofar as it involves lands being transferred to the United States.

Land Title Section

The Land Title Section has established a procedure for examining and clearing title to all lands purchased by this Administration. During the transition period when the Resettlement Administration was being organized, the title procedure used by the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was continued in use after the activities of that agency were transferred by Executive Order No. 7028, April

30, 1935. However, within a short time this procedure was materially revised. Under the procedure inherited from the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, abstracts of title were examined by the field attorneys of the Department of Justice, reexamined by the Land Title Section in Washington, and then transmitted to the Department of Justice for a preliminary opinion of the Attorney General. All curative matter was obtained by correspondence from Washington after the Attorney General had delivered his preliminary opinion. Under the revised procedure, abstracts are examined by the field attorneys of the Department of Justice, all curative matter is obtained in the field, and then the abstract is transmitted directly to the Attorney General for his preliminary opinion. The office of the Attorney General attends to the closing of the land purchases.

This Section compiled and maintained a complete statistical record of the progress of land acquisition on each individual tract. Forms were devised for abstract contracts; and regional attorneys arranged for the solicitation, submission, and acceptance of bids from abstractors for each project.

A completely new land acquisition procedure was inaugurated, under which the regional attorneys, with the aid of local curative attorneys, handled the work involving land acquisition, for their regions. The purpose of this procedure was to expedite title clearance by decentralizing administrative responsibility, primarily in the regional offices. The work of the regional attorneys is coordinated by the Land Title Section.

Suburban Resettlement Section

It was decided early that, as a matter of policy, Suburban Resettlement community projects should be integrated into the local communities in which they were being built. The first task of this section was therefore to determine the possibilities of community organization under the laws of the various States. This necessitated an investigation of such diverse subjects as the laws covering roads, police protection, fire protection, organization of municipal corporations, organization of agricultural and industrial cooperatives, etc. Experience with the Subsistence Homesteads communities which were transferred to this Administration from the Department of the Interior had demonstrated that these legal questions should be considered in advance of the construction of the communities rather than after construction is completed. The researches of this Section, together with reports submitted by the regional attorneys, therefore played some part in the planning of the suburban communities.

As plans for the community projects developed, opinions were rendered in regard to more detailed questions involving the meaning of building codes, the

necessity for securing the approval of boards of health for proposed water systems, the necessity for securing the approval of highway commissions for the location of highways and streets, the necessity for securing the approval of planning commissions for general community plans, the procedure for dedicating parks, streets and roads for use of the public, and the preparation of contracts for the construction of the community. The possibility of cooperating with existing local agencies was investigated, and where it was found possible as a matter of practice and as a matter of law to cooperate with such agencies in supplying utilities, etc., formal contracts for these purposes were prepared.

Community Organization Section

The Community Organization Section has been engaged in the legal work necessary for the transfer of community projects to local ownership and control. This has involved a study of the physical structure of each project and research into the laws of the States involved, for the purpose of determining the proper method of effecting the transfer. In this connection, it has been necessary to prepare the required documents for the formation of the community associations to which the projects are to be transferred. Articles of incorporation and bylaws for these associations were prepared, as well as deeds conveying these project properties and necessary security instruments.

There have also been prepared various legal documents necessary for the formation of cooperative associations composed of the families living on community projects to whom loans are being made for the purpose of conducting community enterprises essential for the successful operation of the communities. Such cooperative associations have been organized for each of the so-called stranded-workers' communities.

Papers for the transfer of a former Subsistence Homesteads project at Longview, Wash., were prepared and executed. Similar documents for the transfer of other community projects are now being prepared.

The section has prepared contracts, leases, and other legal forms required by the Management Division, and has rendered to that Division legal opinions on various questions submitted.

Litigation

Acting in close cooperation with the Department of Justice, there have been instituted a large number of uncontested condemnation suits to acquire clear title to land for projects of this Administration. There has also been instituted one contested condemnation suit, which involved the constitutionality of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the authority of the Resettlement Administration to condemn land. A decision in favor of the Resettlement Administration was rendered by the United States District Court for

the Southern District of Indiana on March 21, 1936 (*United States v. 106.36 Acres of Land in Ripley County*).

An action to enjoin the officials of the Resettlement Administration from proceeding with its Bound Brook resettlement project in New Jersey was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (*Township of Franklin et al. v. Rexford G. Tugwell et al.*). The trial court rendered a decision in favor of the Resettlement Administration, and the plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On May 17, 1936, the court of appeals reversed the decision of the Supreme Court.

All of these cases have involved the preparation of pleadings, and the two contested cases have also involved the preparation of briefs filed with the court.

The Legal Division has likewise handled the various problems arising in connection with litigation involving the loan program. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Justice to permit the reference of cases requiring court proceedings directly to the United States attorneys without the necessity for prior submission to the Attorney General in Washington. These cases are being handled by the United States attorneys in collaboration with the regional attorneys.

Difficulties in Carrying Out Functions

The most serious difficulty encountered by the Legal Division was the lack of complete and adequate records in regard to former Subsistence Homesteads projects transferred to this Administration from the Department of the Interior and in regard to projects initiated by the various State rural rehabilitation corporations with funds granted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. When the Subsistence Homesteads projects were transferred, many of the files received were incomplete and many others were not received at all. The incomplete state of these files has seriously handicapped this Division in performing its functions, and has often resulted in undue delay.

When the various State rural rehabilitation corporations transferred control of their assets to the Resettlement Administration, it became necessary to complete or assume responsibility for resettlement projects initiated by these corporations. Adequate records are not yet available in an easily accessible form.

The work of the Land Title Section was hindered by many of the problems inherited from the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Abstract contracts had not been let for many projects; in a great many instances they were not in proper form, and the failure of the abstractors to receive payment under existing contracts halted the speedy preparation of abstracts necessary for prompt land acquisition.

With the exception of the attorneys transferred from the land program, the General Counsel was required to organize an entire legal division to handle the various

legal problems of the Administration both in Washington and in the field. It was necessary to prepare a great variety of legal documents for use in every State and to render opinions of general and local application. A large technical staff had to be carefully assembled, instructed, and assigned. Difficulties were encountered in securing proper personnel quickly, and in arranging for their early appointment.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Legal Division has cooperated with the Department of Justice in regard to title clearance and litigation work, and has received material assistance from that Department.

An attempt has been made to cooperate with the General Accounting Office by submitting to it all financial procedures of importance before actually putting them into operation. Ques-

tions concerning the authority of the Administration to expend money for particular purposes are submitted from time to time for the decision of the Comptroller General.

The Legal Division has cooperated with the Bureau of the Budget in regard to securing allocations of funds, transferring funds from one allocation to another, and related financial problems.

Conferences have been held with representatives of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in connection with cooperative efforts undertaken by the Resettlement Administration and these agencies with respect to the development and administrative control over certain projects. An attempt has been made to secure from the Department of the Interior permission to undertake development work on public domain lying within or adjacent to Land Utilization projects.

GRACE E. FALKE
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

SPECIAL SKILLS

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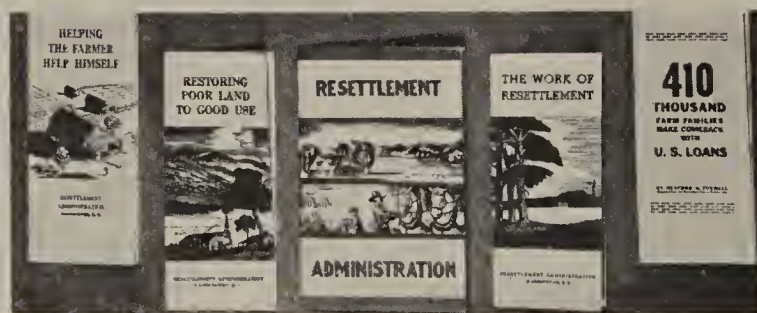
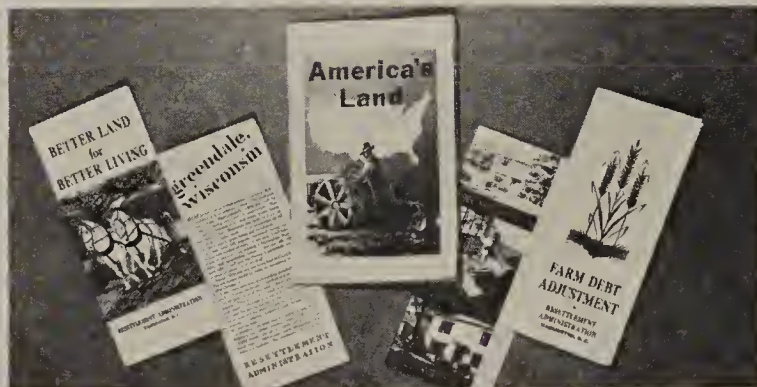
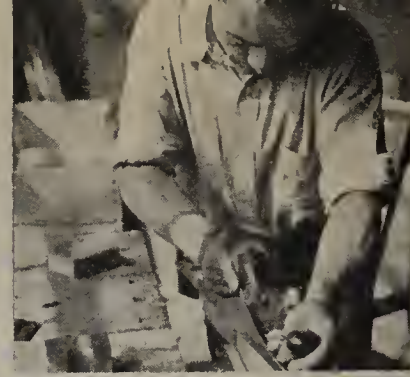
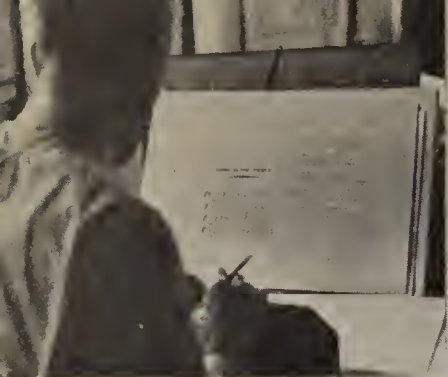
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LABOR RELATIONS

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To aid the development divisions of the Resettlement Administration in carrying through their programs, a Special Skills Division, with a staff of artists, designers, typographical experts, and technicians, acts as a service agency.

SPECIAL SKILLS

THE Special Skills Division was organized on August 1, 1935, and formally established on September 17, 1935, under Administration Order 56.

Special Skills is a service division employing artists, designers, and technicians to serve all development divisions of the Resettlement Administration. The employment of these skills is in no way a new departure or an experiment. Government agencies have for a long time depended upon them for countless services—in the offices of architects and planners, in educational and statistical work, in the laboratories of many sciences. In most cases, the need for special services developed gradually, as occasion demanded. The result was that these services were scattered among several agencies of the same organization. In Resettlement, however, the needs were present in number at the beginning. This allowed the grouping of the bulk of these skills into one compact, functional body.

Besides its service to other divisions of the Resettlement Administration, Special Skills has direct contact with the people being aided by the Administration. Requests have come from a number of the larger communities for advice and direction in the building-up of local leadership in the lines of several Special Skills activities.

Such requests continue to come in for advice and assistance in weaving, landscaping, woodworking, art and music. By developing activities in these skills, the homesteaders, for the most part strangers to each other, form social relationships and ties which are necessary in any community. Also, most of them learn practical skills, such as weaving and woodworking, which can be used to supplement their incomes in the sense that they can produce some of their own clothes and home furnishings.

Special Skills Division is housed in a single unit, equipped with necessary workshops and laboratory. A small staff has been selected for ability, training, and experience in those activities which bear most directly upon the whole Resettlement program. A technical staff of six serves the artists, designers, and craftsmen alike in the necessary research and testing of materials, estimates of costs, etc. The woodworkers and draftsmen of the furniture unit cooperate with the artists in such ways as building exhibitions, framing, and the executing of models. The artists in turn design for the craftsmen; and, because of the diversity of their talents, some are as much at home in the shop as at the easel. Jobs come in that may require the work of a single individual or the combined effort of the whole group. The fine and applied arts go hand in hand;

there is no line of separation as the following classification of the work under definite headings might suggest. This is simply a device to give a clear presentation, in a brief space, of the variety of services and functions of the Special Skills Division.

Artist Group

The work of the artist group falls, roughly, into the following classifications:

1. Paintings, murals, illustrations, drawings, lithographs, prints, etc., dealing with Resettlement problems, involving both the land and the people, and illustrating the program and progress of the Administration. Demand for this work has exceeded our present capacity to produce. Its uses may be classified as follows:

- a. *Historical*.—To become part of the permanent record of the progress of the Resettlement program.
- b. *Educational*.—To be grouped into exhibition form for circulation in schools, colleges, and galleries.
- c. *Illustrative*.—For Resettlement publications.

The above category also includes collaboration with the Information Division on photography of problem areas and their inhabitants.

2. *Art work for publications*.—This Division has charge of all art and format work on Resettlement publications. To date, art work has been prepared for 12 publications.

3. *Posters*.—Sixty posters have been designed. Four are now in process of reproduction, to be distributed through the Information Division.

4. *Exhibits*.—The group has been active in the planning, and has charge of the development, of all general Resettlement exhibitions. To date six have been completed, for the following: San Diego Exposition, San Diego, Calif.; Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex.; Conference of Regional Directors of Resettlement Administration; National Association of Housing Officials; Conference of Management Division; National Housing Conference, United States Chamber of Commerce Building; Negro Housing Conference, Miner Teachers' College, Washington, D. C.

A group of general exhibitions to be sent to each regional office is under way; and a number of general exhibitions have been requested by fairs.

5. *Murals* and other decorative paintings suitable for Resettlement community halls are being developed in collaboration with architects and town planners. Cartoons and sketches for murals at the Hightstown Project (New Jersey) have been completed.

6. *Miscellaneous*.—Included in this group are architectural and design renderings, special posters, pictographs, and a variety of commercial art work. A series of lithographic prints depicting phases of the American frontier is in process of production.

7. *Art guidance* has been given in Resettlement communities to schools, cooperative agencies and recreational programs.

Design Group

Under the activities of this group are included sculpture, carving, metal work, ceramics, textiles, wood-working, etc. They may be roughly divided under four headings:

1. Technical and research advisory service.

a. Testing clays, woods, stones, and other natural products found on Resettlement projects for possible economic development, building purposes, or other community uses.

b. Testing and experimenting with materials for special building and construction uses, wall and floor finishes, carving, sculpture, ceramics, and special wall construction for mural treatment, etc.

c. Cost and market researches. This covers markets for all materials used in furniture development, and materials for products of the laboratory designed for quantity production.

2. Miscellaneous design and advisory services. Designing and styling of various items for direct use by other divisions of the Resettlement Administration in carrying out its programs; official signs, markers, insignia, symbols, etc.

3. Designs and products for housing projects, in collaboration with architects and planners.

a. Miscellaneous designs for communities, including park and playground equipment, practical details for homes and community buildings, street markers, flag-pole bases, etc.

b. Sculpture for parks and community buildings.

c. Patterns of curtain, rug and upholstering material are woven, some as guides for the community weavers, and others as samples of materials upon which manufacturers submit bids, in conjunction with the house-furnishing program.

d. Housefurnishings and equipment. (This subject is treated more fully under "House-Furnishing.")

4. Supervision of community activities, and guidance in carving, modeling, wood-working and weaving.

Through the courtesy of the Department of Commerce, the ceramics laboratories of the Bureau of Standards have been made available to the ceramics unit.

House Furnishing

In Resettlement projects the Government deals with low-income families who have little money for furniture. Such people, if left unguided, would be unable to

obtain inexpensive and substantial furniture. The Resettlement Administration aims to provide simple, well constructed furniture at low prices. Emphasis is placed upon durability and simplicity rather than upon stylistic effects.

It is the function of the Division of Special Skills, in cooperation with the Management Division, to determine the furniture needs of the homesteaders. The Division of Special Skills then designs the furniture, makes arrangements for its purchase, and tests the woods and other materials used. In brief, Special Skills is responsible for seeing that the homesteaders get the best possible value for the comparatively small amount of money spent on furniture.

Because housefurnishing has grown to be one of the major problems in Resettlement housing, extending to all projects, this activity has become one of the more important concerns of the Special Skills Division. It enlists, in one capacity or another, most of the personnel of the design group, as well as the cooperation of various agencies within and outside the Administration. Present plans include furniture and furnishings for 20 rural and 4 suburban communities. Demonstration houses will be completed in a number of the projects by October of this year, and as fast as the houses are constructed for occupancy they will be furnished.

The special nature of the problem demands that all phases of furniture production be entered into, in order to maintain established Resettlement standards. Centralized planning and procurement make it possible to obtain high quality workmanship and serviceability at low cost. The cooperation of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, and the National Retail Furniture Association assures the most favorable price quotations.

At the outset, the plans are integrated with those of the architects and planners of the respective communities, and detailed information as to the specific requirements of the future inhabitants is secured with the help of the Family Selection unit, project managers, home economists and other representatives of the Management Division. Each project must be regarded as an individual problem, conditioned by variations in climatic conditions, architectural design, and the occupations, habits, needs and choices of the clients.

Markets are being covered for appropriate materials, and these materials are being tested and graded as to serviceability, appearance and cost. New designs in textiles, ceramics and other accessories are being developed where practical or necessary.

On the basis of these preliminaries, furniture designs are drawn up and test pieces manufactured in the wood-working shop of the laboratory. Procurement specifications are written upon the basis of the approved test pieces, and contracts are made with established furni-

ture manufacturers through official Government procurement channels. The manufacturing process is subject to inspection by this Division, and production is to be so timed that deliveries will be made shortly after the completion of the project under construction.

Adjustments

Since the organization of Special Skills Division, there has been a considerable shift in the emphasis on its activities. From a program that visualized a preponderance of community activities, it has evolved into one bearing primarily, for the time being, upon the immediate planning development and public relations phases of the Administration.

There have been many changes in policies and programs in other divisions, from which Special Skills, being a service division, takes its cue. For this reason, adjustments of both a temporary and permanent nature have been necessary. There have also been difficulties, such as shortage of available building space and the necessity for remodeling, as well as the securing of special equipment, and delays in getting equipment installed. Although organized August 1, 1935, the Division did not move into its own quarters until January 3, 1936, and the workshops were not finally set up until March 15, 1936.

At present, the Division is seeking to arrange an orderly calendar of work, in eliminating conflict between the long-schedule activities, representing work of more permanent value, and the emergency assignments which have shown a tendency to absorb the immediate attention of the staff.

SERVICES GIVEN AND RECEIVED BY SPECIAL SKILLS DIVISIONS

I. Service Given by Special Skills Division

While some of the work of Special Skills Division originates within the organization, the bulk of it originates with other divisions of the Resettlement Administration, and is executed by Special Skills Division at the request of the respective agencies.

The following is a brief tabulation of the services rendered to Resettlement Administration and other Government agencies:

A. Services Rendered Resettlement Administration:

1. Administrator's Office:
 - Paintings.
 - Official insignia.
 - Official colors.
2. Rural Resettlement Division, Suburban Resettlement Division, Construction Division, Special Plans Division:
 - Furniture and equipment.
 - Demonstration houses.
 - Miscellaneous design, art and advisory services.
3. Management Division:
 - Community activities.

4. Information Division:
 - Exhibitions.
 - Posters.
 - Pictorial material for historical record.
 - Art and lay-out work for publications.
 - Illustrations.
 - Photographs.

5. Business Management Division:
 - Designs for signs.

B. Services Rendered Other Government Agencies:

1. Treasury Department:
 - Procurement Division—Section of Painting and Sculpture.
 - Technical and advisory services on mural projects.
2. Department of Agriculture:
 - Miscellaneous design services, including cover for yearbook.
3. Department of Commerce:
 - Arrangement of exhibit for National Housing Conference.
4. Works Progress Administration:
 - Federal Writers' Project.
 - Preparation of:
 - Bulletin to Guide Research in American Music.
 - Bulletin to Guide Leaders of Community Programs.
5. Federal Emergency Relief Administration:
 - Community activities.
 - Division of Self-Help Cooperatives.
 - Services of technical adviser.
 - Miscellaneous design.
6. Rural Electrification Administration:
 - Design and advisory services on lighting equipment.

II. Assistance Received from Government and Other Agencies

Special Skills Division acknowledges courtesies extended by the following agencies:

1. Treasury Department:
 - Section of Painting & Sculpture—Procurement Division.
 - Cooperation on art matters, and assistance in selection of personnel.
2. Department of Agriculture:
 - Extension Service.
 - Technical advisory services.
3. Department of Commerce:
 - Use of ceramics laboratory, U. S. Bureau of Standards, for all research work.
4. Department of Labor:
 - Advice and information, particularly on hand and machine crafts, and labor statistics.
5. Works Progress Administration:
 - Loan of field personnel, for research and for dramatic activities.
 - Coordination of Works Progress Administration art projects with those of Special Skills Division.
6. American Red Cross:
 - Photographic research.
7. City and Country School, New York, N. Y.:
 - Exchange of creative drawings and paintings between children of Resettlement communities and those of experimental and public schools, and stimulation of interest and cooperation between children of different backgrounds.



First aid to the injured is a primary concern of the Resettlement Administration when so many persons whom it employs or whom it helps come under its care.

FOR some time prior to the establishment of the Public Health Section, on January 2, 1936, it was apparent that matters of sanitation, public health, and medical care in the Resettlement Administration required the attention of personnel familiar with these specialized subjects. This group, headed by a medical officer detailed from the United States Public Health Service, has expanded with deliberation, as the need for additional skilled service has been noted. The present staff, which has been authorized but not fully assembled, comprises, in addition to the medical director and one office assistant, the following: One public health engineer, one supervisory public health nurse, and one medical economist.

The functions of the Public Health Section are quite apparent from the nature of its personnel. However, quite aside from prescribed duties, all members of the Section are charged with the important duty of correlating the activities of the Resettlement Administration with the regulations and requirements of the several States. The necessity for clearing all matters of sanitation and public health through duly constituted State and local authorities has been one of the most difficult practices to establish in the Administration. However, an administrative order now requires that questions of sanitation and public health must be cleared through State departments of health before receiving consideration in Washington.

It may be said that the Resettlement Administration has been diligent, and largely successful, in providing for its clients certain fundamental facilities for comfortable and healthy living. Among these may be mentioned decent housing, safe drinking water, and effective disposal of human waste. It is the aim of the Public Health Section to see that these advantages are maintained and suitably supplemented. This is being done through actual field inspections, visits and correspondence with State and local health officers having knowledge of the conditions, and education of the Resettlement Administration employees in desirable standards of sanitation and public health.

The Public Health Section advocates as a minimum provision the employment of a trained public health nurse at each project. An opinion favorable to the possible employment of such nurses has been received from the General Counsel. In the event that public health nurses are employed, it will be the policy of the Public Health Section to negotiate for their attachment to county health units, where such organizations

exist. Where there is no organized local health service, the presence of the Resettlement Administration public health nurse would serve as a stimulus for the formation of a full time county health unit.

The Public Health Section has participated actively with the Family Selection Section in preparing a record form and providing instructions for the physical examinations of applicants.

One of the important duties of the Public Health Section is to acquaint the personnel of the Resettlement Administration with public health and medical needs, as well as to suggest appropriate corrective measures. This has been done by preparing and circulating approved statements, by personal explanations, and by enlisting the aid of qualified persons for the accomplishment of specific tasks.

A great deal of interest in the plans of the Public Health Section has been manifested throughout the United States. Requests for information have been answered as promptly and thoroughly as possible.

Photographs have been selected and context prepared for a strip film which will clearly show the accomplishments and needs of the Administration in the field of public health and medical care. A strip film with vocal accompaniment will permit lucid explanations to audiences in various parts of the country. The Information Division has been very helpful in coordinating the matter for the proposed film.

The most urgent and perplexing problem confronting the Resettlement Administration is that of providing adequate medical, dental, and hospital care for fees the people can afford to pay. In some places, the constant presence of a qualified physician would appear to be the only practical answer to this increasingly important question. In planning future projects, provision should be made for a small health center in which there can be a few beds for hospitalization, and offices for the physician, nurse, and dentist. In existing projects, similar provision should be made through the utilization of suitable quarters, or the construction of an additional small building.

Whether a resident physician should be employed, or whether the services of two or more qualified local physicians should be obtained on a fee basis, is a matter depending upon local conditions, needs, and desires. The services that may be obtained through cooperative medical associations are indeed very promising. Several such organizations have been formed by Resettlement clients, with funds loaned by

the Administration. These efforts, while commendable, are still not adequate. However, the experience derived from these experimental efforts will point the way to better, more successful, and more inclusive methods. Movements designed to provide satisfactory medical care deserve thoughtful encouragement, for it is only by having adequate medical service that the security so essential to the success of the Resettlement experiment can be assured.

To what extent the clients of the Resettlement Administration can share the benefits of the Social Security Act is not yet known. The regional consultants of the United States Public Health Service, who assist the State departments of health in planning local health service under the provisions of the Social Security Act, have been kept fully informed of the Resettlement health needs. The State health officers have also been advised of the presence in their jurisdictions of Resettlement clients. To these representations there has been a cordial and sympathetic reaction. A number of State health officers are planning local health service which will extend to Resettlement clients. However, there has been a general request that the Resettlement Administration participate in local health work to the extent of providing as a minimum contribution a public health nurse, or the equivalent in funds.

COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

In promoting the public health interests of Resettlement clients, the Public Health Section has been in close and constant touch with State and local departments of health. The State departments of health especially have rendered valuable and practical assistance in reviewing plans for water supply, sewage disposal, and malaria control, and in making suggestions which will enhance the value of these health-protecting devices. In many instances, immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever has been provided for homesteaders without cost. Numerous inspections of Resettlement projects have been made by sanitary engineers, physicians, nurses, and other specialists attached to State departments of health, and appropriate recommendations have been made for the correction of undesirable conditions. Without the understanding assistance of the State health departments, the progress of the Resettlement Administration in the field of public health could not have been as intelligently directed.

In the South, yeast has been provided by the Red Cross, without cost, for the prevention of pellagra among Resettlement clients.

The Resettlement Administration is particularly indebted to Dr. Michael M. Davis, director of medical services, Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago, Ill., for his constant interest in the problems of the Resettlement Administration and effective aid in their solution. The Twentieth Century Fund, which is interested in providing group medical care, has been helpful in its suggestions for handling the medical care problem, both for communities and scattered Resettlement clients.

It has been the experience of the Public Health Section that valuable assistance is freely forthcoming from agencies and individuals as soon as the principles and the needs of the Resettlement Administration are understood.

PROCEDURE

THE Resettlement Administration decided at the outset to control both its "organization" and "procedure" by creating a "Procedure" division which would (1) devise, or assist in devising, and correlate all organization and procedures, and (2) provide and maintain the mechanism for informing and instructing employees in the procedures devised.

The Administration had the good fortune to be able immediately to bring together certain individuals who had previously, as a group, established and conducted similar activities in other Governmental agencies. It was able, therefore, on May 21, 1935, to start with a fully functioning division. This was a tremendous advantage, considering the fact that any plan of organization and methods of operation had to be created before anyone could be employed and set to work.

Functions

The most important of its five primary functions is that of creating the organization and procedures for operating the Administration, or simplifying those already created.

The second function is that of coordinating, correlating, and standardizing all organization and procedures, however created. This is performed by the Coordinating Section, the members of which act as liaison men with the other divisions, assist the divisions to which assigned in preparing orders, instructions, charts, forms, and other procedure material, check such material with other similar material issued or in process of being issued, secure approvals from directors of other divisions affected, and supervise the clearance and issuance of the formal documents. They are assisted by the Register Section which indexes, checks edits, registers, digests, and prepares for issuance all organization and procedure material.

The third function is that of distributing the organization and procedure material to all individuals affected. This is performed by the Distribution Section which furnishes manuals as needed, and daily distributes material for insertion in the manuals.

A less important, although valuable function, is that of planning the physical arrangement of all of the offices of the Administration. This is performed by the Layout Section which advises in the selection of buildings and in the arrangement of the divisions and individuals therein, prepares templet layouts of all furniture and facilities, and furnishes the plans and drawings from which the physical work is done. It renders this service to the field also, making occasional trips as necessary.

The Drafting Section, which renders the auxiliary service of drawing charts, forms, and graphs, also performs a fifth primary function, that of doing the miscellaneous drafting for the entire Administration.

Mechanics of Reference

The documents produced are: Administration Orders to express policies; Administration Notices to announce events of temporary significance; Instructions (Administration, Field or Washington, depending upon the nature or degree of coverage) in methods of operation; a Digest to bring together by subjects the salient facts of the above; Organization Charts, Flow Charts, and Graphs to represent certain facts or relationships graphically; and Forms used in the operations. Some detailed information of limited interest and distribution is issued as Administration Data and given official status by a reference in an Administration Order. Some correspondence to be given widespread distribution also is produced, registered, and distributed to the persons addressed, as Administration Letters, Field Letters, and Washington Memoranda.

The ways in which these documents are made available for employees of the Administration are through: Procedure Manuals for persons needing reference to all or practically all documents; Procedure Digests for the same persons and others not needing the official language of the complete Manuals; Executive Order Manuals containing verbatim copies of Executive Orders; Comptroller General's Rulings and Orders of the Works Progress Administration referring to the Resettlement Administration, for persons needing reference to the official language of the documents controlling the Resettlement Administration; Abridged Procedure Manuals for persons needing reference to documents on certain subjects only; and Handbooks for persons needing reference to certain documents only.

Standards of Accomplishments

1. Insertion in local Manuals and mailing to the field of all procedure material not later than 1 day after such material is made official by the proper signature.

2. Preparation of briefs of all Orders, Notices, and Instructions during the same day such material is inserted in the Manuals and local Procedure Digests, and mailing to the field of new pages incorporating such briefs on the following day.

3. Mailing of copies addressed to holders of Abridged Manuals simultaneously with the mailing of such copies to holders of complete Manuals.



Cattle raising in the Great Plains, typifying conditions prior to the advent of large-scale farming in the West. This scene is from the motion picture, "The Plough That Broke the Plains", written, directed, photographed, and distributed by the Information Division.

INFORMATION

FACTUAL information concerning the work of the Resettlement Administration is furnished by the Division of Information to all individuals and organizations requesting it.

The Division, because of the nature of its work, has had more requests for factual information from established news and information channels, including newspapers and other publications, photographic services, and the radio, than from any other sources. In order properly to serve these specialized channels, the work of the Division has been divided into special sections.

The work of the Division in Washington is under the direct control of the Director of the Division. In the 12 regional offices, it is under the supervision of the regional directors, with the Director of the Division in Washington acting as coordinator.

Editorial Section

The Editorial Section is held responsible for the issuance of all news releases and for the preparation of bulletins, circulars and other factual material intended primarily to acquaint the public and our personnel with the activities of the Resettlement Administration.

In addition to written information, newspaper correspondents, special writers, editors, and radio commentators have been supplied on request with general and specific information relating to our program and to particular projects. The same service has also been extended to other interested individuals and organizations.

During the year, the Editorial Section, with the cooperation of other sections, has issued several leaflets, bulletins, and circulars dealing generally and specifically with the activities of the Resettlement Administration. The first publication of this nature was a mimeographed statement outlining Resettlement's general program. The second was an illustrated booklet treating the major phases of our program separately and concisely. Specific bulletins and leaflets have dealt with rural resettlement, rehabilitation, farm debt adjustment, land use, suburban resettlement, and the greenbelt projects. Speeches and articles by the Administrator and members of his staff have been reproduced for distribution to interested persons. Several other factual publications, including illustrated booklets on Resettlement's entire program and on the land problems of the Nation, have been printed.

All releases from regional offices come to the Editorial Section for study. In turn, the Section prepares material and assists regional information offices in maintaining a complete factual information service.

Special Publications Section

The Special Publications Section has furnished information and articles relating to the Resettlement Administration to magazines, feature syndicates, yearbooks, and various other periodicals. These articles have been prepared generally with a view to the special requirements of the publications making the request.

These stories have been illustrated with photographs, charts and drawings, in nearly all cases supplied by the Historical Section. In addition, articles have been prepared upon request for the foreign language press.

Historical Section

PHOTOGRAPHIC

In setting up a photographic section the Resettlement Administration departed somewhat from conventional procedure.

There are three ways of evaluating photographs: as a mere record; for their immediacy and news value; as works of art, decision being based on the adequacy of the technique utilized by the photographer. In the photographic work of the Resettlement Administration it was decided to submit all material to the three foregoing criteria.

Photographic activities of the administration, therefore, have broken themselves down into three general classifications: service, historical record, and information.

In its function as a service organization, the photographic unit has supplied other divisions of the administration with enlargements of plans, models, architect's drawings, as well as with photographs of the progress of construction upon Resettlement Administration projects.

The historical and documentary function is fulfilled not only in keeping a record of the administration's projects, but also in perpetuating photographically certain aspects of the American scene which may prove incalculably valuable in time to come. Especially is this true of the rural scene, where a sympathetic and accurate record of all its phases is being made.

This leads naturally to a third function: that of information. Requests have been received from outstanding magazine and book publishers, newspapers, and photographic news services, and organizations desiring photographic exhibits, and these agencies have been given access to the photographic files. Among the magazines, Survey Graphic, Time, Fortune, Today, Nation's Business, and Literary Digest have all used and are continuing to use Resettlement Administration

photographs. As examples of coverage in the book-publishing field, both Charles Morrow Wilson's "ROOTS OF AMERICA" and Rupert R. Vance's "HOW THE OTHER HALF IS HOUSED" were illustrated almost exclusively by Resettlement Administration photographs. In the field of exhibits, besides those of the Resettlement Administration itself, Resettlement photographers have been represented in such outstanding exhibitions as those of Leica, Contax, and the U. S. Camera Salon. This representation in the press, the literature, and the art circles of the United States, unprecedented in any other photographic agency, seems to justify fully the original approach to the problem of governmental photography which the Resettlement Administration has made.

Radio Section

Phases of Resettlement work with historical significance, actual case histories and scientific field reports have been used by the Radio Section as a basis for transcribed radio dramatizations.

This national information service has been supplemented by local field broadcasts which illustrate regional activities together with progress reports on specific projects.

To facilitate this work, the Radio Section has prepared a loose-leaf source information book. Progress reports, addresses and interviews are used to keep the book up to date.

In addition, the Radio Section supplies radio press bureaus and commentators with information on the Resettlement program, and collaborates with other sections in the technical preparation of scenario, recordings, and pictures for strip film productions.

Documentary Film Section

In its program of documentary films, the Division has completed "The Plow That Broke the Plains," a motion-picture dramatization of the Great Plains. The film portrays the story of the grasslands from the time the rich plains country was a wide, inexhaustible expanse of grass down to the present day when disastrous duststorms threaten to destroy parts of this fertile area. This production is in 10 sequences of 3 reels, or approximately 30 minutes running time. The picture is available in both 35 mm. and 16 mm. sound prints.

A second production in two reels, based on the condition of tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the South, is also being prepared for distribution.

"The Plow That Broke the Plains" was selected by the Museum of Modern Art Film Library as the finest documentary film ever made by the Federal Government. The picture was praised by critics, including organs of the trade, as well as by first-rank directors of Hollywood.

COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

A Committee on Exhibits, made up of one member from each of the divisions concerned with exhibits, was established on February 15, 1936, for the purpose of reviewing specific exhibits of the various divisions and general exhibits of the Resettlement Administration and of approving or disapproving such exhibits for public exhibition. The Committee became active at once under the general supervision of Miss Grace E. Falke, Executive Assistant to the Administrator.

In practice, the duties of the Committee became (1) to receive requests and suggestions for exhibits and to decide whether or not an exhibit was required, (2) to develop the theme and general design of such exhibits as the Committee had decided were required, and (3) to prepare such exhibits. The establishment of the committee has served as an efficient means of preparing exhibits for the field by relieving the various divisions of the Resettlement Administration from the task of designing and setting up exhibits and by producing exhibits which were suitable for various types of expositions. The committee in this way was also able to effect a great savings in expenditures.

A technical subcommittee was set up to execute approved exhibits. This Committee included the Director of the Special Skills Division and the Chief of the Historical Section of the Information Division, and performed its work largely through the facilities and personnel of those divisions, the Business Management Division, the Land Utilization Division, Rural

Resettlement Division, and the Suburban Resettlement Division. Preparation of exhibits was expedited through the coordination and full use of all available facilities.

The exhibits approved and prepared by the Committee fall into three groups. The first and most pressing task was the preparation of large scale exhibits for three expositions of importance: The California Pacific International Exposition (San Diego Fair) at San Diego, Calif.; the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, Tex.; and the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio. These exhibits were executed under pressure of rapidly approaching time limits. The work was completed, however, and shipment made within the required dates. The first two of these exhibits present the entire program of the Resettlement Administration, depicted in photographic murals. The Dallas exhibit includes as a centerpiece a large raised map of the United States with electrically illuminated transparencies of typical project development in each region. The exhibit for the Great Lakes Exposition, industrial in character, is confined to the Suburban Resettlement program.

A second phase of the Committee's work was the preparation of exhibits on a smaller scale for meetings, conferences, conventions, and similar occasions. Several such exhibits were prepared, as listed in Section 2 of Exhibit I of this report, the largest being for the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia.



One of the exhibits prepared by the Committee on Exhibits. This is displayed at the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas.

The third phase of the Committee's work has been the preparation of a standard panel exhibit covering the problems and program of the Resettlement Administration. The need for such an exhibit became clear after the Committee continued to receive requests which would require, in the absence of such standard material, a costly, separately prepared exhibit in each case. The panel exhibit, a model of which is now completed, was designed so that it might be easily handled and shipped, and adaptable to presentation under widely varying physical conditions. This exhibit is to be reproduced for each of the regions and for the

Washington offices, and is to be reproduced also in the form of an under-arm photographic portfolio for individual travel use. It is expected that the completion of this exhibit will allow the Regional Directors to take advantage of many opportunities heretofore lost because of lack of material, and that with some exceptions the need for future exhibits will be satisfied by the standard panel series.

A complete list of exhibits prepared by the various divisions prior to the formation of the Committee on Exhibits, and a list of those approved and prepared by the Committee follow:

Exhibit I.—Section 1

(Exhibits prepared prior to establishment of Committee on Exhibits on Feb. 15, 1936)

Place and occasion	Date	Type and subject	Prepared by—
National Association of Housing Officials' Conference, Management Division, 1328 G St. NW., Washington, D. C.	December 1935..	Window display of 2 painted panels, rural slum and resettlement homestead.	Special Skills Division.
Conference of Regional Directors, Resettlement Administration, 2216 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C.	January 1936....	14 photographic panels; problem and program of each development division.	Do.
Central Committee on Housing, Housing Exhibit, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Washington, D. C.	.....do.....	Photographic panels; housing program of Resettlement Administration.	Information Division; Special Skills Division; Suburban Resettlement Division.
Leica Exhibit, various cities.....	.....do.....	Mounted pictures; selection for pictorial value.....	Information Division.
Citizens' Dinner, Greenhills Project, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	February 1936..	23 panels; principles and policy of Suburban Resettlement Program.	Suburban Resettlement Division.

Exhibit I.—Section 2

(Exhibits approved and prepared by Committee on Exhibits after its establishment on Feb. 15, 1936)

Place and occasion	Date	Type and subject	Place and occasion	Date	Type and subject
Columbia Teachers Meeting, Grand Central Palace, New York City.	March 1936....	Panel of mounted photographs; Resettlement Administration program.	National Emergency Council Meeting, Paterson, N. J., Hightstown Administrative Headquarters, Hightstown, N. J.	May 1936....	Five color panels, two text panels; suburban Resettlement program.
White House, Washington, D.C.	.....do.....	Two portfolios of enlarged photographs; Resettlement Administration program.	Guide House, Greenbelt, Maryland.	.....do.....	Eight exhibit panels; Greenbelt project.
Negro Conference, Chicago, Ill.	.....do.....	Photographic panels; Negro phase of Resettlement Administration program.	Conference of Associated Country Women of the World, Department of Agriculture Bldg., Washington, D. C.	June 1936....	Reproduction of San Diego exhibit.
Greenbelt Administrative Headquarters, Maryland.	.....do.....	Models, panels, drawings; Greenbelt project.	Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex.	June 6, 1936..	Photo-mural display case; three dimensional map with transparencies; problem and program of the Resettlement Administration.
Convention of Childhood Education, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.	April 1936....	Photographic panels; Resettlement Administration program.	Museum of Modern Art Exhibit, New York City.	June 1936....	Architectural drawings, plans, maps, photographic, and exhibit panels; suburban resettlement houses.
National Emergency Council Meeting; Hale's Corner Advancement Meeting; Resettlement Administration Headquarters, Milwaukee, Wis.	.....do.....	Panel exhibits; Greendale project.	Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio.	June 15, 1936..	Replica of Texas Centennial Exhibit; 6 additional exhibit panels, photographs of 7 exhibit panels to be replaced in August by a Greenhills exhibit, suburban Resettlement program.
Negro Housing Convention, Miners Teacher's College, Georgia Ave., Washington, D. C.	.....do.....	Photographic panels, photomontages, maps; city slums and suburban Resettlement program.	Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 1936....	Photographs, photo-murals on tables and wall panels; human story of Resettlement Administration problem and program.
National Democratic Committee Meeting, St. Louis, Mo.	May 1936....	Mounted photographic exhibit; Resettlement Administration program.	Regional and Washington offices.	.....do.....	Photographic panel exhibit; 14 panels; the national problem and program of the Resettlement Administration.
Southern Policy Committee, Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....do.....	Mounted photographic exhibit; Resettlement Administration program.			
National Conference of Social Workers, Atlantic City, N. J.	.....do.....	Photographic enlargements; California migratory Labor problem and Resettlement Administration program.			
California Pacific International Exposition (San Diego Fair), San Diego, Calif.	May 1, 1936...	Photo-murals and pictographs; problem and program of the Resettlement Administration.			

LABOR RELATIONS

THE Labor Relations Division was established in May 1935. Appointment of the Washington staff was completed in July, and of a skeleton field staff, composed of 11 regional Labor Relations advisers, in September. During the first quarter of 1936, an auxiliary field staff of Labor Relations representatives was appointed to serve projects of the Construction Division. A staff of safety inspectors was placed in the field on May 1, 1936.

At the present time the personnel of the Labor Relations Division consists of the following: The Director and his staff of 10 persons, including a safety officer, a compensation officer, and 3 wage-rate investigators, with a clerical force of 9 persons; a staff of 6 Labor Relations representatives, all but 2 of whom are stationed in cities where large construction projects are located; and a staff of 9 safety inspectors stationed at regional headquarters. In addition, there is a regional Labor Relations adviser attached to the staff of each of the 12 regional directors. Four of these advisers have assistants.

Although responsible to their respective regional directors, regional Labor Relations advisers are the agents through whom the Labor Relations Division performs the functions herein outlined for projects and project work under the jurisdiction of regional offices.

Functions of the Divisions

The functions of the Labor Relations Division are briefly outlined as follows:

1. *Assistance in the development of project plans.*—At various stages, from the inception of a project plan to the beginning of construction work, the Labor Relations Division furnishes information concerning available labor supply, prevailing wage rates, and unusual labor conditions. This information is obtained by means of investigations in the project locality.

2. *Recommendation of hours and wages.*—Prior to the initiation of work on a project, the Labor Relations Division recommends to the Administrator the wage rates and monthly hours which the Division's investigations indicate should apply. When such recommendations have been approved, the Division issues official notices for the guidance of the pay roll unit, the Treasury Accounts Office, and the General Accounting Office.

3. *Assistance in providing project labor.*—The Labor Relations Division, by contact with offices of the Works Progress Administration and the United States Em-

ployment Service and the accumulation of labor availability statistics, facilitates the employment of project labor. The details of employment procedure are handled on each project by an individual designated to attend to this work, under the general supervision of the Labor Relations Division.

4. *Advice and assistance in solving problems connected with the transportation of workers.*—For many projects, workers must be transported comparatively long distances, in some instances as far as 70 miles. This involves a variety of labor considerations such as the allowance of credited time, cost of transportation to workers, adjustment of working hours for employee-owner operators, the maximum distance which employees should be required to walk to work, all of which have been the immediate concern of the Labor Relations Divisions.

5. *Adjustment of grievances and complaints.*—One of the most important functions of the Labor Relations Division is the investigation and adjustment of grievances and complaints which cannot be satisfactorily settled on the project. The complainant may be an individual worker, a group of workers, or an organization representing workers. In each case, the Division obtains the facts through an investigation in the field, and takes such remedial action as may be necessary.

6. *Supervision of accident prevention.*—Projects are inspected at regular intervals by Safety Inspectors of the Labor Relations Division. These men make recommendations for the corrections of hazardous conditions, instruct foremen in safety practices, give lessons in First Aid, and maintain general supervision over project safety supervisors. Prior to the establishment of the Division's staff of Safety Inspectors, this function was performed by Regional Labor Relations Advisers and Labor Relations Representatives.

7. *Supervision of labor camps with respect to housing, safety, sanitation, and health standards.*—The Labor Relations Division has formulated detailed standards for the housing of workers in labor camps. Through its field staff, the Division makes regular inspections to see that these standards are observed. Beyond matters of safety, sanitation, and health, the Division is actively interested in the morale and comfort of the men.

8. *Supervision of the handling of compensation claims of nonappointive employees.*—On each project there is a compensation officer who is charged with the handling of compensation claims and the keeping of compensation records. These men operate under the general supervision of the Labor Relations Division



Labor at work on Resettlement Administration projects. The Labor Relations Division assists in obtaining workers, recommends hours and wages, and adjusts difficulties which might arise.

through which they receive detailed instructions and special assistance when needed. At the instigation of the Labor Relations Division, an arrangement has been made with the Works Progress Administration whereby claims of Resettlement employees are routed to Works Progress Administration district offices, and Works Progress Administration district compensation officers authorize payment of claims in the field for the first 30 days of disability.

9. *Advice concerning provisions for the protection of labor standards in the formulation of plans for cooperative enterprises.*—Under regulations of the Resettlement Administration, it is mandatory that cooperatives, to which loans are made, shall maintain such labor standards as are determined by the Administrator upon the advice of the Labor Relations Division.

10. *Assistance in establishing procedure affecting project labor.*—The Labor Relations Division has taken an active part in formulating procedure concerned with project labor. For example, the Division has assisted in the formulation of procedure governing timekeeping, project pay rolls, and certification of Resettlement clients.

11. *Negotiation with the Works Progress Administration relative to the application of wage and labor regulations.*—The nature of the Resettlement Administration's program has made it extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain an adequate supply of labor under the general regulations prescribed for the works program. It has been essential that exemptions from the schedule of monthly earnings and/or the 90 percent relief labor requirement be granted for certain projects by the Works Progress Administration. Negotiations with the Works Progress Administration in the matter of project exemptions have been carried on chiefly by the Labor Relations Division. The Division also has been instrumental in obtaining, from the Works Progress Administration, official recognition for Resettlement clients as a group to be accorded status within the 90 percent relief quota.

12. *Suggestions for the extension of Resettlement assistance to stranded-worker groups.*—The Labor Relations Division is charged with the responsibility of calling attention to homogeneous groups of stranded industrial or agricultural workers, and suggesting how—by the development of a project or a loan to a cooperative—such groups may be benefited through the facilities of the Resettlement Administration. The plan for a project to build camps for migratory agricultural workers in California is an example of this type of activity.

13. *Assistance in the return of project workers to private employment.*—An Administration Instruction, prepared by the Labor Relations Division, establishes conditions under which the release of project employees for farm labor is justified. Complaints of project employees, arising from unwillingness to return to private employment—whether agricultural or industrial—will

be investigated by the Labor Relations Division with a view to preventing exploitation of workers and lowering of labor standards.

14. *Maintenance of friendly relationships with labor groups.*—The Labor Relations Division has held numerous conferences with representatives of labor groups, for the purpose of explaining the Resettlement Administration's program and inviting cooperation. Contacts have been established with labor groups in cities where large Suburban Resettlement projects are located, prior to beginning of work on these projects. The success of the Labor Relations Division in this line of endeavor is indicated by the many letters received from building-trades groups in Cincinnati endorsing the Greenhills Project.

Policies Followed

In the development of Resettlement Administration projects, the Labor Relations Division has been guided by the following general policies:

1. Persons on the public relief rolls have been given preference in employment. Low-income and destitute persons who have received grants, loans, or other assistance from the Resettlement Administration, have been made eligible, by Works Progress Administration Order 25, for employment on Resettlement Administration projects, when the supply of eligible relief labor in the vicinity of the project is exhausted. These persons are in a position of need equivalent to that of urban people who have been on the public relief rolls. Only after all persons in these two groups have been employed have other workers been employed on Resettlement Administration projects.

2. Insofar as possible, local residents have been employed on Resettlement Administration projects. In many cases, however, where local residents have not been registered on public relief rolls in sufficient numbers, it has been necessary to employ persons on the relief rolls in nearby towns or cities. In a few cases, transient workers have been brought to projects and housed in camps. This has been done only in remote rural areas or in urban locations where there is a scarcity of local labor on the relief rolls.

3. Labor standards already established in the locality of a project have been protected. This has involved consideration of prevailing local wage rates and of local customs with regard to hours and conditions of work. It has also involved consideration of customary union practices in localities where union conditions generally obtain.

4. Customary principles of division of labor prevailing in communities have been observed in the assignment of workers to jobs on projects. No attempt has been made to employ unskilled labor for the performance of work that is generally done by skilled workers. Agricultural occupations have been reserved for workers who have been engaged generally in agri-

cultural work, and skilled construction work has been reserved for workers who have been engaged generally in skilled work.

5. Normal employer-employee relationships have been observed on Resettlement Administration projects. While it is recognized that certain relief aspects of employment are involved in the work of the Resettlement Administration, an effort has been made to impress upon project employees that they are workers who are being paid a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. In observing this relationship, strict discipline has been maintained in order to assure satisfactory performance of work by all employees. In particular, attempts have been made to avoid any connotations of forced labor conditions on Resettlement Administration projects. To this end, a special effort has been made to preserve for workers on Resettlement Administration projects all of the privileges which usually obtain for workers engaged in private employment.

6. The rights of labor to organize have been respected, and all workers have been informed that they are free to engage in such organizational activities as they please. The Resettlement Administration will recognize the complaints of any individual or of any informal or formal organized group, and will deal with such individuals or groups in the establishment of working conditions on projects, within the regulations under which projects must be prosecuted.

7. The Resettlement Administration has recognized the desirability and necessity of cooperation with private employers in securing placement of workers assigned to projects in private employment. The Resettlement Administration realizes, however, that its project employees are entitled to orderly placement in private employment through designated placement agencies. It is required, therefore, that notices of private employment opportunities come from such employment agencies before action is taken to terminate employment of project employees to accept private work. The Resettlement Administration requires assurance, also, that the project employees so terminated will be given bona fide full-time work, at established wage rates, when they are transferred to private industry.

8. The necessity for the encouragement of initiative on the part of employees and of persons being resettled in communities or on lands has been recognized. The Labor Relations Division has attempted particularly to prevent practices of paternalism or regimentation in the administration of projects and communities.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Labor Relations Division has had contact with, and cooperation from, the following agencies:

1. *Works Progress Administration*.—State and district officials of the Works Progress Administration have been very cooperative in discovering labor supplies for, and referring labor to,



Workers checking in with the timekeeper at Greenbelt.

projects of the Resettlement Administration. The Washington officials have been willing to grant exemptions from the regulations when it has been shown that Resettlement Administration projects could not be prosecuted without such exemptions. In some cases, State Administrators have made wage adjustments to permit the securing of necessary labor.

There has been close cooperation between the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration in the handling of claims for compensation of nonappointive project employees on Resettlement Administration projects. Such claims are handled by the Works Progress Administration compensation officers in the States, and compensation for the first 30 days is paid by State Works Progress Administration compensation officers.

The Safety Division of the Works Progress Administration has helped in maintaining safe working conditions on Resettlement Administration projects. Works Progress Administration safety bulletins have been reproduced for Resettlement Administration projects.

It has been necessary to house workers in camps on a number of Resettlement Administration projects. The Works Progress Administration has furnished camps, turned over camp personnel to the Resettlement Administration, and brought workers to the camps.

2. *Department of Labor.*—The United States Employment Service has furnished reports on the labor available in the locality of projects. At the request of the Resettlement Administration, it has made a special survey of labor in some

areas, showing a breakdown of available labor by skills. It has assisted in the certification of Resettlement Administration clients.

The Conciliation and Mediation Service has acted as an investigating agency in a number of complaints arising on projects, and has made recommendations for adjustment.

3. *The Procurement Division* has been of assistance in securing owner-operators of equipment.

4. *The Treasury Accounts Office* has helped work out pay roll procedures to be followed.

5. *The General Accounting Office* has helped work out time-keeping and pay roll procedures.

6. *The Public Health Service* in Washington has helped the Labor Relations Division in setting up standards for camps and in meeting health problems which have arisen in the care of workers in camps. In the States, the public health departments have assisted project officials in maintaining satisfactory living conditions on projects.

7. *The Civilian Conservation Corps* has furnished medical assistance, in some cases, to injured employees of the Resettlement Administration. It has assigned workers to a number of Resettlement Administration projects, and has furnished camp supplies and equipment on a limited number of projects.

8. *The Public Works Administration* has given information as to the wage rates it has established.

9. *The American Federation of Labor, Building Trades Department*, has been of great assistance in supplying information on labor conditions in project areas.

C. B. BALDWIN
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

A. B. THATCHER
BUSINESS MANAGER

PERSONNEL

W. B. STEPHENS
DIRECTOR

INVESTIGATION

A. C. BACHRACH
DIRECTOR

MASON BARR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

FINANCE AND CONTROL

MAX J. WASSERMAN
DIRECTOR

F. J. SETTE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR





A county supervisor hands a farmer a check on behalf of the Resettlement Administration, after the farmer's application for a loan had been approved. Transactions of this sort are cleared through the Finance and Control Division.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

IMMEDIATELY upon the inauguration of the Resettlement Administration, there was established a temporary unit, with loaned personnel from the Department of Agriculture, which subsequently was to become the basis of organization of the Business Management Division. This was done because several agencies, such as the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department and the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Administration, were transferred by Executive order to this Administration; and it was necessary that their current activities be continued without interruption. This required a fiscal unit not only to continue the facilities of these programs but also to organize in anticipation of the larger Resettlement Administration program.

The organization of the Business Management Division was approved by the Administrator June 22, 1935. Five sections comprised the Washington organization of the Division, namely, Space, Purchase and Traffic, Reproduction, Mails and Files, and Stenographic Pool. The field organization consisted of the Regional Office of Business Management under the supervision of the regional office manager, and comprised the following units: Travel, Personnel, Supply, Mails and Files, and Stenographic Pool. By Administration Order No. 103, dated November 16, 1935, the Regional Office of Business Management was transferred from the supervision of the Business Manager in Washington to the regional director.

Within the office of the Business Manager there were established two units—Travel and Personnel. The Personnel Unit has been responsible for all personnel actions for this Division, which began with approximately 61 persons in various classifications during the month of May 1935, and which reached a peak of approximately 1,182 persons in January 1936. The total personnel as of April 30, 1936, was approximately 1,089 persons. The number of personnel was reduced materially by the transfer of field personnel in the various regional offices of Business Management to the supervision of the regional director. However, by Administration Order No. 112, dated December 4, 1936, the general service sections of eight of the major divisions were transferred to the Business Management Division, thereby again increasing the number of personnel. This transfer was effected for two major reasons: First, to secure uniformity in the organization and functioning of various general service units; and, second, by a uniform approach to the organization problem, to effect a more efficient and economical operation of these sec-

tions. It is felt that both purposes have been accomplished to the advantage of the Administration.

The average annual salary per employee for the Business Management Division is \$1,450.

The Travel Unit has been responsible for the handling of requests for letters of authorization for travel and the issuance of letters of authorization, also books of transportation requests and, more recently, notifications of intended visits required by the Administration.

At the present time, all requests in the field for letters of authorization to travel are approved by the regional director, and the formal letters of authorization are prepared, signed, and issued by the regional office manager. Nominal supervision over this decentralization is maintained by the Business Manager, who advises and assists on all questions which may arise.

The Space Section has been responsible for the procurement, assignment, supervision, and maintenance of all space, both in Washington and in the field, and related services such as telephone, electric light and power, gas, water, etc. The first organized group of Resettlement Administration workers occupied temporary space in the Administration and Extensible Buildings of the Department of Agriculture. With the advent of the Subsistence Homesteads and Land Program, space occupied by those agencies became available for use. With the growth of the Resettlement Administration, a total of 27 buildings, or parts of buildings, were necessary to house the operations of this Administration. At the present time, there are approximately 2,000 field offices housing regional, State, project, district and, county activities. The following table gives a more graphic picture of space under lease by the Resettlement Administration in both Washington and the field, including total and average costs:

Space under lease by Resettlement Administration

	Area, square feet	Annual rental	Average rental per square foot per year
Washington.....	359, 413	\$323, 418. 30	\$0. 8999
Field ¹	699, 703	433, 239. 20	. 6192
Washington and field.....	¹ 1, 059, 116	756, 657. 50	. 7144

¹ Does not include rent-free space estimated at 300,000 square feet.

Because of the geographical location of the early organization of the Resettlement Administration, the services of the Department of Agriculture switchboard were utilized in the handling of local and long distance

calls. With the expansion to 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW., and the Ouray Building, it became necessary to install small boards in these buildings to handle the excess load and reduce costs. With the continued expansion to additional buildings, it finally became necessary to establish at the Arlington Hotel Building the main Resettlement switchboard. This board now consists of 11 positions, 40 trunk lines, 20 inter-departmental lines, 18 tie lines to Agriculture, 5 long distance loops, 5 tie lines to Suburban, 8 tie lines to Legal, 2 tie lines to War and Navy, 2 tie lines to Procurement, 1 tie line to Soil Conservation, 2 inter-position trunk lines, 1 conference circuit, 40 night service lines and 2-100 key equipment with 5 lines to handle information service. Twenty operators are required to maintain the board on a 24-hour basis. The following table shows the number of telephones.

Telephones

Board	Number of employees	Number of instruments		
		Main stations	Extensions	Total
Legal.....	170	110	76	186
Arlington.....	2,437	720	550	1,270
Suburban.....	434	119	72	191
Agriculture.....	585	180	103	283
Total.....	3,626	1,129	801	1,930

Purchase and Traffic

The Purchase and Traffic Section has procured all supplies, equipment, and materials of an administrative nature for all activities of the Administration, for Washington and the field. It has also been responsible for the maintenance of property accounts and inventory records; all problems in connection with traffic and transportation; the maintenance of motor-operated vehicles in the District of Columbia; and, more recently, the examination of requisitions and the preparation of the necessary authorization for purchase of heavy equipment such as trucks, tractors, etc. There was also included in this section a Contract Unit which was responsible for the preparation of specifications; also the examination of all documents in connection with the execution of contracts by the contracting officer.

Shortly after the organization of the Business Management Division, there were established in each of the regional office cities a regional supply depot, for the purpose of storing sufficient quantities of administrative supplies, materials and equipment for issue to the various field offices within the region. These supply depots are still in operation under the control of the Regional Office of Business Management.

It is interesting to note that the first purchase order was issued on the 2d of May, 1935, and that, as of the 30th of June, 1936, approximately 32,500 purchase orders had been issued, involving an expenditure of \$4,439,279.85. In addition, approximately 1,800 pur-

chase authorities have been issued to the Procurement Division, involving an expenditure of \$2,509,374.02, and making a grand total commitment of \$6,948,653.87.

The following itemization furnishes additional interesting information concerning the activities of this section:

Number of requisitions received.....	30,399
Contracts executed.....	2,000
Material shipped from warehouse (tons per week).....	175
Number of items on inventory.....	56,214
Total value of inventory (nonexpendable property located in Washington).....	\$1,729,960.58
Freight routings furnished.....	16,930
Bills of lading prepared.....	32,736
Savings effected by obtaining a reduction in rates for transportation of labor; also cost of spur line and claims.....	\$162,472.77
Value of surplus equipment obtained from other agencies.....	\$500,000
Itineraries furnished travelers.....	1,659
Tickets purchased, reservations made.....	1,806
Trucks, vehicles, and miscellaneous items of heavy equipment procured and licensed (units).....	1,700
Cost of this equipment.....	\$2,280,932.63

Reproduction Section

The Reproduction Section comprises the following functions: Mimeographing, multigraphing, multilithing, addressographing and mailing, blueprinting and other photographic processes. All requisitions on the Government Printing Office for printing and binding are also handled by this Section.

In line with the President's policy, the services of existing Government agencies were utilized at first in carrying out the functions of the Reproduction Section. The Office of Information of the United States Department of Agriculture furnished mimeographing, multigraphing, and multilithing services. The United States Forest Service of the same Department furnished all photographic reproduction services. By October 16, 1935, the Department of Agriculture desired to be relieved of furnishing duplicating services, because of the tremendous volume of work required by the Resettlement Administration. Therefore, equipment was purchased and personnel employed so that the Reproduction Section could render this type of service.

In January 1936 an addressograph and mailing unit was organized as a part of this Section.

The following table indicates the volume of the different types of service rendered by this Section:

Reproduction Services

[Period November 1935 to June 1936]

Duplicating services:	
Number of requisitions.....	8,296
Number of copies.....	61,563,921

Addressograph and mailing:		
Number of requisitions.....		358
Plates cut.....		13, 917
Envelopes addressed.....		576, 598
Franks addressed.....		117, 518
Cards run.....		66, 337
Photographic reproductions:		
Number of requisitions.....		5, 159
Square feet.....		693, 604
Printing and binding:		
Number of requisitions ¹		1, 605
Number of copies.....		258, 214, 981
Cost.....		\$388, 176. 13

¹ Requisitions on Government Printing Office.

Mails and Files

It was determined that the Mails and Files Section would be responsible for the record and file of all mail and documentary material for the Resettlement Administration. This arrangement insures the safe-keeping of all official material of this type for the Administration, and current information as to the location of all correspondence and official documents. In addition to the central files, it was necessary to establish 16 divisional file stations efficiently to carry out the functions of this Section.

The following tables give a more graphic picture of the volume of mail involved. The first table indicates this volume by divisional stations; the second table shows the volume of the central mail and files.

It is believed that this report records the accomplishments of the personnel in this Division in furnishing the necessary facilities for the prompt and efficient operation of the Administration. This is due, mainly, to the selection of qualified personnel to assume the responsibility of leadership of the various sections and units. The chiefs of sections and units have been selected from other governmental agencies on the basis

of their previous records and ability to organize and produce.

Tabulation of volume of divisional stations

	Number of cards filed	Incoming mail	Outgoing mail	Total mail
Administrative.....	75, 000	375, 000	¹ 769, 000	¹ 1, 144, 000
Business management.....	8, 750	29, 400	31, 251	60, 651
Purchase and traffic.....	55, 000	37, 680	51, 440	89, 120
Reproduction.....	5, 000	17, 540	18, 160	35, 700
Construction.....	15, 000	56, 200	97, 076	153, 276
Finance and control.....	100, 000	525, 512	369, 720	895, 232
Investigation.....	56, 000	17, 384	16, 022	33, 406
Land utilization.....	197, 000	129, 090	90, 963	214, 053
Vendor.....				
Legal.....	32, 000	38, 400	31, 600	70, 000
Management.....	64, 000	55, 462	33, 600	89, 062
Rural rehabilitation.....	55, 923	54, 600	71, 340	125, 940
Rural resettlement.....	56, 520	52, 400	60, 000	112, 400
Special plans.....	3, 600	3, 000	2, 460	5, 460
Suburban resettlement.....	50, 000	24, 080	23, 240	47, 320
Special skills.....	16, 000	14, 500	15, 500	30, 000
Total.....	789, 793	1, 424, 248	1, 681, 372	3, 105, 620

¹ Includes press releases.

Mail and files, Business Management

	Cards	Incoming mail	Outgoing mail	Messenger trips
Administrative.....				
Document control.....				
Vise.....			756, 000	
Central files.....	1, 421, 000	465, 682	463, 668	
Communications.....		49, 840	42, 280	
Central mail room.....				290, 339
Recording unit.....		573, 522		
Total.....	1, 421, 000			
Total including divisional stations.....	2, 210, 793			

NOTE: Combined figures of incoming and outgoing correspondence are misleading and have not been shown. The discrepancy between the total load of Central Mail & Files Stations and the combined load of Divisional Stations is due to multiple handling. Correspondence recorded as incoming by the Central Station may be likewise recorded by each Divisional Station through which it passes. Thus it is possible to treat a single letter as several pieces of correspondence should it concern several divisions.

Cooperation with other Agencies

This Division wishes to recognize the splendid cooperation of, and relationships with, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Government Printing Office.

PERSONNEL

WHILE the program of the Resettlement Administration was still in an early formative stage, the Personnel Division was organized and charged with responsibility of establishing and administering employment standards and methods, and in general, for discharging the duties of a modern personnel office. Thus all matters bearing on employment, placement, training, supervision, employee activities, morale, or human relations within the Administration are of immediate concern to this Division.

The pressing needs of the organization during the period of rapid expansion which has extended throughout this entire first year, however, have made it imperative to concentrate its major efforts upon the employment aspect of its problem. The establishment of employment standards, interviewing, testing, investigating, and recruiting necessary to make these standards effective, the classification of positions to be filled, and the actual appointment of incumbents during a period when the Administration was being organized and put into operation has been a tremendous task. These aspects of the Division's work will continue to be of real importance even after the first great expansion is definitely over. They should, however, occupy a small proportion of the time and effort available for personnel work, thus allowing more attention to be devoted to the many other matters affecting the efficiency, morale, and happiness of the staff members.

Appointment Section

Probably the best index to the volume of work of the Division as a whole can be found in the number of personnel actions which have been entered on the Personnel Journal. Through June 30, 1936, there have been 109,449 such actions, which include extensions of temporary appointments, temporary appointments made emergency, furloughs, transfers, promotions, and other actions.

In addition to keeping the personnel journal, service records, time and leave records, and personal information files, functions found in most Government personnel offices, this section contains units for the coding of personal information concerning employees, to be punched on tabulating cards, and for the certification of qualified candidates for positions, to divisions requesting this service.

Up until June 30, 1936, information from the files of 28,305 persons, and 28,755 revised actions, additions, etc., had been coded. Of 3,400 persons certified for specific positions, 2,650 have been accepted by the divisions in which the vacancies were located.

The Certification Unit has also concerned itself with the placing of Resettlement employees discharged without prejudice, and has found new positions within the Administration for a large number. It has sent over 404 termination cards containing personal information to the Personnel Replacement Division of the Works Progress Administration.

Classification Section

While classification of positions is an accepted practice in most departmental personnel offices, the Classification Section of this Administration is unique in several respects. The Resettlement Administration is the only emergency organization which elected to set up its positions in conformity with the Classification Act of 1923 as amended. As a result of this decision, all departmental positions are classified subject to the concurrence of the Civil Service Commission, and, while excepted from this procedure as an economy measure, all appointive positions in the field are classified for salary purposes concurrently with the setting up of the organization, which is in itself an unusual departure from established procedure in Federal agencies.

The unusual nature of this work, the large volume of actions, the requirement of unprecedented speed, and the fact that the Resettlement Administration employs more types of workers than are found in any other Federal agency, are some of the factors which increase the difficulties of this Section.

A field staff is maintained for the purpose of investigating the functions of field divisions and offices, analyzing the duties and responsibilities of positions and writing accurate descriptions thereof, recommending appropriate allocations based on investigation, making classification surveys of field organizations as a whole, advising with regional officials relative to organizational structures and making constructive recommendations thereon, and preparing charts, both functional and organization, and supporting data therefor.

Qualification Section

In order to insure a staff of employees fully qualified in every way to fill the positions to which they are assigned, a special section was organized to establish and apply qualification standards. This Section operates through several units.

The Interview Unit affords applicants an opportunity to obtain general information concerning employment with the Administration, to file applications, and to be interviewed by trained personnel interviewers who

prepare a report on each individual. This is an important step in building up the files of qualified candidates. Up to the 30th of June, 11,848 persons had been interviewed and considerably more than this number had been given helpful information of various kinds.

Applicants for certain types of positions are given suitable standardized tests to ascertain their possession of necessary abilities. This is another important step in the development of the qualified files. The examining unit administers, scores, and records results of all tests given in Washington, and sends out test materials, receives, scores, and records results of all field tests. The number of tests given is shown in the following table:

<i>Complete tests given by Examining Unit</i>		<i>June 30, 1936 (projected)</i>
Washington.....		12, 152
Field.....		28, 427
Both.....		40, 579

Over 1,000 partial retests have also been given.

An extremely important part in maintaining employee standards is played by the Personnel Inquiry Unit. Its staff of investigators gathers material concerning the personnel and occupational histories of candidates for appointment, reporting upon such matters as their moral standing, veracity of statements made on applications, general reputation, general fitness for position, and anything else which might bear upon the qualification or placement of the individual, and reviewing this material from the standpoint of character. Investigation is another step, therefore, in qualifying candidates or appointees.

On June 30, 1936, 7,095 cases had been closed and 2,100 were under investigation or pending action. This unit analyzes personnel investigation reports received from the Investigation Division, makes recommendations, and follows up the cases until some disposition is made of them. The number of such cases handled has reached 5,408. It also makes special investigations assigned by the Director of Personnel.

When specially trained persons are required to fill technical, professional, or executive positions, such candidates are recruited by the Recruiting Unit organized for the purpose. Between September 1, 1935, and June 30, 1936, this unit had established contacts with more than 362 sources of highly trained personnel, and had made over 2,744 referrals in response to job orders from divisions. The number of placements resulting from these referrals considerably exceeds the 687 known cases.

A large number of informal referrals of persons on Civil Service registers has been made by this unit through the courtesy of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Files of all candidates for appointment, arranged according to occupation, are kept by a unit in this Section. In this file all qualification information collected by other units is brought together and evaluated. From this source the files of the Certification Unit are supplied.

As a final step, the Qualification Review Unit (under the immediate direction of the Chief of this Section) receives and passes upon all personnel recommendations for appointments, promotions, transfers, extensions of appointment, and similar actions.

Surveys of the various divisions are being made to obtain information concerning the operating effectiveness of individuals and groups in order that desirable changes and improvements may be recommended. The Chief of the Qualification Section, with the assistance of several members of his staff, is conducting these surveys and preparing reports of his findings for submission to the Administrator.

Field Operations Section

The Field Operations Section is the point of contact between the Personnel Division and the field. It was organized on January 1, 1936, to exercise a uniform control over personnel procedures in the field, important phases of which are the application of qualification standards, and the administering of standardized tests; and also to expedite the handling of field personnel actions.

The field work of this Section is carried on by a staff of 20 personnel selectors. The services of these men are also made available to project offices needing specialized assistance, and, upon request, to regional offices as well.

All personnel recommendations for field positions are received and given preliminary review in this Section, and correspondence with field offices relative to such personnel recommendations is prepared here.

All regional personnel offices were organized by the Personnel Division, and, until the reorganization which took place early in December, were operated under its immediate direction. Regional pay roll units were also set up and staffed while the pay roll function was under the direction of the Personnel Division.

Administrative Section

The Administrative Section provides the general supervision of the Division, and assists in developing policies. It makes necessary outside contacts other than those involved in such work as recruiting, investigating, etc.

Within it is a stenographic unit which handles certain correspondence such as the preparation of replies to inquiries originating outside the Administration concerning personnel matters, sending out application blanks, acknowledging receipt of applications for positions, etc.

Applications received by mail, having been acknowledged by this Unit, are forwarded to the Recording Unit, also in the Administrative Section, where record is made of them in an alphabetical file. Disposition is then made according to their nature. Some are sent to the Resettlement office of the region from which they emanated, others are forwarded to the Recruiting Unit, and so on. All of those retained in Washington are entered in the occupational file where they are readily accessible should suitable vacancies develop.

In addition to keeping the alphabetical file of all applicants, the Recording Unit maintains control records of all personnel recommendation papers in process of being acted upon by various offices within the Division.

The Administrative Section brings to the attention of employes outside activities of interest to them and fosters their organization.

In July and August of 1935, an extensive 6-week survey was made of the employees of State Rural Resettlement organizations which were to be transferred to the Administration. Sixty personnel specialists were recruited, trained, and sent into the field. The data which they obtained concerning the qualifications of individual employees served as the basis for reducing the number of such employees from somewhat over 10,000 to about 4,000 over a period of several months.

Valuable information was also obtained concerning general conditions within or affecting the State organizations at this time.

From early September 1935 to the middle of January 1936 the Pay Roll Unit operated under the direction of the Personnel Division. During this time the General Accounting Office cooperated, in response to the Administrator's invitation, in developing policies and practices in accord with its rulings.

INVESTIGATION

THE Investigation Division was established on June 11, 1935. The first actual investigations were started on July 1, 1935, and during this formative period the types of investigations to be undertaken and the methodology of undertaking them were studied and outlined. Until January 1, 1936, the investigational function was the sole activity of the Investigation Division. On January 1, 1936, the Field Audit Section of the Finance and Control Division was transferred to the Investigation Division. For the purpose of clarity, the investigation and audit functions will be discussed separately, as their problems are not inter-related.

II. *General organization.*—The Investigative Staff in Washington reviews and examines the reports of the special agents, both as to form and substance.

The Audit Staff examines the working papers and the audit reports as they are sent in from the field, both as to matters of form and substance.

The General Service Section handles all of the service functions of the Division in coordination with the appropriate service divisions of the Administration.

The Headquarters Section, which makes broad surveys of the Resettlement Administration program, is under the supervision of the Assistant Director.

Field Offices have been established for both the Investigation and Audit Sections, each of which is under the supervision of a special agent in charge for the investigation functions and an auditor in charge for the audit functions.

Because of the nature of the work undertaken by the Investigation Division both in investigation and audit work, it was believed necessary that it should be a centralized organization; therefore, Washington control is maintained over all personnel selection, financial matters, and other administrative functions.

III. *Investigation activities.*—The first investigations of this Division were started about July 1, 1935, and the number of cases reported on by the Division has progressively increased as the months have gone by.

A. *Applicant cases.*—During August an agreement was reached between the Personnel Division and the Investigation Division covering the investigation of applicants prior to employment by the Resettlement Administration. At that time it was agreed that all applicant investigations in the field were to be handled by the Investigation Division, and in Washington such applicant cases as were referred to the Investigation Division by the Personnel Division. These were usually to be cases in which it was desirable to make personal interviews.

As of June 30, 1936, 5,786 applicant cases have been completed and reports submitted to the Personnel Division.

B. *Nonapplicant cases.*—Nonapplicant cases cover all other types of investigation except periodic and survey reports, which will be discussed later. Nonapplicant cases are usually those which involve a specific complaint, such as misconduct of personnel or misconduct of other than personnel, violations of Federal or State statutes, etc.

As of June 30, 1936, 474 nonapplicant cases have been completed and reports submitted.

C. *Periodic inspections.*—In October 1935 it was decided to conduct periodic inspections of projects of the Resettlement Administration. The purpose of the periodic inspection is to determine, if possible, whether the policies and objectives of the Resettlement Administration are being carried out, and if not, why not. This inspection by an agency independent of the operating division is reported in considerable detail and is then carefully studied and analyzed for the use and information of the Administrator and the heads of the operating divisions. These inspections are of a routine nature and are made as frequently as the activity on the particular project justifies. They are not undertaken with the thought that any particular complaint is to be investigated, but are general in nature; but if conditions warrant, the agent makes a thorough investigation into any specific complaint or condition.

As of June 30, 1936, 117 projects have received first inspection, 5 a second inspection, and 1 a third inspection.

D. *Survey reports.*—Survey reports of the program in general covering all activities of the Resettlement Administration (not including the periodic inspections on specific projects mentioned under C, supra) are divided into two classes—(a) State, and (b) district. The State surveys are broad in nature and cover the administrative set-up and activities and an investigation as to whether or not the objectives and policies of the program in the State or region are being carried out. Inasmuch as the State surveys did not extend into the field and did not disclose the relationships and attitudes of the district and county offices, in March 1936 it was considered advisable to have district surveys made. The district survey, covering a rural rehabilitation district as established by the regional offices, was initiated for the purpose of getting a closer view of problems of the Rural Rehabilitation program.

As of June 30, 1936, 41 State surveys had been completed and 10 district surveys.

IV. *Audit activities.*—A. *Establishment.*—What is now the Audit Section of the Investigation Division was originally under the supervision of the Finance Division and was called the Field Audit Section.

The Field Audit Section was organized about the middle of May 1935 coincident with the establishment of the other two principal sections of the Controller's office, later the Division of Finance.

B. *Activities.*—About the middle of June 1935 in cooperation with the F. E. R. A., balance sheet audits as of June 30, 1935, of all rural rehabilitation corporations were started. This necessitated the immediate employment, both in Washington and in the various States, of a personnel totaling several hundred auditors and clerical assistants.

Balance sheet audits were necessary on 46 States which had established rural rehabilitation corporations involving total accounts of between 50 and 60 million dollars.

It was discovered that in many States the accounts of the State Emergency Relief Administration affecting rural rehabilitation activities were decentralized on a county basis, and in other cases no proper controls existed. The condition of the records in many States made it necessary that the auditors set up books before there was anything to be audited. Consequently, a considerable proportion of the personnel recruited was of a clerical nature and could not properly be classed as auditors.

The field work on the June 30, 1935, balance sheet audits of 36 rural rehabilitation corporations had been completed in November 1935 and sent to Washington for review, typing, and final transmission. Fourteen of these had been reviewed, typed, and forwarded to the various interested officials of the Administration. The balance was incomplete at the time of transfer to the Investigation Division.

In five States, auditors were engaged in bringing the audits up to December 31, 1935.

On January 1, 1936, the Field Audit Section was transferred to the supervision of the Investigation Division. On that date there were 462 employees on the rolls of this Section. It was necessary immediately to reorganize the Audit Section to eliminate a large number of clerical personnel whose qualifications did not fit them for audit work and whose services were no

longer required inasmuch as arrangements were made at this time with the Finance Division, so that the books and records of the various State corporations would be maintained by the Finance Division. The field offices were set up to coincide with the field offices of the investigative staff.

Since January 1, 1936, the Audit Review Section has examined and transmitted 21 of the 22 State corporation audits on which the field work had been completed while under the Finance Division.

Schedule showing present status of corporation audit work (as of June 30, 1936)

June 30, 1935, audits:		Dec. 31, 1935, audits:	
Reviewed and delivered.....	41	Reviewed and delivered.....	2
In Review.....	4	In Review.....	7
In Process in Field..	1	In Process in Field..	16
No. audits to be made.....	2	To be started.....	15
		No. audits to be made.....	8
Total.....	48	Total.....	48

In addition to the audits of State corporations, the Audit Section of the Investigation Division has started audits of various projects transferred to the Resettlement Administration from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior. Special audits also have been made of other Resettlement Administration projects or districts. The present status of this work is as follows:

Project or special audits

Reviewed and Delivered.....	10
In Review.....	11
In Process in Field.....	52
Total.....	73

It has been necessary to study the problems of the various State corporations and projects to be audited and to prepare manuals of procedure for the use of the auditors on the various types of projects, so that all audit reports would be as complete and uniform as possible. This has been a difficult task, because of the varying activities of the corporations and the different methods of bookkeeping followed on the projects. This manual is now being prepared so that it may be placed in the hands of all field auditors.

FINANCE AND CONTROL

AS A RESULT of a consolidation on February 1, 1936, merging the Finance Division with the Progress and Inspection Division, the present Finance and Control Division has come to its present status. The Division now operates with three Subdivisions, whose functions are of different natures, yet are of such an analogous character that close relationship is essential. These three Subdivisions—Finance, Control, and Inspection—are each headed by an assistant director.

The Division is active in Washington, and through these headquarters operates Regional Offices in the 12 Regions of the Resettlement Administration. These Regional Offices are each directed by a regional Finance and Control manager. The Finance Subdivision has established, and is maintaining, accounts in the field offices as well as in the Washington office. Allotments for specific project purposes are deposited in the various State Treasury Offices, as well as in the Central Treasury Office in Washington. A budget-control system is maintained in each Regional Office for the purpose of determining the availability of the funds which are located in the State Treasury Offices within the region concerned.

Budget control accounts are maintained in the Washington office for determining the availability of funds for such purposes where the moneys are held in the Central Treasury Office at Washington. All requests for funds for projects are received within this subdivision, and requests for allotments are made by it to the Bureau of the Budget. Control records are maintained of all such allotments against allocations and apportionments, and reports are made periodically in order that the Administration may be advised as to the status of all such transactions.

Administrative audit is performed on all vouchers and pay rolls, and certification is made to the Treasury when payment is proper. Close contact is maintained with both the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office, in order that payment of all documents may be expedited.

Complete records of Rehabilitation Loan advances and collections, both principal and interest, are maintained in the Regional Finance and Control Offices. The large volume of loan vouchers acted upon in these offices necessitates the use of tabulating machine equipment, and through this medium the daily status of all loans and grants made in the Rehabilitation program can be obtained. The information obtained

daily from the various field offices is centralized in the Washington office, where consolidated reports are prepared, enabling the Administration at all times to be cognizant of the Rehabilitation program.

The Control Subdivision receives all administrative budget requests, analyzes these requests and presents recommendations to the Administrator. It also assists the Director and Administrator in presenting the administrative budgets to the Bureau of the Budget. All plans for projects are received within this Subdivision, and an examination is made to determine their fiscal feasibility.

Recommendations for approval, disapproval, or revision are made to the Administration, and control is maintained on all projects to determine the status of physical progress as related to fiscal position. Complete data as to plans, costs, and construction are maintained within this Subdivision, and information as to project suggestions and project developments is available for the use of the Administration. All reports are compiled and distributed to the divisions concerned, and statistics requested by the Administrator and by other divisions are compiled and forwarded to the proper offices.

The Inspection Subdivision maintains regional offices in each of the geographical regions of the Administration, as well as an Inspection Office handling only Suburban Resettlement projects. This Subdivision, through its regional offices, is responsible for proper inspection of all materials and construction pertaining to all projects, and must finally approve all construction before occupancy.

The administration staff, headed by the Assistant to the Director, is responsible for the proper clearance of all procedure and methods covering the activities of the Division. It is also engaged in securing bonds from all employees handling funds on Resettlement properties. Special assignments, when requested by the Administrator or the Director, are carried on within this staff, and reports covering the results of studies conducted are submitted to the divisions concerned.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In the operation of the Resettlement Administration's financial policies, the Finance and Control Division is closely in touch with operating as well as service divisions of various Government departments. Particularly close contact is maintained with the Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, the Procurement Division of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Interior Departments.

STATISTICAL TABLES



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Allocations represent the amounts of money which have been apportioned to the Resettlement Administration from the various relief bills for the initiation and continuation of the different phases of its program, including those funds transferred to this administration for the continuation of activities initiated by prior organizations.

Allotments represent amounts which have been apportioned by this organization to individual projects or to individual states for the continuation of each individual activity coming within the scope of the various major programs.

Apportionments as shown under table 8 of part II represent those amounts that have been set up as funds for the five community cooperative projects enumerated in that table. Allotments by the Resettlement Administration agree with the apportionments, since funds as apportioned have been deposited in a Washington bank. Under this same table the expenditures by the associations represent those amounts for which budgets have been approved to date, and which have been disbursed through the issue of checks on the local banks.

Encumbrances represent those obligations, as they pertain to different major phases or to different individual activities under the major phases, that have been incurred or assumed by this Administration, which have become actual commitments, and which will in due course become actual expenditures.

Expenditures as defined in this report do not necessarily represent amounts which have actually been paid out of the United States Treasury, but they do represent amounts for which vouchers have been certified by the Resettlement Administration. Such vouchers have been sent to the Treasury Department for payment, and will be represented by the actual issue of checks within the 10-day period following the date of this report. While such vouchers do not represent actual checks issued, they do, nevertheless, represent actual decreases in the funds of this Administration. Under the part of this report dealing with the Rural Rehabilitation phase of the program, expenditures have been referred to as "Vouchers Certified"; the two terms are to be regarded as being synonymous.

Total Estimated Costs for each project, as reflected by part II of this report, represent in each instance the total cost of the entire project, taking into consideration the previous costs and accomplishments of prior organizations, and all other costs which it is anticipated that this organization will have to meet.

Unencumbered Balances represent in all instances the amounts of allotted funds against which legal obligations have not as yet been assumed or incurred, excepting only in table 1 of part IV, where such unencumbered balances represent the difference between moneys allocated for particular programs and moneys encumbered for these same programs. Such a distinction is necessitated by the fact that allotments are made to projects and to states, while allocations are made for major programs, as defined in the table cited. Such funds are unobligated and are available to this Administration for the further prosecution of each particular program.

STATISTICAL TABLES

SINCE the activities of the Resettlement Administration are segregated into three major classifications, data contained in these tables are presented in three parts as they apply to these major phases, and in a fourth part which contains data relating to the Administration as a complete unit. Under part I is shown information pertaining to the Land Use program; under part II is shown information pertaining to the Resettlement program; under part III are shown data relating to the Rural Rehabilitation program; and under part IV is shown over-all information.

PART I—LAND USE PROGRAM

During the fiscal year 1936, 276 areas were investigated as being possible areas for the purchase of submarginal land. Sixty-eight of these areas were definitely rejected; and 208 areas were designated as sites for the purchase of land which is economically unfitted for crop production under the supervision of the individual land owner. Ninety-nine of these projects are defined as "Agricultural Type Conservation Projects", and are to contain a total of 6,874,113 acres to cost \$27,371,988 under the program as contemplated on June 30, 1936. Forty-six "Park and Recreational Type Projects", containing 428,429 acres, and to cost \$4,439,813; 32 "Migratory Waterfowl Refuges", to contain 738,389 acres, and to cost \$5,665,282; and 31 "Indian Land Conservation Projects", to contain 1,260,039 acres, and to cost \$3,665,207, are also included in the land purchase program. This indicates that there is a total of 208 separate purchase projects, to contain 9,300,970 acres, and to cost \$41,142,290, embraced by the Land Purchase Program of the Resettlement Administration as of June 30, 1936. This represents a drastic reduction in the program as proposed on May 1, 1935.

In table 1, part I, the proposed purchase areas and anticipated purchase costs as contemplated on May 1, 1935; the reductions in the program during the year just past, as ordered by the President; and the revised purchase areas and proposed costs as of June 30, 1936, are enumerated for each of the 208 projects which have been approved and which are, at present, active purchase areas. Particular reference is made to the Crab Orchard Creek Project in Illinois and to the Bee Creek Lake Project in Kansas. While these projects had received administrative approval on February 12, 1936, it has not been possible to investigate these projects and plan them in such a manner that definite information pertaining to the proposed purchase areas and to the proposed costs is available at this time. These projects are indicated by an asterisk in table 1; and the total figures for both Regions III and VII, and for the United States, are followed by asterisks to indicate that such figures do not include data pertaining to these projects.

Since a large amount of preliminary planning and optioning had been accomplished by organizations which preceded the Resettlement Administration in this land purchase field, table 2 of part I is presented to display the achievements of this program on the approximate date that such activities became the responsibility of the Resettlement Administration. Governmental agencies usually experience four major steps in the purchasing of land: First, the accepting of options on areas to be purchased; second, title clearance and abstract preparation, such abstracts to be transmitted to the Department of Justice for approval; third, the preparation of accounts for acquisitional purposes and the transmittal of such accounts to the General Accounting Office for approval of the expenditure of public funds; fourth, transmittal of vouchers to the Treasury Department for voucher certification and payment. Since these four steps are the major ones in acquisitional activities, both table 2, part I, and table 3,

part I, are arranged to show these steps in chronological order, reading from left to right. Table 2, as has been mentioned, displays the accomplishments of the Land Purchase Program on May 1, 1935, when this program became the responsibility of this organization. Table 3 displays the accomplishments of this program on June 30, 1936. The achievements of the Resettlement Administration during the 14 months of its operation are procurable by computing the differences between the total figures for table 2, and the total figures for table 3.

It may be observed by comparing table 1 and table 3 that, of the proposed 9,300,970 acres in the purchase program, options for 8,962,169 acres have been accepted, and 1,744,342 acres have been actually purchased, as of June 30, 1936. Of an anticipated \$41,142,290 for purchase purposes, \$39,005,324 is necessary to purchase land represented under present accepted options, and \$7,796,410 has been expended for land titles now vested in the United States Government. It is herewith pointed out, as an item of explanation, that the 1,744,342 acres purchased are included in the 8,962,169 acres optioned; and that the \$7,796,410 represented as land purchase payments is included in the \$39,005,324 represented under anticipated cost of options accepted.

Table 4, part I, is presented to display the progress made in the four major steps of the Land Purchase Program at the close of each month of operation. Since the Resettlement Administration undertook to proceed with land purchase contracts entered into by organizations which preceded this organization, a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in attempting to work out definite figures on the abstracts which were transmitted to the Department of Justice during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, in 1935, and during the months of January, February, March, and April, in 1936. These figures, as displayed in table 4, part I, are cumulative figures; all acreages included in abstracts ordered to and including June 30, 1936, are shown.

The Land Purchase Program constitutes but one of the activities of the Land Use Program of the Resettlement Administration, the other part of such activities being the development of the areas acquired. The 32 purchase projects defined as "Migratory Waterfowl Refuges" are planned and acquired under the joint supervision of the Resettlement Administration and the Bureau of Biological Survey. Development of such projects becomes the responsibility of the latter organization; and, accordingly, acreage acquired on such projects is transferred to that Bureau for developing. The 31 areas designated as "Indian Land Conservation Projects" are planned and acquired by the Resettlement Administration, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and such projects are transferred to that Bureau for developing. The "Agricultural Type Projects" and the "Park and Recreational Type Projects" remain throughout under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration; and it is anticipated that the latter type will be transferred to the National Park Service when the necessary

development work has been completed. There are at present 141 "Land Development Projects" under the jurisdiction of this Administration. Pertinent data relating to these projects are presented in table 5 and in table 6 of part I. It will be noted that this development phase has provided labor for an average of 41,396 men each month during the 7 months that this pro-

gram has been in operation; and that, of the \$11,305,550 expended as of June 30, 1936, \$10,210,956 has been expended in payments for salaries and wages. During the peak month of this activity, 57,751 laborers were given employment, and in the first month reported herein, 11,901 laborers were employed.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF MAY 1, 1935; REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAM BETWEEN MAY 1, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936; AND ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	State	May 1, 1935		Reduction of program—May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				June 30, 1936	
		Area	Estimated land cost	Area	Area	Cost	Cost	Area	Estimated land cost
REGION I									
		<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
New London-----	Conn----	25, 000	\$375, 020	15, 061	60. 2	\$236, 373	63. 0	9, 939	\$138, 647
State Demonstration-----	Del-----	30, 000	450, 000	25, 032	83. 4	372, 501	82. 8	4, 968	77, 499
Five Rural Problems-----	Maine----	50, 000	500, 000	36, 992	74. 0	333, 624	66. 7	13, 008	166, 376
Camden Hills-----	do-----	10, 000	175, 000	2, 741	27. 4	44, 330	25. 3	7, 259	130, 670
Acadia-----	do-----	5, 000	46, 250	+3, 380	+67. 6	+54, 310	+117. 4	8, 380	100, 560
Garrett County-----	Md-----	60, 000	395, 000	26, 450	44. 1	210, 138	53. 2	33, 550	184, 862
Eastern Shore-----	do-----	50, 000	500, 000	42, 254	84. 5	416, 812	83. 4	7, 746	83, 188
Catoctin-----	do-----	22, 000	126, 500	13, 345	60. 6	+3, 320	+2. 6	8, 655	129, 820
Bear Brook-----	N. H-----	20, 000	180, 400	14, 222	71. 1	122, 620	68. 0	5, 778	57, 780
New York Land Use-----	N. Y-----	36, 000	360, 000	7, 235	20. 1	82, 707	23. 0	28, 765	277, 293
Wild Life Management-----	do-----	40, 000	452, 060	7, 681	19. 2	174, 767	38. 7	32, 319	277, 293
Plattsburg Rifle Range-----	do-----	10, 814	90, 000	4, 164	38. 5	11, 146	12. 4	6, 650	78, 854
Pine Camp Artillery Range-----	do-----	9, 000	90, 000	2, 220	24. 7	+4, 000	+4. 4	6, 780	94, 000
Pennsylvania Farm Land-----	Pa-----	30, 000	300, 000	11, 402	38. 0	115, 138	38. 4	18, 598	184, 862
Bradford County-----	do-----	20, 000	200, 000	4, 697	23. 5	107, 569	53. 8	15, 303	92, 431
Raccoon Creek-----	do-----	10, 083	225, 355	4, 740	47. 0	103, 635	46. 0	5, 343	121, 720
French Creek-----	do-----	6, 053	148, 551	+688	+11. 4	+21, 049	+14. 2	6, 741	169, 600
Laurel Hill-----	do-----	4, 067	94, 436	792	19. 5	+3, 804	+4. 0	3, 275	98, 240
Blue Knob-----	do-----	14, 000	327, 180	5, 984	42. 7	222, 978	68. 2	8, 016	104, 202
Hickory Run-----	do-----	6, 000	109, 800	+7, 434	+123. 9	4, 210	3. 8	13, 434	105, 590
State Forest-----	R. I-----	20, 000	200, 000	7, 603	38. 0	33, 624	16. 8	12, 397	166, 376
Beach Pond-----	do-----	3, 800	39, 900	1, 578	41. 5	6, 565	16. 4	2, 222	33, 335
Regional total (22 projects)-----		481, 817	5, 385, 452	222, 691	46. 2	2, 512, 254	46. 6	259, 126	2, 873, 198
REGION II									
Ausable-----	Mich----	60, 000	600, 000	9, 019	15. 0	174, 816	29. 1	50, 981	425, 184
Allegan-----	do-----	77, 000	924, 000	42, 338	55. 0	535, 789	58. 0	34, 662	388, 211
Waterloo-----	do-----	25, 000	506, 500	12, 000	48. 0	230, 670	45. 5	13, 000	275, 830
Yankee Springs-----	do-----	40, 000	602, 800	35, 930	89. 8	512, 500	85. 0	4, 070	90, 300
L'Anse-----	do-----	32, 918	425, 959	28, 696	87. 2	409, 028	96. 0	4, 222	16, 931
Seney-----	do-----	24, 630	73, 890	17, 959	72. 9	61, 252	82. 9	6, 671	12, 638
Beltrami-----	Minn----	50, 000	300, 000	+31, 134	+40. 9	+122, 709	+62. 3	81, 134	422, 709
Pine Island-----	do-----	20, 000	134, 000	3, 550	38. 0	+50, 863	17. 8	23, 550	184, 863
Twin Lakes-----	do-----	33, 221	172, 749	10, 136	30. 5	9, 769	5. 6	23, 085	162, 980
St. Croix-----	do-----	17, 508	74, 059	+3, 123	+17. 8	+16, 101	+21. 7	20, 631	90, 160
Rice Lake-----	do-----	(¹)	(¹)	+7, 790	+100. 0	+27, 500	+100. 0	7, 790	27, 500
Mud Lake-----	do-----	53, 000	265, 000	287	. 5	+103, 991	+39. 2	52, 713	368, 991
Flat Lake-----	do-----	59, 438	252, 017	53, 730	90. 4	229, 640	91. 1	5, 708	22, 377
Drummond-----	Wis-----	17, 800	225, 455	8, 991	50. 5	124, 326	55. 1	8, 809	101, 129
Lakewood-----	do-----	5, 000	60, 000	+3, 790	+75. 8	+41, 365	+68. 9	8, 790	101, 365
Crandon-----	do-----	16, 000	166, 000	6, 150	38. 4	76, 916	46. 3	9, 850	89, 084
Necedah-----	do-----	40, 011	318, 303	+54, 245	+135. 6	+88, 885	+27. 9	94, 256	407, 188
Black River-----	do-----	258, 370	2, 842, 070	219, 327	84. 9	2, 457, 107	86. 4	39, 043	384, 963
Bad River-----	do-----	21, 016	54, 642	1, 269	6. 0	11, 000	20. 1	19, 747	43, 642
Lac Court Oreilles-----	do-----	45, 000	116, 550	28, 492	63. 3	86, 176	73. 9	16, 508	30, 374
Stockbridge-----	do-----	21, 880	113, 120	7, 930	36. 2	41, 140	36. 4	13, 950	71, 980
Mill Bluff-----	do-----	(²)	(²)	+68	+100. 0	+1, 602	+100. 0	68	1, 602
Camp McCoy-----	do-----	13, 500	163, 820	2, 500	18. 5	39, 962	24. 4	11, 000	123, 858
Regional total (23 projects)-----		931, 292	8, 390, 934	388, 154	40. 9	4, 547, 075	54. 2	550, 238	3, 843, 859

¹ Approved July 23, 1935.

² Approved Sept. 1, 1935.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF MAY 1, 1935; REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAM BETWEEN MAY 1, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936; AND ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	May 1, 1935		Reduction of program—May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				June 30, 1936	
		Area	Estimated land cost	Area	Area	Cost	Cost	Area	Estimated land cost
REGION III									
		<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Dixon Springs-----	Ill-----	14, 754	\$140, 177	6, 574	44. 6	\$35, 677	25. 4	8, 180	\$104, 500
Pere Marquette-----	do-----	3, 071	40, 169	166	5. 4	+6, 771	16. 8	2, 905	46, 940
Crab Orchard Creek-----	do-----	(³)	(³)	+23, 700	+100. 0	(⁴)	+100. 0	23, 700	(⁴)
Martin County-----	Ind-----	40, 000	340, 000	12, 000	30. 0	92, 000	27. 0	28, 000	248, 000
Bean Blossom-----	do-----	20, 000	205, 000	696	3. 5	20, 500	10. 0	19, 304	184, 500
Versailles-----	do-----	3, 500	59, 815	+2, 578	+73. 6	+49, 595	+82. 9	6, 078	109, 410
Winamec-----	do-----	8, 000	160, 480	1, 422	17. 8	22, 339	13. 9	6, 578	138, 141
Southern Iowa-----	Iowa-----	2, 000	35, 000	564	28. 2	15, 000	42. 8	1, 436	20, 000
Meramec-----	Mo-----	7, 000	42, 000	3, 997	57. 1	18, 000	42. 8	3, 003	24, 000
University of Missouri-----	do-----	2, 336	28, 000	83	3. 6	1, 000	3. 6	2, 253	27, 000
Swan Lake-----	do-----	13, 994	418, 320	8, 460	60. 4	278, 320	66. 5	5, 534	140, 000
Lake of the Ozarks-----	do-----	25, 000	370, 000	10, 218	40. 9	129, 650	35. 0	14, 782	240, 350
Cuivre River-----	do-----	5, 162	65, 867	+472	+9. 1	+24, 553	+37. 3	5, 634	90, 420
Montserrat-----	do-----	4, 000	51, 040	+921	+23. 0	+11, 750	+23. 0	4, 921	62, 790
Squaw Creek-----	do-----	11, 404	296, 504	7, 765	68. 1	215, 931	72. 8	3, 639	80, 573
Southeastern Ohio-----	Ohio-----	10, 278	101, 560	5, 499	53. 5	26, 560	26. 2	4, 779	75, 000
Zaleski-----	do-----	75, 000	451, 500	58, 764	78. 4	315, 607	69. 9	16, 236	135, 893
Ross-Hocking-----	do-----	24, 118	145, 000	10, 447	43. 3	45, 800	31. 6	13, 671	99, 200
Regional total (18 projects)-----		269, 617	2, 950, 432	98, 984	36. 7	4 1, 123, 715	38. 1	170, 633	4 1, 826, 717
REGION IV									
Kentucky Ridge Forest-----	Ky-----	125, 000	1, 000, 000	100, 000	80. 0	795, 714	79. 6	25, 000	204, 286
Princeton Game Refuge-----	do-----	25, 000	175, 000	13, 000	52. 0	97, 501	55. 7	12, 000	77, 499
Coalins Forest-----	do-----	85, 000	510, 000	35, 000	41. 2	251, 066	49. 2	50, 000	258, 934
Otter Creek-----	do-----	3, 000	72, 800	+5, 000	+166. 7	+7, 470	+10. 3	8, 000	80, 270
Sandhills-----	N. C-----	100, 000	950, 000	40, 000	40. 0	502, 851	52. 9	60, 000	447, 149
Jones and Salters Lakes-----	do-----	100, 000	500, 000	70, 000	70. 0	380, 953	76. 2	30, 000	119, 047
Crabtree Creek-----	do-----	12, 000	134, 400	6, 000	50. 0	53, 510	39. 8	6, 000	80, 890
Blue Ridge Parkway-----	do-----	12, 500	131, 000	5, 500	44. 0	60, 960	46. 5	7, 000	70, 040
Mattamuskeet-----	do-----	50, 000	315, 000	75	. 2	472	. 1	49, 925	314, 528
Lake Isom-----	Tenn-----	7, 135	60, 648	+1, 397	+19. 6	10, 648	17. 6	8, 532	50, 000
Natchez-Trace Forest-----	do-----	50, 000	317, 500	5, 000	10. 0	48, 929	15. 4	45, 000	268, 571
Madison-Hardeman-Chester-----	do-----	33, 000	262, 500	25, 000	71. 4	195, 835	74. 6	10, 000	66, 665
Wilson County Forest-----	do-----	40, 000	204, 000	30, 000	75. 0	142, 097	69. 6	10, 000	61, 903
Overton County-----	do-----	40, 000	240, 000	31, 500	78. 8	192, 383	80. 2	8, 500	47, 617
Montgomery Bell-----	do-----	4, 105	74, 177	+80	+1. 9	4, 527	6. 1	4, 185	69, 650
Shelby Forest-----	do-----	10, 000	146, 300	0	0	2, 220	1. 5	10, 000	144, 080
Falls Creek Falls-----	do-----	20, 000	292, 600	12, 500	62. 5	195, 930	67. 0	7, 500	96, 670
Appomattox-Buckingham-----	Va-----	90, 000	641, 700	60, 000	66. 7	427, 652	66. 6	30, 000	214, 048
Prince Edward-----	do-----	25, 000	206, 350	20, 000	80. 0	161, 114	78. 1	5, 000	45, 236
Cumberland-----	do-----	25, 000	166, 250	10, 000	40. 0	59, 237	35. 6	15, 000	107, 013
Swift Creek-----	do-----	7, 562	134, 150	80	1. 0	+3, 396	+2. 5	7, 482	137, 546
Chopawamsic-----	do-----	15, 000	157, 200	0	0	+49, 475	+31. 5	15, 000	206, 675
Shenandoah National Park-----	do-----	36, 000	743, 040	26, 453	73. 5	607, 450	81. 8	9, 547	135, 590
Blue Ridge Parkway-----	do-----	12, 500	131, 000	2, 700	21. 6	81, 000	61. 8	9, 800	50, 000
Bull Run-----	do-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	+2, 037	+100. 0	+77, 000	+100. 0	2, 037	77, 000
Waysides Parks-----	do-----	175	2, 164	+209	+119. 4	+3, 386	+156. 5	384	5, 550
Kanawha Head-----	W. Va-----	35, 000	280, 000	25, 000	71. 4	203, 811	72. 8	10, 000	76, 189
Regional total (27 projects)-----		962, 977	7, 847, 779	509, 085	52. 8	4, 335, 133	55. 2	455, 892	3, 512, 646

³ Approved Feb. 12, 1936.

⁴ Proposed cost not available at this time.

⁵ Approved April 1935.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF MAY 1, 1935; REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAM BETWEEN MAY 1, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936; AND ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	May 1, 1935		Reduction of program—May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				June 30, 1936	
		Area	Estimated land cost	Area	Area	Cost	Cost	Area	Estimated land cost
REGION V									
		<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Tuskegee Planned Land-----	Ala-----	40, 000	\$323, 600	29, 642	74. 1	\$228, 656	70. 7	10, 358	\$94, 944
West Alabama-----	do-----	150, 000	762, 500	52, 518	35. 0	415, 935	54. 5	97, 482	346, 565
Pea River-----	do-----	77, 341	321, 969	45, 006	58. 2	79, 279	24. 6	32, 335	242, 690
Oak Mountain-----	do-----	15, 000	205, 650	6, 711	44. 7	138, 310	67. 2	8, 289	67, 340
Wakulla Agricultural-----	Fla-----	600, 000	1, 500, 000	310, 041	51. 7	696, 385	46. 4	289, 959	803, 615
Withlacoochee-----	do-----	250, 000	750, 000	134, 227	53. 7	283, 508	37. 8	115, 773	466, 492
Pensacola-----	do-----	300, 000	945, 000	88, 198	29. 4	153, 085	16. 2	211, 802	791, 915
St. Marks-----	do-----	12, 000	48, 000	1, 892	15. 8	17, 000	35. 4	10, 108	31, 000
Seminole-----	do-----	2, 560	12, 800	+128	+5. 0	+640	+5. 0	2, 688	13, 440
Welaka-----	do-----	(⁶)	(⁶)	+2, 504	+100. 0	+12, 222	+100. 0	2, 504	12, 222
Plantation Piedmont-----	Ga-----	150, 000	750, 000	31, 297	20. 9	114, 946	15. 3	118, 703	635, 054
Northeast Georgia-----	do-----	100, 000	550, 000	55, 549	55. 5	284, 174	51. 7	44, 451	265, 826
Coastal Flatwoods-----	do-----	60, 000	270, 000	27, 400	45. 7	140, 683	52. 1	32, 600	129, 317
Hard Labor Creek-----	do-----	4, 279	44, 373	+185	+4. 3	+2, 232	+5. 0	4, 464	46, 605
Alexander Stephens Memor- ial.	do-----	900	12, 825	0	0	+675	+5. 3	900	13, 500
Pine Mountain-----	do-----	3, 586	22, 412	133	3. 7	+1, 758	+7. 8	3, 453	24, 170
Savannah River-----	do-----	5, 738	81, 365	2, 438	42. 5	64, 865	79. 7	3, 300	16, 500
Clemson College-----	S. C-----	40, 000	487, 560	15, 032	37. 6	175, 463	36. 0	24, 968	312, 097
Sandhills-----	do-----	200, 000	1, 000, 000	103, 752	51. 9	556, 642	55. 7	96, 248	443, 358
Poinsett Forest-----	do-----	50, 000	301, 272	22, 064	44. 1	107, 215	35. 6	27, 936	194, 057
Cheraw-----	do-----	5, 148	55, 598	654	12. 7	+11, 812	+21. 2	4, 494	67, 410
Kings Mountain-----	do-----	10, 310	156, 300	+384	+3. 7	+7, 964	+5. 1	10, 694	164, 264
Savannah River-----	do-----	15, 769	146, 652	13, 153	83. 4	127, 162	86. 7	2, 616	19, 490
Waysides Parks-----	do-----	150	2, 625	+153	+102. 0	+2, 675	+101. 9	303	5, 300
Cape Romain-----	do-----	7, 700	65, 450	2, 707	35. 2	30, 450	46. 5	4, 993	35, 000
Regional total (25 projects)-----		2, 100, 481	8, 815, 951	939, 060	44. 7	3, 573, 780	40. 5	1, 161, 421	5, 242, 171
REGION VI									
Magazine Mountain-----	Ark-----	150, 000	750, 000	50, 000	33. 3	398, 874	53. 2	100, 000	351, 126
Northwest Arkansas-----	do-----	60, 000	960, 000	46, 362	77. 3	790, 174	82. 3	13, 638	169, 826
Crowley's Ridge-----	do-----	181, 482	1, 119, 074	158, 951	87. 6	988, 721	88. 4	22, 531	130, 353
Forest City-----	do-----	15, 000	71, 250	3, 421	22. 8	10, 434	14. 6	11, 579	60, 816
De Vall's Bluff-----	do-----	19, 000	104, 250	4, 873	25. 6	+21, 339	+20. 5	14, 127	125, 589
Boston Mountain-----	do-----	202, 967	965, 260	169, 745	83. 6	800, 024	82. 9	33, 222	165, 236
White River-----	do-----	110, 000	357, 500	22, 651	20. 6	99, 188	27. 7	87, 349	258, 312
Northwest Louisiana-----	La-----	28, 190	222, 416	17, 840	63. 3	139, 222	62. 6	10, 350	83, 194
Claiborne Parish-----	do-----	60, 000	420, 000	41, 512	69. 2	299, 831	71. 4	18, 488	120, 169
Lacassine Bayou-----	do-----	37, 000	166, 500	14, 696	39. 7	77, 284	46. 4	22, 304	89, 216
Sabine Lake-----	do-----	(⁷)	(⁷)	+137, 233	+100. 0	+548, 932	+100. 0	137, 233	548, 932
Delta Waterfowl Refuge-----	do-----	35, 000	210, 000	27, 000	77. 1	185, 000	88. 1	8, 000	25, 000
Northeast Mississippi-----	Miss-----	108, 210	472, 878	23, 210	21. 4	20, 301	4. 3	85, 000	452, 577
Natchez-----	do-----	77, 440	387, 200	50, 631	65. 4	271, 653	70. 2	26, 809	115, 547
Regional total (14 projects)-----		1, 084, 289	6, 206, 328	493, 659	45. 5	3, 510, 435	56. 6	590, 630	2, 695, 893

⁶ Approved Aug. 31, 1935.

⁷ Approved June 1935.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF MAY 1, 1935; REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAM BETWEEN MAY 1, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936; AND ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	May 1, 1935		Reduction of program—May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				June 30, 1936	
		Area	Estimated land cost	Arca	Area	Cost	Cost	Area	Estimated land cost
REGION VII									
		<i>Acres</i> (⁸)	(⁸)	<i>Acres</i> +10, 000	<i>Percent</i> +100. 0	(⁴)	<i>Percent</i> (⁴)	<i>Acres</i> 10, 000	(⁴)
Bee Creek Lake-----	Kans----								
Pine Ridge-----	Nebr----	579, 712	\$2,485,376	471, 518	81. 3	\$1, 838, 376	74. 0	108, 194	\$647, 000
Crescent Lake-----	do-----	3, 000	27, 300	+1, 151	+38. 4	+6, 757	+24. 8	4, 151	34, 057
Niobrara-----	do-----	3, 200	26, 240	818	25. 6	8, 432	32. 1	2, 382	17, 808
Valentine Lakes-----	do-----	65, 430	552, 884	+124	+2	24, 370	4. 4	65, 554	528, 514
McKenzie-----	N. Dak----	593, 324	1, 364, 645	165, 024	27. 8	336, 697	24. 7	428, 300	1, 027, 948
Golden Valley-----	do-----	520, 000	770, 000	246, 842	47. 5	251, 000	32. 6	273, 158	519, 000
Sheyenne River-----	do-----	100, 000	800, 000	38, 202	38. 2	415, 000	51. 9	61, 798	385, 000
Standing Rock-----	do-----	27, 165	102, 928	15, 996	58. 9	61, 603	59. 8	11, 169	41, 325
Fort Totten-----	do-----	1, 384	11, 501	+70	+5. 0	+580	+5. 0	1, 454	12, 081
Roosevelt Park-----	do-----	98, 780	253, 415	33, 937	34. 4	58, 885	23. 3	64, 843	194, 530
Arrow-wood-----	do-----	16, 876	248, 921	5, 492	32. 5	92, 152	37. 0	11, 384	156, 769
Des Lacs-----	do-----	15, 565	147, 868	2, 146	13. 8	22, 242	15. 0	13, 419	125, 626
Lostwood Lakes-----	do-----	33, 045	247, 838	11, 045	33. 4	90, 992	36. 7	22, 000	156, 846
Lower Souris-----	do-----	64, 400	701, 960	26, 337	40. 9	240, 250	34. 2	38, 063	461, 710
Upper Souris-----	do-----	34, 802	696, 040	5, 645	16. 2	148, 178	21. 3	29, 157	547, 862
Fall River-----	S. Dak----	700, 000	1, 932, 973	194, 518	27. 8	409, 782	21. 2	505, 482	1, 523, 191
South Central South Dakota-----	do-----	480, 000	3, 075, 000	379, 100	79. 0	2, 490, 000	81. 0	100, 900	585, 000
Little Moreau-----	do-----	2, 080	13, 520	+1, 075	+51. 7	+6, 780	+50. 1	3, 155	20, 300
Fort Sully-----	do-----	19, 000	90, 000	6, 410	33. 7	20, 000	22. 2	12, 590	70, 000
Pine Ridge-----	do-----	50, 000	225, 000	7, 310	14. 6	+9, 797	+4. 4	42, 690	234, 797
Cutmeat-----	do-----	17, 405	91, 028	10, 200	58. 6	32, 813	36. 0	7, 205	58, 215
Antelope-----	do-----	100, 000	561, 000	76, 668	76. 7	435, 005	77. 5	23, 332	125, 995
Crow Creek-----	do-----	50, 000	250, 000	12, 768	25. 5	99, 581	39. 8	37, 232	150, 419
Sheyenne River-----	do-----	35, 365	136, 155	29, 936	84. 6	116, 772	85. 8	5, 429	19, 383
Badlands Park-----	do-----	82, 000	200, 080	28, 970	35. 3	59, 550	29. 8	53, 030	140, 530
Custer Park-----	do-----	25, 000	186, 500	4, 510	18. 0	8, 030	4. 3	20, 490	178, 470
La Creek-----	do-----	9, 362	131, 068	2, 555	27. 3	27, 077	20. 6	6, 807	103, 991
Lake Andes-----	do-----	365	5, 767	20	5. 5	+87	+1. 5	345	5, 854
Naubay-----	do-----	2, 645	71, 415	635	24. 0	17, 941	25. 1	2, 010	53, 474
Sand Lake-----	do-----	23, 103	508, 266	7, 141	30. 9	167, 297	32. 9	15, 962	340, 969
Regional total (31 projects)-----		3, 753, 008	15,914,688	1, 771, 323	47. 2	4, 448, 024	46. 8	1, 981, 685	4, 466, 664
REGION VIII									
Central Oklahoma-----	Okla----	63, 680	1, 086, 507	41, 529	65. 2	633, 991	58. 4	22, 151	452, 516
Cookson Hills-----	do-----	38, 240	274, 522	6, 557	17. 1	43, 123	15. 7	31, 683	231, 399
Delaware County-----	do-----	26, 868	91, 351	11, 693	43. 5	36, 872	40. 4	15, 175	54, 479
Adair County-----	do-----	29, 250	57, 038	23, 400	80. 0	36, 038	63. 2	5, 850	21, 000
Haskell County-----	do-----	16, 781	57, 727	11, 994	71. 5	41, 977	72. 7	4, 787	15, 750
Lake Murray-----	do-----	2, 887	38, 282	47	1. 6	+5, 053	+13. 2	2, 840	43, 335
Northeast Texas-----	Texas----	50, 000	430, 000	32, 762	65. 5	304, 260	70. 8	17, 238	125, 740
Regional total (7 projects)-----		227, 706	2, 035, 427	127, 982	56. 2	1, 091, 208	53. 6	99, 724	944, 219
REGION IX									
Mendocino Woodlands-----	Calif----	7, 419	91, 031	1, 419	19. 1	20, 951	23. 0	6, 000	70, 080
Widtsoe-----	Utah----	35, 000	70, 000	5, 000	14. 3	2, 590	3. 7	30, 000	67, 410
Central Utah-----	do-----	100, 000	188, 000	60, 116	60. 1	110, 961	59. 0	39, 884	77, 039
Regional total (3 projects)-----		142, 419	349, 031	66, 535	46. 7	134, 502	38. 5	75, 884	214, 529

⁸ Approved Feb. 12, 1936.

⁴ Proposed cost not available at this time.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF MAY 1, 1935; REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAM BETWEEN MAY 1, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936; AND ESTIMATES FOR THE 208 ACTIVE LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	May 1, 1935		Reduction of program—May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				June 30, 1936	
		Area	Estimated land cost	Area	Area	Cost	Cost	Area	Estimated land cost
REGION X									
		<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Fountain Creek.....	Colo.....	42, 000	\$210, 000	28, 069	66. 8	\$153, 704	73. 2	13, 931	\$56, 296
Weld County.....	do.....	225, 000	787, 000	145, 788	64. 8	496, 000	63. 0	79, 212	291, 000
Milk River.....	Mont.....	2, 000, 000	5, 500, 000	1, 098, 665	54. 9	3, 279, 869	59. 6	901, 335	2, 220, 131
Musselshell.....	do.....	450, 000	877, 500	203, 960	45. 3	416, 500	47. 5	246, 040	461, 000
Lower Yellowstone.....	do.....	1, 500, 000	4, 847, 312	1, 156, 565	77. 1	3, 842, 312	79. 3	343, 435	1, 005, 000
Fort Peck.....	do.....	104, 319	520, 552	13, 297	12. 7	81, 825	15. 7	91, 022	438, 727
Fort Belknap.....	do.....	59, 606	294, 187	34, 167	57. 3	201, 590	68. 5	25, 439	92, 597
Blackfeet.....	do.....	30, 000	86, 700	9, 028	30. 1	26, 720	30. 8	20, 972	59, 980
Lake Bowdoin.....	do.....	700	7, 000	60	8. 6	280	4. 0	640	6, 720
Medicine Lake.....	do.....	23, 700	156, 790	2, 776	11. 7	+2, 112	+1. 3	20, 924	160, 902
Red Rock.....	do.....	37, 000	440, 000	10, 489	28. 3	190, 000	43. 2	26, 511	250, 000
Thunder Basin.....	Wyo.....	375, 000	1, 055, 000	100, 850	26. 9	465, 000	44. 1	274, 150	590, 000
Lake Guernsey.....	do.....	1, 200	3, 804	+713	+59. 4	+1, 246	+32. 8	1, 913	5, 050
Regional total (13 projects).....		4, 848, 525	14,785,845	2, 803, 001	57. 8	9, 150, 442	61. 9	2, 045, 524	5, 637, 403
REGION XI									
Southeastern Idaho.....	Idaho.....	221, 900	983, 017	97, 045	43. 7	531, 115	54. 0	124, 855	451, 902
Fort Hall.....	do.....	11, 812	173, 636	591	+5. 0	+8, 682	+5. 0	12, 403	182, 318
Central Oregon.....	Oreg.....	360, 000	1, 440, 000	262, 144	72. 8	1, 000, 820	69. 5	97, 856	439, 180
Western Oregon.....	do.....	120, 000	600, 000	47, 322	39. 4	188, 267	31. 4	72, 678	411, 733
Silver Creek.....	do.....	11, 376	341, 280	576	5. 1	278, 870	81. 7	10, 800	62, 410
Burns Colony.....	do.....	590	2, 950	+30	+5. 1	+148	+5. 0	620	3, 098
Lake Malheur.....	do.....	64, 720	675, 030	3	. 1	30	. 1	64, 717	675, 000
Northeast Washington.....	Wash.....	562, 750	2, 431, 000	326, 137	58. 0	1, 790, 778	73. 7	236, 613	640, 222
Regional total (8 projects).....		1, 353, 148	6, 646, 913	732, 606	+54. 1	3, 781, 050	56. 9	620, 542	2, 865, 863
REGION XII									
Southern Otero.....	Colo.....	300, 000	750, 000	157, 910	52. 6	403, 000	53. 7	142, 090	347, 000
Southwestern Kansas.....	Kans.....	300, 000	2, 000, 000	251, 803	83. 9	1, 746, 000	87. 3	48, 197	254, 000
Taos County.....	N. Mex.....	80, 120	165, 475	+613	+ . 8	+81	. 1	80, 733	165, 556
Crater Land.....	do.....	54, 000	72, 500	+964	+1. 8	3, 251	4. 5	54, 964	69, 249
Hope Irrigation.....	do.....	16, 000	76, 000	+4, 000	+25. 0	+1, 040	+1. 4	20, 000	77, 040
Mills Land Use.....	do.....	80, 000	380, 000	10, 600	13. 2	95, 536	25. 1	69, 400	284, 464
Zia-Santa Ana.....	do.....	50, 557	92, 014	1, 446	2. 9	+315	+ . 3	49, 111	92, 329
Laguna.....	do.....	44, 000	132, 000	+59, 390	+135. 0	+119, 953	+90. 9	103, 390	251, 953
Acoma.....	do.....	170, 267	255, 401	18, 712	11. 0	18, 068	7. 1	151, 555	237, 333
Jemez.....	do.....	117, 141	288, 167	+5, 723	+4. 9	+14, 079	+4. 9	122, 864	302, 246
Cochiti—San Domingo.....	do.....	96, 793	125, 831	+4, 467	+4. 6	+6, 819	+5. 4	101, 260	132, 650
Isleta.....	do.....	18, 510	35, 169	+956	+5. 2	+1, 817	+5. 2	19, 466	36, 986
Tewa Basin.....	do.....	196, 450	342, 735	1, 113	. 6	2, 849	. 8	195, 337	339, 886
Zuni.....	do.....	66, 503	91, 109	5, 875	8. 8	8, 048	8. 8	60, 628	83, 061
White Sands.....	do.....	1, 280	17, 549	1	. 1	10, 549	60. 1	1, 279	7, 000
Gallup—Two Wells.....	do.....	(⁹)	(⁹)	+65, 741	+100	+316, 875	+100	65, 741	316, 875
Muleshoe.....	Texas.....	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	+3, 656	+100	+21, 500	+100	3, 656	21, 500
Regional total (17 projects).....		1, 591, 621	4, 823, 950	301, 950	19. 0	1, 804, 822	37. 4	1, 289, 671	3, 019, 128
UNITED STATES TOTAL (208 projects).		17,746,900	84,152,730	8, 447, 930	47. 6	1143,012,440	51. 1	9, 300, 970	1141, 142, 290

⁹ Approved Sept. 25, 1935.

¹⁰ Approved July 23, 1935.

¹¹ Total proposed cost minus items for which figures are not available at this time.

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, MAY 1, 1935

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION I									
New London-----	Conn----	3, 055	\$31, 235	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
State Demonstration-----	Del-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five Rural Problems-----	Maine----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden Hills-----	do-----	4, 331	79, 769	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acadia-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County-----	Md-----	10, 341	27, 164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Shore-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catoctin-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Brook-----	N. H-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York Land Use-----	N. Y-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Life Management-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plattsburg Rifle Range-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Camp Artillery Range-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania Farm Land-----	Pa-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford County-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon Creek-----	do-----	4, 759	100, 735	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Creek-----	do-----	6, 053	140, 582	4, 229	97, 267	4, 242	97, 561	0	0
Laurel Hill-----	do-----	3, 706	77, 929	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Knob-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickory Run-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Forest-----	R. I-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beach Pond-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (22 projects)-----		32, 245	457, 414	4, 229	97, 267	4, 242	97, 561	0	0
REGION II									
Ausable-----	Mich----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegan-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo-----	do-----	8, 795	176, 750	3, 375	68, 096	1, 701	32, 765	0	0
Yankee Springs-----	do-----	10, 330	38, 542	0	0	0	0	0	0
L'Anse-----	do-----	3, 457	13, 855	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seney Lake-----	do-----	6, 671	12, 638	354	736	0	0	0	0
Beltrami Island-----	Minn----	8, 427	39, 597	2, 866	16, 144	160	1, 200	0	0
Pine Island-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twin Lakes-----	do-----	19, 184	99, 832	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Croix-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice Lake-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mud Lake-----	do-----	52, 713	368, 991	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flat Lake-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drummond-----	Wis-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakewood-----	do-----	1, 639	21, 528	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crandon-----	do-----	2, 809	23, 278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Necedah-----	do-----	12, 009	146, 216	2, 338	30, 581	660	6, 635	0	0
Black River-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad River-----	do-----	18, 618	40, 224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lac Court Oreilles-----	do-----	14, 247	22, 637	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockbridge-----	do-----	11, 615	58, 632	201	855	0	0	0	0
Mill Bluff-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp McCoy-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (23 projects)-----		170, 514	1, 062, 720	9, 134	116, 412	2, 521	40, 600	0	0

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, MAY 1, 1935—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION III									
Dixon Springs.....	Ill.....	5,940	\$58,762	3,685	\$33,497	1,609	\$16,668	0	\$0
Pere Marquette.....	do.....	1,964	24,838	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab Orchard Creek.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin County.....	Ind.....	10,133	85,786	40	164	0	0	0	0
Bean Blossom.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Versailles.....	do.....	3,100	44,536	1,580	22,451	1,244	16,485	110	2,000
Winamec.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Iowa.....	Iowa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meramec.....	Mo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Missouri.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swan Lake.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake of the Ozarks.....	do.....	9,984	144,523	1,550	27,930	640	16,000	0	0
Cuivre River.....	do.....	4,705	60,005	2,412	23,993	0	0	0	0
Montserrat.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squaw Creek.....	do.....	3,438	77,340	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southeastern Ohio.....	Ohio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaleski.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross-Hocking.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (18 projects).....		39,264	495,790	9,267	108,035	3,493	49,153	110	2,000
REGION IV									
Kentucky Ridge Forest.....	Ky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton Game Refuge.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coalins Forest.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otter Creek.....	do.....	1,364	20,990	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandhills.....	N. C.....	42,015	295,485	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones and Salters Lakes.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crabtree.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattamuskeet.....	do.....	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528
Lake Isom.....	Tenn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natchez-Trace Forest.....	do.....	20,795	133,173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison-Hardeman-Chester.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson County Forest.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overton County.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery Bell.....	do.....	2,686	35,456	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby Forest.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falls Creek Falls.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appomattox-Buckingham.....	Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift Creek.....	do.....	7,259	127,655	200	4,300	0	0	0	0
Chopawamsic.....	do.....	8,685	72,480	5,476	45,290	0	0	0	0
Shenandoah National Park.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull Run.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waysides Parks.....	do.....	173	2,171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanawha Head.....	W. Va.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (27 projects).....		132,902	1,001,938	55,601	364,118	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, MAY 1, 1935—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION V									
Tuskegee Planned Land	Alabama	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
West Alabama	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pea River	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Mountain	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakulla Agricultural	Fla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withlacoochee	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensacola	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Marks	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminole	do	2, 560	12, 800	2, 560	12, 800	0	0	0	0
Welaka	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantation Piedmont	Georgia	78, 430	398, 678	20, 940	109, 713	13, 976	71, 209	5, 503	25, 292
Northeast Georgia	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Flatwoods	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hard Labor Creek	do	4, 279	44, 386	999	9, 940	0	0	0	0
Alexander Stephens Memorial	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Mountain	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah River ¹	do								
Clemson College	S. C	8, 939	100, 323	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandhills	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poinsett Forest	do	13, 343	104, 255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheraw	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kings Mountain	do	6, 256	92, 727	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah River	do	5, 916	35, 991	4, 046	26, 140	1, 679	11, 788	678	6, 783
Waysides Parks	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Romain	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (25 projects)		119, 723	789, 160	28, 545	158, 593	15, 655	82, 997	6, 181	32, 075
REGION VI									
Magazine Mountain	Ark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Arkansas	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crowley's Ridge	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest City	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeVall's Bluff	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston Mountain	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White River	do	54, 568	161, 818	21, 297	63, 891	21, 265	63, 796	0	0
Northwest Louisiana	La	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claiborne Parish	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lacassine Bayou	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabine Lake	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Waterfowl Refuge	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast Mississippi	Miss	53, 332	290, 535	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natchez	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (14 projects)		107, 900	452, 353	21, 297	63, 891	21, 265	63, 796	0	0

¹ Included in figures, Savannah River Project, South Carolina.

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, MAY 1, 1935—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION VII									
Bee Creek Lake -----	Kans----	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Pine Ridge-----	Nebr----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crescent Lake-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niobrara-----	do-----	2, 382	17, 808	292	4, 545	292	4, 545	0	0
Valentine Lakes-----	do-----	64, 779	524, 776	49, 716	399, 129	2, 120	19, 760	1, 400	14, 000
McKenzie-----	N. Dak----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden Valley-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheyenne River-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock-----	do-----	10, 647	39, 357	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Totten-----	do-----	1, 384	11, 506	234	1, 402	234	1, 402	0	0
Roosevelt Park-----	do-----	44, 015	115, 504	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrow-wood-----	do-----	10, 582	147, 464	6, 736	91, 584	3, 945	45, 557	3, 802	42, 681
Des Lacs-----	do-----	12, 488	117, 340	10, 755	97, 631	7, 481	70, 794	4, 210	43, 386
Lostwood Lakes-----	do-----	16, 304	114, 080	6, 228	44, 583	2, 839	18, 996	956	5, 624
Lower Souris-----	do-----	32, 509	392, 474	13, 424	159, 972	6, 730	78, 410	4, 832	57, 099
Upper Souris-----	do-----	24, 572	439, 436	8, 281	164, 344	5, 564	98, 231	4, 267	73, 208
Fall River-----	S. Dak----	21, 805	52, 175	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Central South Dakota-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Moreau-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Sully-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge-----	do-----	42, 257	189, 239	1, 269	6, 027	480	2, 079	0	0
Cut Meat-----	do-----	10, 569	55, 443	6, 399	36, 096	2, 160	13, 360	320	1, 440
Antelope-----	do-----	20, 847	115, 835	9, 762	52, 268	3, 350	18, 010	0	0
Crow Creek-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheyenne River-----	do-----	4, 990	17, 820	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badlands Park-----	do-----	117, 096	316, 273	32, 943	87, 395	9, 720	26, 163	160	416
Custer Park-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Creek-----	do-----	6, 808	103, 991	3, 122	51, 405	3, 122	51, 405	3, 122	51, 405
Lake Andes-----	do-----	334	5, 292	308	4, 963	308	4, 963	308	4, 963
Naubay-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand Lake-----	do-----	14, 418	303, 528	1, 120	25, 020	285	5, 515	285	5, 515
Regional total (31 projects)-----		458, 786	3, 079, 341	150, 589	1, 226, 364	48, 630	459, 190	23, 662	299, 737
REGION VIII									
Central Oklahoma-----	Okla----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cookson Hills-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware County-----	do-----	12, 257	43, 369	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adair County-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haskell County-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Murray-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast Texas-----	Tex-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (7 projects)-----		12, 257	43, 369	0	0	0	0	0	0
REGION IX									
Mendocino Woodlands-----	Calif----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widtsoe-----	Utah----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Utah-----	do-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (3 projects)-----		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, MAY 1, 1935—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION X									
Fountain Creek-----	Colo----	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Weld County-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk River-----	Mont----	392, 304	876, 883	7, 434	19, 587	160	370	0	0
Musselshell-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Yellowstone-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Peck-----	do----	55, 508	263, 667	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Belknap-----	do----	24, 377	88, 188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackfeet-----	do----	18, 743	54, 364	320	1, 164	0	0	0	0
Lake Bowdoin-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine Lake-----	do----	16, 948	132, 600	5, 799	53, 302	3, 336	31, 736	2, 950	26, 910
Red Rock-----	do----	16, 281	166, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thunder Basin-----	Wyo----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Guernsey-----	do----	920	2, 930	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (13 projects)-----		525, 081	1, 585, 569	13, 553	74, 053	3, 496	32, 106	2, 950	26, 910
REGION XI									
Southeastern Idaho-----	Idaho----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Hall-----	do----	11, 810	173, 695	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Oregon-----	Oreg----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Oregon-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Creek-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns Colony-----	do----	590	2, 950	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Malheur-----	do----	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000
Northeast Washington-----	Wash----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (8 projects)-----		77, 117	851, 645	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000
REGION XII									
Southern Otero-----	Colo----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwestern Kansas-----	Kans----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taos County-----	N. Mex----	78, 593	160, 160	1, 027	3, 230	660	2, 259	0	0
Crater Land-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hope Irrigation-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills Land Use-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zia—Santa Ana-----	do----	46, 722	87, 932	16, 080	48, 239	16, 080	48, 239	0	0
Laguna-----	do----	44, 000	132, 000	44, 071	132, 212	44, 071	132, 212	0	0
Acoma-----	do----	150, 687	226, 031	150, 687	226, 031	0	0	0	0
Jemez-----	do----	117, 141	287, 853	113, 141	282, 853	113, 141	282, 853	0	0
Cochiti—San Domingo-----	do----	96, 794	126, 333	26, 000	28, 600	21, 110	23, 222	0	0
Isleta-----	do----	18, 510	35, 225	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tewa Basin-----	do----	185, 690	319, 123	84, 296	101, 331	39, 209	66, 330	31, 210	34, 330
Zuni-----	do----	57, 742	79, 106	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Sands-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallup—Two Wells-----	do----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muleshoe-----	Tex----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (17 projects)-----		795, 879	1, 453, 763	435, 302	822, 496	234, 271	555, 115	31, 210	34, 330
UNITED STATES TOTAL (208 projects)		2, 471, 668	11,273,062	792, 234	3, 706, 229	448, 215	2, 370, 046	178, 755	1, 384, 580

TABLE 3.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition ac- counts sent to Gen- eral Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION I									
New London.....	Conn...	10,360	\$132,342	3,449	\$43,021	1,569	\$24,635	441	\$8,000
State Demonstration.....	Del...	4,392	72,694	3,001	50,699	2,198	38,766	1,133	24,091
Five Rural Problems.....	Maine...	16,199	165,241	700	14,018	0	0	0	0
Camden Hills.....	do...	5,326	93,364	1,661	49,674	1,311	45,598	0	0
Acadia.....	do...	5,292	100,414	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County.....	Md...	33,889	181,026	19,257	105,887	3,362	26,796	175	937
Eastern Shore.....	do...	7,709	82,905	1,042	16,293	88	1,159	0	0
Catoctin.....	do...	9,854	113,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Brook.....	N. H...	5,908	56,042	2,466	22,184	398	9,887	0	0
New York Land Use.....	N. Y...	27,458	264,743	8,536	84,974	6,692	66,219	399	3,701
Wild Life Management.....	do...	32,010	260,984	2,548	20,511	167	1,700	0	0
Plattsburg Rifle Range.....	do...	5,811	77,171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Camp Artillery Range.....	do...	6,279	77,650	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania Farm Land.....	Pa...	18,570	183,901	4,159	53,219	0	0	0	0
Bradford County.....	do...	15,523	92,293	3,684	36,533	1,568	14,209	0	0
Raccoon Creek.....	do...	5,113	105,481	4,663	98,788	1,521	31,703	216	3,240
French Creek.....	do...	6,053	140,582	4,459	113,269	4,048	94,505	3,781	86,971
Laurel Hill.....	do...	3,917	88,097	3,472	74,340	2,997	64,626	1,297	24,103
Blue Knob.....	do...	5,342	81,478	1,898	33,243	1,201	19,916	0	0
Hickory Run.....	do...	12,908	91,490	12,908	91,490	0	0	0	0
State Forest.....	R. I...	12,840	161,572	374	5,840	101	1,900	0	0
Beach Pond.....	do...	1,041	16,006	250	2,830	0	0	0	0
Regional total (22 projects).....		251,794	2,638,642	78,527	916,813	27,221	441,619	7,442	151,043
REGION II									
Ausable.....	Mich...	50,625	424,236	5,503	48,482	926	9,321	0	0
Allegan.....	do...	34,179	387,347	10,843	127,939	5,477	62,272	32	315
Waterloo.....	do...	12,080	275,117	8,425	175,083	5,926	118,224	2,996	58,929
Yankee Springs.....	do...	3,828	87,978	1,794	45,701	659	14,604	0	0
L'Anse.....	do...	4,015	16,125	420	1,880	240	1,100	80	320
Seney Lake.....	do...	6,671	12,638	5,148	9,550	4,158	8,065	3,798	6,900
Beltrami Island.....	Minn...	76,014	380,920	35,708	229,941	27,100	182,282	10,915	75,425
Pine Island.....	do...	17,684	123,736	5,947	51,291	2,152	17,738	0	0
Twin Lakes.....	do...	25,067	158,757	17,378	120,681	12,337	91,120	1,560	6,964
St. Croix.....	do...	18,645	84,478	9,887	44,598	8,232	36,832	3,905	16,423
Rice Lake.....	do...	7,790	26,710	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mud Lake.....	do...	52,713	368,991	52,713	368,991	2,919	20,436	0	0
Flat Lake.....	do...	4,619	20,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drummond.....	Wis...	8,683	100,387	6,651	76,787	3,128	34,341	95	1,607
Lakewood.....	do...	8,620	101,308	5,055	61,960	3,912	48,534	890	15,883
Crandon.....	do...	9,099	84,941	3,736	35,497	2,637	24,931	554	5,562
Necedah.....	do...	93,090	392,237	19,012	202,740	11,834	158,552	7,937	104,140
Black River.....	do...	54,173	379,472	25,830	244,605	15,420	163,463	1,989	37,498
Bad River.....	do...	18,824	41,564	2,590	6,074	2,070	5,094	1,629	4,102
Lac Court Oreilles.....	do...	15,650	28,922	5,757	16,087	3,223	9,732	520	4,067
Stockbridge.....	do...	13,134	68,552	11,100	54,335	10,500	51,435	0	0
Mill Bluff.....	do...	51	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp McCoy.....	do...	9,505	97,910	6,323	66,284	2,779	36,855	320	6,000
Regional total (23 projects).....		544,759	3,663,992	239,820	1,988,506	125,629	1,094,931	37,220	344,135

TABLE 3.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION III									
Dixon Springs.....	Ill.....	7,806	\$92,738	6,816	\$80,648	6,307	\$75,071	3,857	\$40,478
Pere Marquette.....	do.....	2,513	33,014	1,357	13,935	1,247	12,835	389	3,252
Crab Orchard Creek.....	do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin County.....	Ind.....	28,708	241,909	13,651	118,318	9,366	83,306	1,933	19,428
Bean Blossom.....	do.....	18,455	165,730	6,347	60,573	3,954	38,217	767	7,508
Versailles.....	do.....	5,263	109,333	3,075	57,540	2,073	37,512	1,147	15,330
Winamec.....	do.....	6,147	131,380	6,137	131,080	4,604	99,945	0	0
Southern Iowa.....	Iowa.....	1,437	19,569	1,437	19,569	1,436	19,569	210	2,541
Meramec.....	Mo.....	3,100	19,713	661	4,743	40	400	0	0
University of Missouri.....	do.....	2,224	24,145	1,216	12,350	796	7,270	97	1,600
Swan Lake.....	do.....	5,459	139,526	3,420	90,831	1,920	50,860	320	4,800
Lake of the Ozarks.....	do.....	15,323	227,150	10,813	160,254	9,241	136,531	4,600	74,896
Cuivre River.....	do.....	4,874	63,844	4,574	58,984	3,877	52,614	2,631	42,040
Montserrat.....	do.....	2,779	54,824	1,167	26,244	319	8,533	0	0
Squaw Creek.....	do.....	3,639	80,573	3,639	80,573	2,885	71,227	1,236	35,972
Southeastern Ohio.....	Ohio.....	4,404	66,547	708	8,261	120	1,200	0	0
Zaleski.....	do.....	17,092	133,585	333	6,691	0	0	0	0
Ross-Hocking.....	do.....	13,872	100,141	5,083	33,551	4,070	26,799	0	0
Regional total (18 projects).....		143,095	1,703,721	70,434	964,145	52,255	721,889	17,187	247,845
REGION IV									
Kentucky Ridge Forest.....	Ky.....	11,773	111,627	140	1,365	0	0	0	0
Princeton Game Refuge.....	do.....	9,550	77,262	4,614	38,427	450	1,800	0	0
Coalins Forest.....	do.....	48,539	257,950	41,855	177,033	41,148	170,000	0	0
Otter Creek.....	do.....	2,157	45,089	1,281	23,255	165	3,200	165	3,200
Sandhills.....	N. C.....	57,966	437,407	22,004	202,267	10,382	103,334	8,281	84,160
Jones and Salters Lakes.....	do.....	25,984	113,915	12,605	50,119	2,206	11,685	0	0
Crabtree Creek.....	do.....	4,826	77,236	2,459	39,938	1,481	25,476	0	0
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	do.....	5,968	51,239	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattamuskeet.....	do.....	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528	49,925	314,528
Lake Isom.....	Tenn.....	1,379	26,373	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natchez-Trace Forest.....	do.....	39,746	267,873	35,146	234,490	31,369	209,847	16,472	108,659
Madison-Hardeman-Chester.....	do.....	10,104	66,234	7,731	46,976	5,452	32,733	408	2,084
Wilson County Forest.....	do.....	7,743	53,112	7,362	50,959	3,978	29,447	336	3,086
Overton County.....	do.....	6,394	37,993	5,412	33,437	4,820	29,472	279	2,020
Montgomery Bell.....	do.....	3,765	66,977	2,577	52,659	2,145	43,026	1,368	22,099
Shelby Forest.....	do.....	9,688	141,874	1,130	16,988	698	9,865	0	0
Falls Creek Falls.....	do.....	13,951	96,044	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appomattox-Buckingham.....	Va.....	22,821	190,745	13,526	79,938	4,149	19,770	0	0
Prince Edward.....	do.....	5,000	43,265	4,236	38,046	1,214	14,740	0	0
Cumberland.....	do.....	13,254	106,422	9,641	75,234	2,699	21,431	0	0
Swift Creek.....	do.....	7,595	132,035	7,143	121,866	5,301	91,827	939	21,951
Chopawamsic.....	do.....	13,633	175,789	12,001	135,911	7,599	84,278	2,313	26,437
Shenandoah National Park.....	do.....	10,306	132,679	5,361	71,715	858	16,109	0	0
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	do.....	4,228	49,618	2,239	27,044	0	0	0	0
Bull Run.....	do.....	1,459	69,780	1,372	62,900	1,069	43,965	286	18,500
Waysides Park.....	do.....	197	2,873	146	2,283	68	1,023	0	0
Kanawha Head.....	W. Va.....	6,352	58,589	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (27 projects).....		394,303	3,204,528	249,906	1,897,378	177,176	1,277,556	80,772	606,724

TABLE 3.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION V									
Tuskegec Planned Land	Ala.	9,792	\$89,168	1,589	\$15,877	0	\$0	0	\$0
West Alabama	do.	87,967	254,278	69,446	186,110	0	0	0	0
Pea River	do.	30,440	225,235	7,040	49,746	1,030	7,378	0	0
Oak Mountain	do.	7,529	58,668	2,751	16,855	1,881	11,181	0	0
Wakulla Agricultural	Fla.	261,941	720,633	21,620	64,297	560	1,495	560	1,495
Withlacoochee	do.	112,906	457,131	1,959	8,104	865	3,113	80	540
Pensacola	do.	189,367	745,673	3,311	14,194	939	4,956	0	0
St. Marks	do.	10,108	30,324	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminole	do.	2,560	12,800	2,560	12,800	2,613	12,800	2,613	12,800
Welaka	do.	1,582	10,034	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantation Piedmont	Ga.	115,210	615,983	92,018	525,266	78,919	436,017	44,308	242,604
Northeast Georgia	do.	35,602	203,932	11,971	67,296	7,702	44,177	683	3,708
Coastal Flatwoods	do.	31,666	126,699	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hard Labor Creek	do.	4,249	44,079	4,147	43,365	3,658	38,488	3,266	34,568
Alexander Stephens Memorial.	do.	904	13,045	852	12,408	550	7,284	379	4,996
Pine Mountain	do.	3,039	23,821	1,198	8,368	823	4,710	0	0
Savannah River	do.	3,300	16,500	3,300	16,500	2,574	12,868	4,077	23,776
Clemson College	S. C.	24,214	309,911	11,558	154,444	6,835	91,905	722	9,164
Sandhills	do.	91,253	411,263	23,714	81,066	1,705	9,919	0	0
Poinsett Forest	do.	27,437	193,326	21,857	158,107	18,927	139,462	5,041	42,900
Cheraw	do.	5,221	55,942	55	724	0	0	0	0
Kings Mountain	do.	10,343	159,648	3,940	62,628	1,690	29,709	330	4,949
Savannah River	do.	2,616	19,490	2,616	19,490	1,825	12,516	0	0
Waysides Parks	do.	216	4,295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Romain	do.	4,993	35,000	4,993	35,000	5,191	35,000	5,191	35,000
Regional total (25 projects)		1,074,455	4,836,878	292,495	1,552,645	138,287	902,978	67,250	416,500
REGION VI									
Magazine Mountain	Ark.	77,597	282,799	2,918	13,979	1,224	5,160	0	0
Northwest Arkansas	do.	13,413	168,376	8,138	116,910	5,416	74,967	0	0
Crowleys Ridge	do.	20,211	105,453	7,597	30,332	625	8,198	0	0
Forest City	do.	10,841	61,672	531	4,939	80	897	0	0
De Valls Bluff	do.	14,746	132,672	396	4,521	0	0	0	0
Boston Mountain	do.	31,836	164,773	1,553	8,152	280	1,814	0	0
White River	do.	85,534	254,960	77,019	223,012	65,394	185,992	45,796	136,003
Northwest Louisiana	La.	10,650	83,104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claiborne Parish	do.	18,167	118,286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lacassine Bayou	do.	22,304	89,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabine Lake	do.	137,233	548,932	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Waterfowl Refuge	do.	8,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast Mississippi	Miss.	88,881	452,052	48,993	261,729	35,034	193,710	12,366	79,293
Natchez	do.	24,716	113,735	920	6,315	0	0	0	0
Regional total (14 projects)		564,129	2,601,030	148,065	669,889	108,053	470,738	58,162	215,296

TABLE 3.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION VII									
Ace Creek Lake.....	Kans....	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Pine Ridge.....	Nebr....	108, 241	634, 501	27, 084	169, 614	10, 394	58, 491	0	0
Crescent Lake.....	do....	1, 847	15, 699	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niobrara.....	do....	2, 384	17, 817	2, 382	17, 808	2, 384	17, 817	2, 084	14, 994
Valentine Lakes.....	do....	65, 554	528, 514	63, 039	508, 383	53, 632	433, 635	43, 406	351, 583
McKenzie.....	N. Dak..	417, 275	1, 026, 223	196, 582	511, 460	71, 176	171, 990	39, 564	97, 267
Golden Valley.....	do....	274, 522	512, 500	45, 219	86, 217	26, 359	50, 128	1, 916	4, 344
Sheyenne River.....	do....	62, 239	384, 918	38, 727	238, 089	27, 692	173, 887	3, 121	15, 837
Standing Rock.....	do....	10, 646	39, 357	7, 900	31, 696	6, 621	26, 657	6, 301	25, 457
Fort Totten.....	do....	1, 384	11, 506	1, 384	11, 506	1, 424	11, 869	317	1, 902
Roosevelt Park.....	do....	63, 769	173, 614	31, 692	102, 276	24, 759	79, 550	15, 966	52, 889
Arrow-wood.....	do....	11, 384	156, 769	11, 198	154, 493	8, 707	121, 361	7, 267	97, 130
Des Lacs.....	do....	13, 419	125, 626	13, 218	123, 874	10, 330	100, 585	9, 394	93, 512
Lostwood Lakes.....	do....	22, 000	156, 846	21, 800	156, 006	18, 554	136, 345	16, 191	119, 668
Lower Souris.....	do....	37, 610	459, 417	36, 955	452, 498	33, 462	419, 071	24, 979	312, 855
Upper Souris.....	do....	28, 995	545, 311	28, 867	545, 310	27, 741	532, 945	23, 051	449, 832
Fall River.....	S. Dak..	492, 175	1, 493, 656	352, 864	1, 043, 454	278, 542	827, 567	190, 350	550, 020
South Central South Dakota.....	do....	98, 609	584, 794	76, 613	456, 972	57, 800	350, 379	1, 120	6, 216
Little Moreau.....	do....	3, 155	20, 297	1, 109	7, 416	800	5, 200	0	0
Fort Sully.....	do....	14, 157	69, 083	4, 755	19, 652	2, 886	13, 118	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	do....	50, 815	228, 006	40, 202	185, 620	32, 476	149, 601	20, 799	99, 078
Cutmeat.....	do....	10, 569	55, 443	10, 409	54, 403	7, 703	41, 837	6, 679	36, 756
Antelope.....	do....	21, 807	120, 795	17, 599	95, 870	16, 481	91, 078	14, 880	81, 937
Crow Creek.....	do....	35, 402	143, 256	30, 194	124, 946	25, 783	107, 828	12, 876	55, 500
Sheyenne River.....	do....	5, 110	18, 220	4, 916	17, 440	4, 696	16, 120	3, 896	12, 920
Badlands Park.....	do....	43, 595	120, 820	27, 900	75, 541	16, 998	46, 199	6, 825	22, 364
Custer Park.....	do....	18, 243	156, 357	14, 239	103, 582	9, 136	64, 796	5, 722	42, 151
La Creek.....	do....	6, 807	103, 991	6, 727	101, 571	6, 727	101, 571	4, 280	74, 270
Lake Andes.....	do....	345	5, 854	336	5, 770	319	5, 525	319	5, 525
Naubay.....	do....	2, 010	53, 474	1, 940	50, 861	1, 900	50, 381	653	15, 693
Sand Lake.....	do....	16, 004	339, 245	14, 879	322, 910	13, 679	294, 750	8, 343	182, 089
Regional total (31 projects).....		1, 940, 072	8, 301, 909	1, 130, 729	5, 775, 238	799, 161	4, 500, 281	470, 299	2, 821, 789
REGION VIII									
Central Oklahoma.....	Okla....	15, 633	325, 408	6, 155	125, 464	3, 375	65, 024	0	0
Cookson Hills.....	do....	19, 760	138, 343	4, 961	43, 539	2, 903	26, 536	0	0
Delaware County.....	do....	14, 377	51, 994	6, 719	30, 114	4, 122	21, 303	2, 525	11, 612
Adair County.....	do....	4, 971	10, 934	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haskell County.....	do....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Murray.....	do....	2, 670	40, 875	2, 248	35, 382	1, 993	32, 146	721	10, 982
Northeast Texas.....	Tex....	12, 620	88, 220	2, 184	17, 583	1, 579	13, 674	0	0
Regional total (7 projects).....		70, 031	655, 774	22, 267	252, 082	13, 972	158, 683	3, 246	22, 594
REGION IX									
Mendocino Woodlands.....	Calif....	4, 995	61, 521	4, 616	51, 756	0	0	0	0
Widtsoe.....	Utah....	26, 143	67, 303	8, 150	21, 889	158	695	0	0
Central Utah.....	do....	38, 835	75, 281	13, 342	25, 642	0	0	0	0
Regional total (3 projects).....		69, 973	204, 105	26, 108	99, 287	158	695	0	0

TABLE 3.—STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
		Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
REGION X									
Fountain Creek-----	Colo----	12, 653	\$49, 182	1, 040	\$2, 638	160	\$398	0	\$0
Weld County-----	do----	82, 301	290, 897	64, 294	230, 751	42, 397	156, 040	6, 849	21, 932
Milk River-----	Mont----	930, 236	2, 217, 083	504, 940	1, 260, 777	414, 840	1, 039, 195	286, 258	708, 617
Musselshell-----	do----	233, 854	459, 354	50, 876	111, 012	27, 667	62, 097	0	0
Lower Yellowstone-----	do----	363, 785	982, 270	74, 788	250, 299	28, 815	104, 604	0	0
Fort Peck-----	do----	85, 737	414, 714	69, 253	357, 782	51, 938	250, 974	13, 351	59, 872
Fort Belknap-----	do----	25, 938	91, 807	19, 845	70, 928	16, 030	54, 281	11, 666	42, 828
Blackfeet-----	do----	9, 871	34, 413	9, 037	31, 191	6, 897	24, 962	1, 158	4, 229
Lake Bowdoin-----	do----	640	6, 720	640	6, 720	0	0	0	0
Medicine Lake-----	do----	20, 805	158, 996	16, 657	134, 416	14, 882	118, 648	3, 652	34, 264
Red Rock-----	do----	20, 800	216, 909	14, 754	151, 861	11, 513	129, 495	10, 520	119, 500
Thunder Basin-----	Wyo----	275, 311	565, 199	164, 001	346, 715	114, 273	232, 671	10, 529	18, 607
Lake Guernsey-----	do----	1, 920	5, 040	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (13 projects)-----		2, 063, 851	5, 492, 584	990, 125	2, 955, 090	729, 412	2, 173, 365	343, 983	1, 009, 849
REGION XI									
Southeastern Idaho-----	Idaho----	123, 024	401, 972	33, 036	119, 846	19, 234	71, 937	0	0
Fort Hall-----	do----	11, 802	174, 148	9, 672	137, 649	7, 209	94, 037	6, 094	83, 874
Central Oregon-----	Oreg----	91, 428	438, 917	11, 785	48, 226	6, 171	22, 682	0	0
Western Oregon-----	do----	72, 050	407, 882	41, 174	266, 120	21, 167	133, 218	0	0
Silver Creek-----	do----	2, 824	61, 786	600	19, 099	0	0	0	0
Burns Colony-----	do----	590	2, 950	590	2, 950	606	3, 028	0	0
Lake Malheur-----	do----	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000	64, 717	675, 000
Northeast Washington-----	Wash----	235, 845	639, 202	39, 820	188, 378	25, 840	120, 739	0	0
Regional total (8 projects)-----		602, 280	2, 801, 857	201, 394	1, 457, 268	144, 944	1, 120, 641	70, 811	758, 874
REGION XII									
Southern Otero-----	Colo----	149, 538	346, 015	92, 164	218, 631	82, 061	189, 496	20, 642	48, 282
Southwestern Kansas-----	Kans----	54, 288	252, 881	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taos County-----	N. Mex----	75, 791	159, 359	67, 245	142, 597	61, 792	126, 848	53, 738	111, 331
Crater Land-----	do----	54, 964	66, 128	54, 964	66, 128	53, 721	64, 994	38, 775	45, 818
Hope Irrigation-----	do----	13, 038	69, 626	1, 310	7, 049	230	1, 905	0	0
Mills Land Use-----	do----	67, 678	274, 041	26, 780	115, 951	22, 728	96, 533	8, 367	31, 376
Zia-Santa Ana-----	do----	46, 722	87, 932	45, 877	81, 224	35, 837	67, 996	16, 080	48, 239
Laguna-----	do----	103, 320	251, 741	92, 371	228, 814	44, 071	132, 212	44, 071	132, 212
Acoma-----	do----	123, 769	187, 141	123, 769	187, 141	0	0	0	0
Jemez-----	do----	117, 141	287, 853	117, 141	287, 853	113, 141	282, 853	113, 141	282, 853
Cochiti-San Domingo-----	do----	96, 794	126, 333	89, 872	118, 415	87, 927	106, 742	87, 927	106, 742
Isleta-----	do----	18, 510	35, 225	5, 717	8, 575	5, 717	8, 575	5, 717	8, 575
Tewa Basin-----	do----	194, 389	339, 571	186, 454	323, 701	191, 138	331, 443	157, 441	247, 201
Zuni-----	do----	57, 742	79, 106	57, 742	79, 106	57, 742	79, 106	0	0
White Sands-----	do----	1, 279	7, 000	479	750	0	0	0	0
Gallup-Two Wells-----	do----	64, 810	309, 645	50, 917	204, 390	46, 557	177, 754	42, 071	139, 132
Muleshoe-----	Texas----	3, 654	20, 707	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (17 projects)-----		1, 243, 427	2, 900, 304	1, 012, 802	2, 070, 325	802, 662	1, 666, 457	587, 970	1, 201, 761
UNITED STATES TOTAL									
(208 projects)-----		8, 962, 169	39,005,324	4, 462, 672	20,598,666	3, 118, 930	14,529,833	1, 744, 342	7, 796, 410

TABLE 4.—PROGRESS OF LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM BY MONTHS—CUMULATIVE TOTALS

Date	Options accepted		Abstracts sent to the Department of Justice		Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office		Cases paid and closed	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
May 1 1935-----	2, 471, 668	\$11, 273, 062	792, 234	\$3, 706, 229	448, 215	\$2, 370, 046	178, 755	\$1, 384, 580
May 31, 1935-----	3, 039, 530	13, 272, 952	880, 384	4, 246, 450	548, 422	2, 806, 619	361, 516	1, 900, 704
June 30, 1935-----	3, 562, 989	14, 983, 823	1, 052, 641	5, 061, 021	649, 509	3, 414, 705	368, 069	1, 960, 217
July 31, 1935-----	3, 603, 835	15, 258, 621	1, 172, 798	5, 663, 947	716, 168	3, 854, 409	385, 409	2, 072, 319
Aug. 31, 1935-----	3, 710, 634	16, 086, 413	(1)	(1)	804, 019	4, 495, 839	510, 117	2, 418, 597
Sept. 30, 1935-----	3, 824, 557	16, 759, 181			1, 049, 762	5, 171, 390	597, 439	2, 980, 263
Oct. 31, 1935-----	4, 513, 482	20, 028, 340			1, 388, 189	6, 185, 852	693, 164	3, 506, 186
Nov. 30, 1935-----	5, 989, 126	26, 561, 522			1, 613, 932	7, 206, 600	759, 462	4, 017, 789
Dec. 31, 1935-----	7, 083, 880	30, 524, 928			1, 775, 138	8, 083, 091	838, 238	4, 396, 007
Jan. 31, 1936-----	7, 751, 164	33, 104, 927			1, 915, 194	8, 721, 715	1, 028, 669	4, 874, 586
Feb. 29, 1936-----	8, 166, 027	34, 893, 952			2, 141, 581	9, 603, 040	1, 136, 300	5, 608, 246
Mar. 31, 1936-----	8, 416, 219	35, 994, 821			2, 459, 033	10, 888, 290	1, 214, 717	5, 953, 842
Apr. 30, 1936-----	8, 518, 166	36, 579, 083			2, 670, 466	11, 860, 255	1, 419, 569	6, 641, 848
May 31, 1936-----	8, 605, 154	37, 066, 768	3, 919, 426	16, 716, 935	2, 948, 809	13, 217, 769	1, 564, 843	7, 139, 981
June 30, 1936-----	8, 962, 169	39, 005, 324	4, 462, 672	20, 598, 666	3, 118, 930	14, 529, 833	1, 744, 342	7, 796, 410

¹ Due to difficulties encountered in assimilating the contracts of prior organizations, these figures are not available as this report is prepared.

TABLE 5.—STATUS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936

Name of project	State	Total al- lotments as of June 30, 1936	Total en- cumbrances June 30, 1936	Expenditures to June 30, 1936				Weeks of oper- ation	Average number of la- borers em- ployed per week
				Salaries and wages	Equip- ment and sup- plies	Other	Total		
REGION I									
New London-----	Connecticut----	\$217, 305	\$166, 101	\$108, 425	\$4, 033	\$1, 087	\$113, 545	32	264
State Demonstration----	Delaware-----	165, 100	143, 046	101, 636	4, 137	1, 099	106, 872	28	412
Five Rural Problems----	Maine-----	320, 000	303, 602	192, 777	5, 369	2, 419	200, 565	29	580
Camden Hills-----	do-----	140, 700	123, 829	58, 691	3, 082	123	61, 896	29	151
Acadia-----	do-----	95, 000	81, 010	43, 221	1, 761	123	45, 105	29	134
Garrett County-----	Maryland-----	192, 000	158, 577	68, 875	3, 404	346	72, 625	32	252
Eastern Shore-----	do-----	132, 651	118, 960	84, 520	4, 302	787	89, 609	29	331
Catoctin-----	do-----	131, 449	113, 051	66, 401	892	71	67, 364	26	270
Bear Brook-----	New Hampshire---	154, 600	153, 579	85, 878	3, 050	98	89, 026	30	232
New York Land Use----	New York-----	480, 000	447, 729	366, 658	5, 717	2, 446	374, 821	32	876
Wild Life Management----	do-----	547, 800	490, 793	355, 814	5, 686	4, 956	366, 456	26	1, 156
Plattsburg Rifle Range----	do-----	27, 500	17, 488	643	0	0	643	0	0
Pine Camp Artillery Range.	do-----	27, 500	16, 881	541	16	0	557	0	0
Pennsylvania F a r m Land.	Pennsylvania---	180, 000	171, 529	116, 741	3, 850	645	121, 236	30	339
Bradford County-----	do-----	111, 900	89, 275	45, 544	1, 467	206	47, 217	27	123
Raccoon Creek-----	do-----	122, 400	104, 949	43, 988	1, 522	53	45, 563	27	119
French Creek-----	do-----	98, 600	93, 055	49, 223	2, 884	47	52, 154	23	108
Laurel Hill-----	do-----	162, 200	145, 698	88, 990	2, 545	138	91, 673	28	240
Blue Knob-----	do-----	142, 000	131, 799	60, 906	3, 027	96	64, 029	25	213
Hickory Run-----	do-----	199, 700	183, 748	113, 105	1, 145	56	114, 306	28	280
State Forest-----	Rhode Island----	185, 000	170, 090	116, 078	3, 171	744	119, 993	27	373
Beach Pond-----	do-----	209, 500	180, 855	88, 040	1, 308	159	89, 507	29	270
Regional total (22 projects)-----		4, 042, 905	3, 605, 644	2, 256, 695	62, 368	15, 699	2, 334, 762	-----	-----

TABLE 5.—STATUS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Name of project	State	Total al- lotments as of June 30, 1936	Total en- cumbrances June 30, 1936	Expenditures to June 30, 1936				Weeks of oper- ation	Average number of la- borers em- ployed per week
				Salaries and wages	Equip- ment and sup- plies	Other	Total		
REGION II									
Allegan-----	Michigan-----	\$170, 800	\$112, 650	\$53, 813	\$3, 567	\$917	\$58, 297	26	162
Waterloo-----	do-----	244, 800	235, 900	167, 040	5, 231	192	172, 463	29	378
Yankee Springs-----	do-----	78, 600	65, 927	31, 192	2, 327	203	33, 722	22	96
Beltrami Island-----	Minnesota-----	180, 500	116, 297	66, 044	0	31	66, 075	25	286
Pine Island-----	do-----	2, 176	1, 759	1, 759	0	0	1, 759	26	398
Saint Croix-----	do-----	152, 900	141, 270	51, 521	4, 521	188	56, 230	30	144
Necedah-----	Wisconsin-----	305, 952	260, 424	160, 632	17, 055	725	178, 412	26	588
Black River-----	do-----	346, 000	272, 974	193, 525	16, 103	1, 539	211, 167	29	683
Mill Bluff-----	do-----	10, 505	5, 338	3, 458	152	0	3, 610	28	14
Camp McCoy-----	do-----	207, 000	167, 264	117, 707	8, 242	493	126, 442	30	407
Regional total (10 projects)-----		1, 699, 233	1, 379, 803	846, 691	57, 198	4, 288	908, 177	-----	-----
REGION III									
Dixon Springs-----	Illinois-----	226, 800	200, 905	104, 159	23, 401	825	128, 385	31	369
Pere Marquette-----	do-----	165, 200	150, 842	60, 303	15, 409	0	75, 712	28	253
Crab Orchard Creek-----	do-----	75, 000	2, 205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin County-----	Indiana-----	365, 000	265, 604	113, 876	40, 954	922	155, 752	29	518
Bean Blossom-----	do-----	253, 700	209, 474	72, 221	37, 591	387	110, 199	29	284
Versailles-----	do-----	98, 000	69, 861	29, 160	1, 691	102	30, 953	30	88
Winamec-----	do-----	172, 000	128, 719	67, 748	3, 454	27	71, 229	30	242
Southern Iowa-----	Iowa-----	96, 550	85, 601	49, 076	6, 784	291	56, 151	31	157
Meramec-----	Missouri-----	45, 416	45, 317	38, 093	466	352	38, 911	31	160
University of Missouri-----	do-----	74, 250	52, 594	27, 000	5, 508	106	32, 614	31	87
Lake of the Ozarks-----	do-----	263, 450	215, 035	90, 359	21, 848	0	112, 207	28	435
Cuivre River-----	do-----	204, 000	139, 515	56, 741	15, 231	0	71, 972	29	204
Montserrat-----	do-----	127, 600	90, 904	34, 366	2, 470	54	36, 890	28	98
Southeastern Ohio-----	Ohio-----	141, 109	111, 588	66, 422	6, 346	528	73, 296	31	181
Zaleski-----	do-----	243, 000	194, 995	99, 252	9, 526	795	109, 573	31	367
Ross-Hocking-----	do-----	247, 291	183, 337	97, 804	4, 862	828	103, 494	31	330
Regional total (16 projects)-----		2, 798, 366	2, 146, 496	1, 006, 580	195, 541	5, 217	1, 207, 338	-----	-----
REGION IV									
Kentucky Ridge Forest-----	Kentucky-----	150, 000	105, 301	44, 254	92	0	44, 346	26	276
Princeton Game Refuge-----	do-----	111, 980	78, 110	36, 042	1, 299	0	37, 341	30	226
Coalins Forest-----	do-----	164, 000	124, 111	45, 680	709	0	46, 389	30	343
Otter Creek-----	do-----	81, 139	59, 332	19, 423	0	0	19, 423	24	59
Sandhills-----	North Carolina-----	328, 702	306, 121	181, 695	22, 691	621	205, 007	32	769
Jones and Salters Lakes-----	do-----	171, 875	150, 441	95, 434	5, 731	355	101, 520	30	488
Crabtree Creek-----	do-----	161, 720	130, 227	94, 405	1, 169	39	95, 613	30	360
Blue Ridge Parkway-----	do-----	28, 200	16, 676	4, 671	408	46	5, 125	9	71
Natchez Trace Forest-----	Tennessee-----	343, 308	262, 016	142, 436	10, 676	0	153, 112	30	813
Madison - Hardeman - Chester.	do-----	95, 000	87, 319	47, 048	1, 950	0	48, 998	30	258
Wilson County Forest-----	do-----	110, 000	84, 756	38, 694	6, 045	0	44, 739	32	163
Overton County-----	do-----	124, 000	114, 497	54, 868	7, 791	0	62, 659	30	323
Montgomery Bell-----	do-----	78, 000	70, 281	43, 788	648	0	44, 436	29	238
Shelby Forest-----	do-----	270, 000	211, 661	142, 878	5, 395	0	148, 273	32	444
Falls Creek Falls-----	do-----	59, 380	54, 619	23, 088	1, 271	0	24, 359	27	215
Appomattox - Bucking- ham.	Virginia-----	98, 546	94, 909	54, 317	5, 879	507	60, 703	30	244
Prince Edward-----	do-----	46, 250	43, 613	22, 033	3, 196	137	25, 366	26	157

TABLE 5.—STATUS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Name of project	State	Total al- lotments as of June 30, 1936	Total en- cumbrances June 30, 1936	Expenditures to June 30, 1936				Weeks of oper- ation	Average number of la- borers em- ployed per week
				Salaries and wages	Equip- ment and sup- plies	Other	Total		
REGION IV									
Cumberland.....	Virginia.....	\$55, 000	\$52, 120	\$26, 090	\$1, 780	\$104	\$27, 974	28	135
Swift Creek.....	do.....	244, 800	204, 844	152, 911	4, 726	0	157, 637	32	546
Chopawamsic.....	do.....	190, 000	129, 890	65, 424	677	0	66, 101	30	335
Shenandoah National Park.	do.....	62, 688	45, 423	10, 680	9, 814	0	20, 494	16	87
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	do.....	25, 000	8, 977	2, 290	0	0	2, 290	6	55
Bull Run.....	do.....	44, 680	37, 362	23, 765	263	0	24, 028	28	137
Waysides Parks.....	do.....	61, 020	57, 591	38, 109	1, 806	0	39, 915	30	199
Kanawha Head.....	West Virginia.....	112, 600	83, 902	48, 607	274	0	48, 881	26	200
Twelve Pole.....	do.....	8, 000	7, 162	4, 983	3	0	4, 986	8	13
Regional total (26 projects).....		3, 225, 888	2, 621, 261	1, 463, 613	94, 293	1, 809	1, 559, 715	-----	-----
REGION V									
Tuskegee Planned Land.....	Alabama.....	95, 000	79, 498	44, 911	4, 903	627	50, 441	30	241
West Alabama.....	do.....	258, 600	205, 432	112, 108	11, 759	3, 637	127, 504	28	608
Pea River.....	do.....	240, 000	186, 358	114, 162	8, 312	2, 823	125, 297	30	609
Oak Mountain.....	do.....	199, 000	175, 019	79, 653	8, 664	44	88, 361	27	327
Wakulla Agricultural.....	Florida.....	301, 700	256, 182	155, 190	15, 296	5, 475	175, 961	30	872
Withlacoochee.....	do.....	271, 500	212, 295	124, 251	15, 729	3, 492	143, 472	30	581
Pensacola.....	do.....	758, 000	648, 147	406, 712	43, 234	5, 542	455, 488	30	2, 099
Welaka.....	do.....	197, 000	176, 539	73, 608	28, 613	276	102, 497	32	347
Plantation Piedmont.....	Georgia.....	269, 875	214, 776	118, 742	20, 751	1, 994	141, 487	25	667
Northeast Georgia.....	do.....	209, 669	166, 918	107, 680	7, 711	1, 382	116, 773	27	697
Coastal Flatwoods.....	do.....	172, 500	144, 148	81, 185	11, 277	489	92, 951	30	410
Hard Labor Creek.....	do.....	80, 000	59, 302	35, 102	3, 218	103	38, 423	25	230
Alexander Stephens Memorial.	do.....	78, 000	68, 825	39, 545	6, 093	33	45, 671	27	206
Pine Mountain.....	do.....	104, 200	85, 625	52, 623	8, 698	214	61, 535	24	316
Clemson College.....	South Carolina.....	250, 000	212, 797	160, 302	7, 012	2, 082	169, 396	29	811
Sandhills.....	do.....	457, 200	404, 783	269, 324	19, 066	8, 266	296, 656	30	1, 292
Poinsett Forest.....	do.....	191, 250	166, 419	123, 386	8, 782	1, 564	133, 732	30	632
Cheraw.....	do.....	83, 200	70, 918	47, 253	2, 503	73	49, 829	28	305
Kings Mountain.....	do.....	100, 000	37, 689	20, 507	1, 406	69	21, 982	28	121
Waysides Parks.....	do.....	22, 000	11, 288	308	0	0	308	3	38
Regional total (20 projects).....		4, 338, 694	3, 582, 958	2, 166, 552	233, 027	38, 185	2, 437, 764	-----	-----
REGION VI									
Magazine Mountain.....	Arkansas.....	286, 087	275, 786	106, 108	18, 576	1, 930	126, 614	31	504
Northwest Arkansas.....	do.....	156, 400	148, 497	58, 881	20, 014	1, 232	80, 127	31	243
Crowley's Ridge.....	do.....	222, 000	218, 228	89, 388	23, 227	1, 057	113, 672	30	435
Forest City.....	do.....	36, 600	35, 114	17, 150	1, 715	489	19, 354	30	112
DeVall's Bluff.....	do.....	87, 280	84, 004	36, 748	4, 464	847	42, 059	27	244
Boston Mountains.....	do.....	188, 965	168, 631	61, 996	19, 990	2, 034	84, 020	30	259
Northwest Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....	121, 040	98, 770	43, 715	6, 064	600	50, 379	30	187
Claiborne Parish.....	do.....	132, 220	111, 876	40, 797	6, 131	1, 128	48, 056	22	213
N. E. Mississippi.....	Mississippi.....	222, 230	198, 553	89, 212	7, 641	3, 681	100, 534	29	498
Natchez.....	do.....	126, 608	89, 707	40, 669	3, 454	1, 410	45, 533	29	244
Regional total (10 projects).....		1, 579, 430	1, 429, 166	584, 664	111, 276	14, 408	710, 348	-----	-----

TABLE 5.—STATUS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Name of project	State	Total al- lotments as of June 30, 1936	Total en- cumbrances June 30, 1936	Expenditures to June 30, 1936				Weeks of oper- ation	Average number of la- borers em- ployed per week
				Salaries and wages	Equip- ment and sup- plies	Other	Total		
REGION VII									
Pine Ridge-----	Nebraska-----	\$320, 390	\$273, 672	\$209, 241	\$4, 307	\$2, 315	\$215, 863	29	485
McKenzie-----	North Dakota--	98, 000	69, 279	31, 190	4, 687	77	35, 954	24	162
Golden Valley-----	do-----	110, 000	61, 453	19, 069	5, 644	40	24, 753	19	69
Scheyenne River-----	do-----	143, 100	84, 124	45, 172	4, 857	624	50, 653	31	151
Roosevelt Park-----	do-----	120, 000	68, 437	27, 120	1, 754	27	28, 901	23	105
Fall River-----	South Dakota --	144, 000	117, 344	67, 755	8, 356	1, 059	77, 170	27	141
South Central South Dakota.	do-----	73, 000	53, 338	27, 960	5, 222	436	33, 618	28	73
Little Moreau-----	do-----	27, 000	19, 140	9, 524	560	136	10, 220	13	54
Fort Sully-----	do-----	34, 380	18, 975	12, 383	723	0	13, 106	15	62
Badlands Park-----	do-----	56, 700	39, 914	18, 813	2, 241	0	21, 054	21	58
Custer Park-----	do-----	60, 500	42, 388	24, 283	6, 281	0	30, 564	15	141
Regional total (11 projects)-----		1, 187, 070	848, 064	492, 510	44, 632	4, 714	541, 856	-----	-----
REGION VIII									
Central Oklahoma-----	Oklahoma-----	151, 824	132, 091	45, 410	1, 744	1, 036	48, 190	30	135
Cookson Hills-----	do-----	222, 100	204, 290	96, 627	6, 131	1, 412	104, 170	31	319
Lake Murray-----	do-----	143, 300	126, 307	77, 111	2, 747	847	80, 705	30	358
North East Texas-----	Texas-----	196, 900	162, 645	74, 734	4, 713	657	80, 104	31	229
Regional total (4 projects)-----		714, 124	625, 333	293, 882	15, 335	3, 952	313, 169	-----	-----
REGION IX									
Mendocino Woodlands--	California-----	137, 940	109, 692	45, 213	18, 180	459	63, 852	27	166
Widtsoe-----	Utah-----	70, 230	44, 397	32, 321	2, 081	1, 560	35, 962	31	94
Central Utah-----	do-----	38, 244	22, 235	12, 550	82	519	13, 151	31	28
Regional total (3 projects)-----		246, 414	176, 324	90, 084	20, 343	2, 538	112, 965	-----	-----
REGION X									
Fountain Creek-----	Colorado-----	62, 658	48, 176	40, 161	1, 860	111	42, 132	31	93
Weld County-----	do-----	60, 000	57, 806	45, 218	3, 328	949	49, 495	30	110
Milk River-----	Montana-----	378, 000	361, 598	255, 300	25, 504	2, 487	283, 291	30	552
Musselshell-----	do-----	179, 500	159, 380	111, 655	9, 161	977	121, 793	31	213
Lower Yellowstone-----	do-----	165, 200	133, 987	82, 940	3, 519	1, 552	88, 011	28	190
Thunder Basin-----	Wyoming-----	77, 800	58, 596	45, 016	2, 155	817	47, 988	27	98
Lake Guernsey-----	do-----	67, 000	50, 273	38, 642	3, 270	67	41, 979	30	133
Regional total (7 projects)-----		990, 158	869, 816	618, 932	48, 797	6, 960	674, 689	-----	-----
REGION XI									
Southeastern Idaho-----	Idaho-----	119, 800	87, 022	29, 772	11, 238	532	41, 542	23	100
Central Oregon-----	Oregon-----	55, 600	42, 862	21, 427	6, 873	185	28, 485	23	183
Western Oregon-----	do-----	280, 000	214, 906	106, 994	47, 037	305	154, 336	26	420
Silver Creek-----	do-----	90, 000	41, 847	31, 037	1, 190	13	32, 240	11	214
Northeast Washington--	Washington-----	182, 988	154, 643	84, 348	27, 107	1, 668	113, 123	31	297
Regional total (5 projects)-----		728, 388	541, 280	273, 578	93, 445	2, 703	369, 726	-----	-----

TABLE 5.—STATUS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Name of project	State	Total al- lotments as of June 30, 1936	Total en- cumbrances June 30, 1936	Expenditures to June 30, 1936				Weeks of oper- ation	Average number of la- borers em- ployed per week
				Salaries and wages	Equip- ment and sup- plies	Other	Total		
REGION XII									
Southern Otero.....	Colorado.....	\$61, 200	\$54, 207	\$38, 012	\$2, 142	\$1, 312	\$41, 466	27	99
Southwestern Kansas....	Kansas.....	29, 700	15, 160	6, 998	507	1, 143	8, 648	6	34
Taos County.....	New Mexico.....	19, 500	16, 449	9, 463	2, 967	176	12, 606	30	30
Crater Land.....	do.....	24, 428	16, 605	13, 014	937	361	14, 312	30	37
Hope Irrigation.....	do.....	20, 000	7, 586	4, 096	176	382	4, 654	20	2
Mills Land Use.....	do.....	65, 186	44, 800	28, 340	6, 049	428	34, 817	30	80
White Sands.....	do.....	43, 216	33, 941	17, 252	786	504	18, 542	27	60
Regional total (7 projects).....		263, 230	188, 748	117, 175	13, 564	4, 306	135, 045	-----	-----
UNITED STATES TOTAL (141 projects).....		21, 813, 900	18, 014, 893	10, 210, 956	989, 819	104, 779	11, 305, 554	-----	-----

TABLE 6.—PROGRESS OF LAND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES BY MONTHS

Date	Active projects	Amount allotted for development—Cumulative totals	Amount encumbered—Cumulative totals	Expenditures—Cumulative totals				Number of laborers working during the month—Noncumulative
				Salaries and wages	Equipment and supplies	Other	Total	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	101	\$3, 485, 288	\$662, 839	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11, 901
Jan. 31, 1936.....	126	7, 190, 918	2, 152, 788	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	26, 102
Feb. 29, 1936.....	129	10, 954, 312	4, 491, 077	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	39, 983
Mar. 31, 1936.....	132	12, 839, 535	7, 061, 640	\$3, 410, 814	\$203, 346	\$5, 601	\$3, 619, 761	49, 529
Apr. 30, 1936.....	135	17, 543, 063	11, 182, 653	5, 206, 481	371, 324	19, 070	5, 596, 875	57, 751
May 31 1936.....	137	21, 460, 081	14, 285, 230	7, 535, 402	664, 537	59, 818	8, 259, 757	55, 902
June 30, 1936.....	141	21, 813, 900	18, 014, 893	10, 210, 956	989, 819	104, 779	11, 305, 554	52, 367

¹ These expenditures were not segregated from the encumbrances in the financial reports for Dec. 31, Jan. 31, and Feb. 29, and are not at present available.

PART II.—RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

The Resettlement Program of the Resettlement Administration constitutes the second of the major phases of this organization's activities. Projects administered under this program comprise two distinct types: Suburban Resettlement type and Rural Resettlement type. Throughout the statistics only those projects which have been allotted funds from an allocation specifically described as being intended for Suburban Resettlement type projects are referred to as Suburban Resettlement projects; and all others are referred to as Rural Resettlement projects.

Several of the projects now in operation under the Rural Resettlement program were initiated and previously administered by former organizations; i. e., the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior, and various State corporations instituted under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933. Recognizing the public interest in those projects initiated by the former Division of Subsistence Homesteads and approved by the Secretary of Interior, specific information relating to the 65 projects transferred to the Resettlement Administration is presented under table 1 of part II. Projects listed as Indian Projects and the project listed as Virgin Islands Homesteads have never been administered by the Resettlement Administration, as these projects were immediately retransferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to the Virgin Islands Authority, respectively. This leaves 63 projects which have become the responsibility of this organization.

The Presidential Order transferring these projects from the former Division of Subsistence Homesteads to the Resettlement Administration designated that all property, functions, and funds of the former organization should be transferred. During the period in which these projects were administered by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, \$6,737,745 had been disbursed by that organization; and approximately \$16,640 in collections had been made from homesteaders. \$18,275,735 was transferred to the Resettlement Administration. Approximately \$3,160 was deposited in Special Collection Accounts in the United States Treasury. Of this amount \$10,000,000 was impounded by Presidential Order in December of 1934, and was finally rescinded from the appropriation on Mar. 17, 1936. An additional \$5,797,227 was rescinded on Mar. 19, 1936, leaving a balance in former Subsistence Homesteads funds of \$2,478,508 to be spent by the Resettlement Administration in liquidating obligations of the former organization. As of June 30, 1936, \$9,069,924 had been encumbered against, or expended from, the original allocation. This amount includes the \$6,737,745 expended by the former organization, and the encumbrances assumed with these projects by the Resettlement Administration, of \$2,332,179. Informative data relating to this \$9,069,924 are presented in tabular form in column 1 of table 1, part II. In addition to the \$8,194,202 of direct project costs shown in table 1, there has been \$875,722 encumbered or expended for administrative purposes during the past three years. The sum shown under column 1 of table 1, plus the administrative expenditures, equals the \$9,069,924 encumbered or expended to date. Since it has been indicated that encumbrances assumed by the Resettlement Administration against moneys transferred equal \$2,332,179, it is evident that \$146,329 remains as an unencumbered balance of the original allocation. Under column 2 of table 1 are enumerated the amounts encumbered by the Resettlement Administration against funds which were allocated to this organization; such encumbrances totaled \$7,872,160. Indications displayed in the foregoing statements reveal that expenditures and encumbrances on former Subsistence Homesteads projects which were transferred to the Resettlement Administration now total \$16,066,362; that there is an unencumbered balance of former Subsistence Homesteads funds of \$146,329 to be administered by the Resettlement Administration.

By referring to table 1, part II, and to tables 3A, 3B, and 3C, it will be observed that 22 of the former Subsistence Homesteads projects are now inactive under the Resettlement Administration. Plans for 11 of these projects are now being prepared by the Resettlement Administration. Fifteen projects are now under construction, and 15 are now completed. Expenditures under these different categories—i. e., complete, active, etc.—indicate that of the total amount encumbered and expended the inactive projects represent \$760,860; the transferred projects represent \$671,462; projects now being planned represent \$319,992; projects now under construction represent \$10,613,913; and completed projects represent \$3,700,135; the total is \$16,066,362, as presented in table 1.

In table 2, part II, are presented all those projects under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration to which funds have been allotted for any purpose whatsoever, including preliminary investigations, planning, land optioning, construction, etc. This table includes all projects transferred to this organization from any prior organization and all projects initiated by this Administration. There have been 245 such projects to which allotments of \$25,491,013 have been made, and on which \$13,995,134 has been encumbered. Of these 245 projects, 134 projects have been officially approved for continuation. On these 134 projects, plans are virtually complete; and they are to cost an estimated \$115,651,661. Of the gross allotments and encumbrances represented in table 2, \$23,751,294 in allotments and \$13,246,121 in encumbrances are represented by the 134 projects enumerated in tables 3A, 3B, and 3C.

Table 3 is presented in three parts in order to present in chronological order and under separate categories those 79 projects which have been approved for continuation but on which no construction work has been started; those 29 projects that are now under construction but are as yet not completed, and those 26 projects which have been completed. The grand totals of tables 3A, 3B, and 3C will display the data relating to the 134 projects which have been given final approval. It will be noted that these 134 projects as now planned are to contain 17,037 housing units, and are to occupy 750,493 acres of land. As of the close of the fiscal year, 2,342 units are completed, of which 2,104 are occupied; and 133,653 acres of land have been actually purchased.

Under table 4 are shown cumulative figures displaying the status of the Rural Resettlement Housing Program as of the close of each month since October 1935 through June 30, 1936, the close of the fiscal year.

Under tables 5, 6, and 7 of part II are shown pertinent data relating to the Suburban Resettlement Program of the Resettlement Administration, consisting at present of three active projects. Five such Suburban Resettlement projects had been considered for developmental purposes. One contemplated project, to be located in Jackson County, Mo., was investigated; and it was decided, because sufficient funds were not available for the prosecution of this project, to abandon the site. During the month of May 1936 legal action was instituted against the Greenbrook, N. J., Suburban Resettlement project, and has necessitated the placing of this project in abeyance. There are at present three Suburban Resettlement type projects under construction, on which it is anticipated that 3,050 housing units will be erected. Such projects are to occupy 24,440 acres of ground, and are to cost an estimated \$26,974,455. 657 housing units have been actually started on these projects, and 14,272 acres have been purchased. During the 9 months during which this program has been in operation, an average of 2,636 laborers has been employed, as displayed in the last column in table 7.

TABLE 1.—PROJECTS TRANSFERRED FROM THE DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

Project title	County	State	Encumbrances against subsistence homesteads funds	Encumbrances against resettlement administration funds	Total amount encumbered	Remarks
REGION I						
Connecticut Rural Homes.....	Fairfield.....	Conn.....	\$0	\$0	\$0	Inactive.
Delaware Homesteads.....	New Castle.....	Del.....	3, 594	0	3, 594	Do.
Beltsville Homesteads.....	Prince Georges.....	Md.....	717, 952	0	717, 952	Do.
Jersey Homesteads.....	Monmouth.....	N. J.....	176, 197	1, 761, 586	1, 937, 783	Under construction.
Monroe County Homesteads.....	Monroe.....	N. Y.....	13, 935	1, 278	15, 213	Being planned.
Westmoreland Homesteads.....	Westmoreland.....	Pa.....	411, 762	569, 457	981, 219	Under construction.
Darby Homesteads.....	Delaware.....	do.....	0	0	0	Inactive.
Allegheny Homesteads.....	Allegheny.....	do.....	76	0	76	Do.
York Homesteads.....	York.....	do.....	976	0	976	Do.
Clearfield Homesteads.....	Clearfield.....	do.....	3, 311	0	3, 311	Do.
Regional total (10 projects).....			1, 327, 803	2, 332, 321	3, 660, 124	
REGION II						
Mount Clemens Homesteads.....	Macomb.....	Mich.....	32	0	32	Do.
Austin Homesteads.....	Mower.....	Minn.....	135, 141	41, 223	176, 364	Complete.
Duluth Homesteads.....	St. Louis.....	do.....	17, 721	163, 408	181, 129	Under construction.
Regional total (3 projects).....			152, 894	204, 631	357, 525	
REGION III						
Lake County Homesteads.....	Lake.....	Ill.....	52, 126	252, 331	304, 457	Do.
Southern Illinois Homesteads.....	Franklin.....	do.....	64, 917	90	65, 007	Being planned.
Decatur Homesteads.....	Adams.....	Ind.....	139, 794	24, 991	164, 785	Complete.
Granger Homesteads.....	Dallas.....	Iowa.....	135, 558	63, 179	198, 737	Do.
First Unit of Dayton.....	Montgomery.....	Ohio.....	34, 000	4, 170	38, 170	Being planned.
Dayton Homesteads.....	do.....	do.....	12, 241	0	12, 241	Do.
Greater Cincinnati Homesteads.....	Hamilton.....	do.....	166	0	166	Inactive.
Mahoning Gardens.....	Mahoning.....	do.....	58, 548	1, 431	59, 979	Being planned.
Regional total (8 projects).....			497, 350	346, 192	843, 542	
REGION IV						
Kentucky Homesteads.....	Mercer.....	Ky.....	1, 902	0	1, 902	Inactive.
Raleigh Homesteads.....	Wake.....	N. C.....	9, 958	54	10, 012	Being planned.
Penderlea Homesteads.....	Pender.....	do.....	393, 583	698, 673	1, 092, 256	Complete.
Cumberland Homesteads.....	Cumberland.....	Tenn.....	608, 145	748, 638	1, 356, 783	Under construction.
Shenandoah Homesteads.....	Page.....	Va.....	40, 461	147, 502	187, 963	Do.
Newport News Homesteads.....	Warwick.....	do.....	10, 266	422, 355	432, 621	Do.
Petersburg Homesteads.....	Dinwiddie.....	do.....	126	0	126	Inactive.
Tygart Valley Homesteads.....	Randolph.....	W. Va.....	517, 120	271, 196	788, 316	Under construction.
Reedsville Experimental Community.	Preston.....	do.....	1, 150, 908	648, 648	1, 799, 556	Do.
Regional total (9 projects).....			2, 732, 469	2, 937, 066	5, 669, 535	
REGION V						
Birmingham Homesteads.....	Jefferson.....	Ala.....	350, 040	952, 265	1, 302, 305	Do.
Jasper Homesteads.....	Walker.....	do.....	119, 150	455, 114	574, 264	Do.
Tuskegee Homesteads.....	Macon and 2.....	do.....	18, 585	6	18, 591	Being planned.
Liberty County Homesteads.....	Liberty.....	Fla.....	93	0	93	Inactive.
Jacksonville Homesteads.....	Duval.....	do.....	19, 437	16	19, 453	Being planned.
Piedmont Homesteads.....	Jasper.....	Ga.....	184, 724	187, 006	371, 730	Under construction.
Greenville Homesteads.....	Greenville.....	S. C.....	17, 952	1, 692	19, 644	Being planned.

TABLE 1.—PROJECTS TRANSFERRED FROM THE DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS—Continued

Project title	County	State	Encumbrances against subsistence homesteads funds	Encumbrances against resettlement administration funds	Total amount encumbered	Remarks
REGION V—continued						
Ware Shoals Homesteads.....	Greenwood.....	S. C.....	\$5, 924	\$0	\$5, 924	Inactive.
LaFrance Homesteads.....	Anderson.....	do.....	6, 252	0	6, 252	Do.
Regional total (9 projects).....			722, 157	1, 596, 099	2, 318, 256	
REGION VI						
Helena Homesteads.....	Phillips.....	Ark.....	18	0	18	Do.
Fort Smith Homesteads.....	Sebastian.....	do.....	18	0	18	Do.
Ouachita County Homesteads.....	Ouachita.....	do.....	18	0	18	Do.
Morehouse Homesteads.....	Morehouse.....	La.....	54	0	54	Do.
McComb Homesteads.....	Pike.....	Miss.....	76, 664	26, 323	102, 987	Complete.
Meridian Homesteads.....	Lauderdale.....	do.....	74, 743	5, 271	80, 014	Do.
Tupelo Homesteads.....	Lee.....	do.....	74, 705	61, 595	136, 300	Under construction.
Hattiesburg Homesteads.....	Forest.....	do.....	76, 215	6, 960	83, 175	Complete.
Laurel Homesteads.....	Jones.....	do.....	10, 622	0	10, 622	Inactive.
Richton Homesteads.....	Perry.....	do.....	60, 121	91, 618	151, 739	Under construction.
Regional total (10 projects).....			373, 178	191, 767	564, 945	
REGION VIII						
Tulsa County Homesteads.....	Tulsa.....	Okla.....	13, 462	48	13, 510	Being planned.
Beauxart Gardens.....	Jefferson.....	Tex.....	131, 978	13, 137	145, 115	Complete.
Dalworthington Gardens.....	Tarrant.....	do.....	247, 704	49, 961	297, 665	Do.
Houston Gardens.....	Harris.....	do.....	275, 682	20, 947	296, 629	Do.
Three Rivers Gardens.....	Live Oak.....	do.....	140, 463	19, 383	159, 846	Do.
Wichita Gardens.....	Wichita.....	do.....	165, 279	17, 883	183, 162	Do.
Marshall Gardens.....	Harrison.....	do.....	8	0	8	Inactive.
Regional total (7 projects).....			974, 576	121, 359	1, 095, 935	
REGION IX						
Rural Homes in Arizona.....	Maricopa and 1.....	Ariz.....	109, 396	31, 334	140, 730	Complete.
Urban Homes in California.....	Los Angeles.....	Calif.....	357, 494	37, 003	394, 497	Do.
Regional total (2 projects).....			466, 890	68, 337	535, 227	
REGION X						
Denver Homesteads.....	Denver.....	Colo.....	38, 818	9, 354	48, 172	Being planned.
Pueblo Homesteads.....	Pueblo.....	do.....	1	0	1	Inactive.
Milk River Homesteads.....	Phillips.....	Mont.....	64, 133	43, 615	107, 748	Under construction.
Great Falls Homesteads.....	Cascade.....	do.....	9, 717	0	9, 717	Inactive.
Regional total (4 projects).....			112, 669	52, 969	165, 638	
REGION XI						
Longview Homesteads.....	Cowlitz.....	Wash.....	162, 754	21, 419	184, 173	Complete.
Regional total (1 project).....			162, 754	21, 419	184, 173	
Virgin Islands.....			271, 462	0	271, 462	
Indian Projects.....			400, 000	0	400, 000	
Total.....			671, 462	0	671, 462	
UNITED STATES TOTAL.....			8, 194, 202	7, 872, 160	16, 066, 362	

TABLE 2.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FUNDS FOR ANY PURPOSE BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds	Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds
REGION I				REGION III			
State of Maine Farms-----	Maine--	\$131, 610	\$16, 931	Lake County Homesteads-----	Ill-----	\$293, 856	\$252, 331
Garrett Farms-----	Md-----	10, 000	404	Southern Illinois Homesteads--	do-----	41, 000	90
Cumberland Valley Farms-----	do-----	10, 000	1, 228	Dixon Springs-----	do-----	16, 408	10, 263
Worcester Farms-----	do-----	5, 227	0	Gallatin-----	do-----	10, 000	6, 349
Jersey Homesteads-----	N. J-----	1, 857, 050	1, 761, 586	Decatur Homesteads-----	Ind-----	35, 967	24, 991
Archers Corners-----	do-----	8, 000	0	Wabash Farms-----	do-----	249, 925	162, 147
Monroe County Homesteads--	N. Y-----	20, 040	1, 278	Valley Farms-----	do-----	190, 000	5, 250
Finger Lakes-----	do-----	135, 302	26, 382	Granger Homesteads-----	Iowa-----	74, 699	63, 179
New York Valley Farms-----	do-----	89, 833	23, 120	Sac River Farms-----	Mo-----	10, 000	0
Cassadaga-----	do-----	10, 000	0	Southeastern Missouri-----	do-----	270, 000	2, 972
Westmoreland Homesteads--	Pa-----	766, 874	569, 457	Osage Farms-----	do-----	175, 561	99, 269
Northampton Farms-----	do-----	129, 130	50, 019	Dayton Homesteads (first unit)	Ohio-----	6, 623	4, 170
Southern Farms-----	do-----	10, 000	1, 265	Mahoning Garden Homesteads--	do-----	2, 500	1, 431
Northern Farms-----	do-----	31, 000	5, 365	Ohio Farms-----	do-----	103, 000	6, 658
				Scioto Farms-----	do-----	332, 450	257, 891
				Northeastern Ohio-----	do-----	10, 000	1, 400
Regional total (14 projects)-----		3, 214, 066	2, 457, 035	Regional total (16 projects)-----		1, 821, 989	898, 391
REGION II				REGION IV			
Basswood-----	Mich--	44, 924	40, 607	Sublimity Farms-----	Ky-----	60, 343	51, 200
Johannesburg Farms-----	do-----	10, 000	9, 359	Christian-Trigg Farms-----	do-----	421, 000	160, 038
Ogemaw-Clare Farms-----	do-----	5, 000	1, 867	Raleigh Homesteads-----	N. C-----	8, 000	54
Cheboygan Farms-----	do-----	5, 000	2, 254	Penderlea Homesteads-----	do-----	777, 442	698, 673
Southern-----	do-----	65, 500	5, 716	Roanoke Farms-----	do-----	265, 000	12, 589
Bay City-----	do-----	6, 000	2, 311	Bricks Homesteads-----	do-----	21, 000	14, 954
Ann Arbor Farms-----	do-----	6, 500	2, 817	Wake-----	do-----	3	3
Grand Rapids Farms-----	do-----	5, 500	5, 128	Wolf Pit Farms-----	do-----	116, 827	4, 856
Lapeer Farms-----	do-----	3, 500	2, 053	Pembroke Farms-----	do-----	215, 600	9, 761
Ironwood Homesteads-----	do-----	354, 667	116, 149	North Carolina Tenant Security	do-----	315, 000	166, 394
Saginaw Valley-----	do-----	294, 000	278, 647	Magnolia Farms-----	do-----	25, 500	0
Austin Acres-----	Minn--	73, 210	41, 223	Dan River-----	do-----	1, 500	0
Duluth Homesteads-----	do-----	283, 620	163, 408	Cumberland Homesteads-----	Tenn--	1, 091, 392	748, 638
Little Fork Farms-----	do-----	12, 500	3, 112	Cairo Bend Farms-----	do-----	18, 828	4, 776
Ethan Allen-----	do-----	5, 442	0	Haywood-----	do-----	12, 500	9, 626
Rainy River Farms-----	do-----	13, 958	3, 852	Tennessee Tenant Security-----	do-----	193, 000	132, 439
Willmar Farms-----	do-----	3, 500	886	Holsten Valley-----	do-----	12, 033	3, 864
Brainard Farms-----	do-----	4, 000	3, 563	Rutledge Grant-----	do-----	19, 755	6, 747
Central Farms-----	do-----	3, 500	2, 272	Shenandoah Homesteads-----	Va-----	402, 797	147, 502
Fergus Falls Farms-----	do-----	3, 500	3, 033	Newport News Homesteads-----	do-----	663, 315	422, 355
Thief River-----	do-----	125, 000	7, 919	Fieldale-----	do-----	10, 000	3, 465
Drummond-----	Wis-----	40, 447	12, 897	Hop-----	do-----	15, 000	200
Lakewood-Crandon Farms-----	do-----	14, 000	11, 517	Chopawamsic-----	do-----	10, 675	70
Central Farms-----	do-----	175, 000	20, 932	Fort Chiswell-----	do-----	5, 000	0
Summit Farms-----	do-----	161, 170	41, 832	Tygart Valley Homesteads-----	W. Va--	472, 595	271, 196
Chippewa Valley Farms-----	do-----	10, 000	5, 632	Arthurdale-----	do-----	751, 343	648, 648
Portage Farms-----	do-----	5, 000	3, 253	Red House-----	do-----	146, 558	101, 926
Phillips Farms-----	do-----	5, 000	4, 775	Little Kanawha-----	do-----	5, 000	5, 557
Shawano Farms-----	do-----	3, 500	0	Upshur-----	do-----	6, 000	1, 280
Regional total (29 projects)-----		1, 742, 938	797, 014	Regional total (29 projects)-----		6, 063, 006	3, 626, 811

TABLE 2.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FUNDS FOR ANY PURPOSE BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds	Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds
REGION V				REGION VI—continued			
Slagheap Village.....	Ala.....	\$245, 081	\$170, 151	Mississippi Delta Farms.....	Miss.....	\$30, 000	\$10, 468
Palmer Homesteads.....	do.....	86, 944	81, 237	Tupelo Suburban Gardens.....	do.....	40, 000	23, 910
Palmerdale Homesteads.....	do.....	246, 576	218, 524	Regional total (26 projects).....			
Gardendale Homesteads.....	do.....	312, 521	225, 490			2, 688, 041	1, 363, 061
Greenwood Homesteads.....	do.....	363, 360	256, 863	REGION VII			
Bankhead Farms—Unit A.....	do.....	29, 611	9, 918	Northeastern Kansas Farms....	Kans....	90, 000	9, 900
Bankhead Farms—Unit B.....	do.....	466, 205	445, 196	South Central Kansas Farms....	do.....	10, 000	0
Tuskegee Homesteads.....	do.....	5	6	Bee Creek.....	do.....	28, 678	0
Cumberland Mountain.....	do.....	257, 286	37, 191	Two Rivers.....	Nebr....	171, 252	80, 177
Coffee Farms.....	do.....	335, 553	144, 422	Scottsbluff Farmsteads.....	do.....	70, 493	54, 791
Alabama Tenant Security.....	do.....	260, 000	107, 300	Fairbury Farmsteads.....	do.....	23, 909	7, 165
Prairie Farms.....	do.....	7, 000	6, 446	Loup City Farmsteads.....	do.....	19, 529	4, 934
Jacksonville Homesteads.....	Fla.....	8, 000	16	Kearney Farmsteads.....	do.....	15, 111	5, 622
Bayhead.....	do.....	10, 000	5, 021	Grand Island Farmsteads.....	do.....	17, 624	8, 204
Escambia.....	do.....	15, 000	5, 593	Falls City Farmsteads.....	do.....	15, 941	6, 204
Piedmont Homesteads.....	Ga.....	301, 082	187, 006	South Sioux City Farmsteads....	do.....	46, 676	10, 757
Irwinville.....	do.....	185, 335	87, 776	Northwest Nebraska Farms.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Briar Patch Farms.....	do.....	81, 753	31, 974	Little Missouri Farms.....	N. Dak..	10, 000	0
Wolf Creek.....	do.....	75, 904	37, 067	Yellowstone Valley Farms.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Georgia Tenant Security.....	do.....	230, 000	34, 862	McKenzie Retirement Homes....	do.....	1, 600	0
Fort Valley.....	do.....	10, 000	2, 461	Red River Valley Farms.....	do.....	70, 000	5, 982
Greenville Homesteads.....	S. C....	11, 692	1, 692	Southeastern North Dakota	do.....	10, 000	1, 933
Ashwood Plantation.....	do.....	297, 846	106, 419	Farms.			
Orangeburg Farms.....	do.....	80, 000	6, 196	Ransom Retirement Homes.....	do.....	7, 066	0
Saluda Garden Homes.....	do.....	14, 500	4, 743	Sioux Falls.....	S. Dak..	51, 270	14, 872
South Carolina Tenant Security	do.....	198, 500	16, 413	Eastern South Dakota Farms....	do.....	100, 000	3, 875
Coastal Cooperative Farms.....	do.....	1, 000	0	South Central South Dakota....	do.....	2, 200	0
Regional total (27 projects).....		4, 130, 754	2, 229, 983	White River Farms.....	do.....	6, 500	0
REGION VI				Southwestern South Dakota....	do.....	9, 248	0
Wright's Plantation.....	Ark.....	629, 774	414, 409	Black Hills Farms.....	do.....	10, 000	288
Lakeview.....	do.....	359, 827	162, 048	Belle Fourche-Spearfish.....	do.....	10, 000	577
Campbell.....	do.....	109, 950	97, 312	Regional total (25 projects).....			
Lake Dick.....	do.....	117, 200	116, 399			817, 097	215, 281
Central Arkansas Valley Farms..	do.....	40, 000	7, 433	REGION VIII			
Western Arkansas Valley Farms..	do.....	45, 000	5, 974	Tulsa County Homesteads.....	Okla....	8, 500	48
Crowley Ridge Farms.....	do.....	116, 200	56, 499	Washita Valley Farms.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Northwest Arkansas Farms.....	do.....	59, 100	7, 806	La Verne.....	do.....	10, 000	75
Arkansas Tenant Security.....	do.....	250, 000	171, 432	Boley.....	do.....	10, 000	162
Arkansas Delta Farms.....	do.....	23, 000	6, 087	Eastern Oklahoma Farms.....	do.....	125, 000	87, 872
Terrebonne.....	La.....	143, 500	5, 982	Bryan Farms.....	do.....	7, 500	5, 669
Northwestern Louisiana Farms....	do.....	5, 000	5, 356	Ozark Farms.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Louisiana Tenant Security.....	do.....	99, 500	31, 245	Tulsa.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Louisiana Delta Farms.....	do.....	30, 000	9, 042	North Central Oklahoma Farms..	do.....	150, 000	9, 389
McComb Homesteads.....	Miss....	29, 703	26, 323	Oklahoma Tenant Security.....	do.....	250, 000	121, 324
Magnolia Homesteads.....	do.....	14, 817	5, 271	Beauxart Gardens.....	Tex.....	46, 160	13, 137
Tupelo Homesteads.....	do.....	73, 035	61, 595	Dalworthington Gardens.....	do.....	87, 493	49, 961
Hattiesburg Homesteads.....	do.....	11, 620	6, 960	Houston Gardens.....	do.....	37, 615	20, 947
Richton Homesteads.....	do.....	109, 315	91, 618	Three Rivers Gardens.....	do.....	31, 711	19, 383
Northeast Mississippi Farm.....	do.....	110, 000	9, 473	Wichita Gardens.....	do.....	36, 723	17, 883
Mound Bayou.....	do.....	8, 000	7, 918	Woodlake Community.....	do.....	66, 000	39, 081
Hinds Farms.....	do.....	7, 500	5, 070	Delta.....	do.....	15, 000	4, 057
Natchez Trace Farms.....	do.....	6, 000	5, 988	Wichita Valley.....	do.....	150, 115	137, 803
Mississippi Tenant Security.....	do.....	220, 000	11, 443				

TABLE 2.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FUNDS FOR ANY PURPOSE BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds	Project title	State	Allotted Resettle-ment Ad-ministra-tion funds	Encum-bered Re-settlement Adminis-tration funds
REGION VIII—continued				REGION X—continued			
Highland.....	Tex.....	\$202, 550	\$185, 425	Rocky Boy.....	Mont.....	\$5, 000	\$4, 458
Inter-Coastal Prairie.....	do.....	10, 000	4, 732	Fort Belknap.....	do.....	1, 200	0
Texas Tenant Security.....	do.....	354, 000	287, 389	Kinsey Flat.....	do.....	12, 900	3, 764
Harrison.....	do.....	116, 250	67, 661	Lingle Farms.....	Wyo.....	6, 000	5, 942
Fannin Farms.....	do.....	90, 000	3, 949	Riverton Farms.....	do.....	6, 000	5, 978
East Texas.....	do.....	10, 000	0	Sheridan.....	do.....	10, 000	9, 947
Regional total (24 projects).....		1, 844, 617	1, 075, 947	Regional total (15 projects).....		798, 967	170, 208
REGION IX				REGION XI			
Phoenix Homesteads—Unit B..	Ariz.....	37, 490	31, 334	Southern Idaho Farms.....	Idaho.....	11, 000	1, 948
Casa Grande Valley Farms.....	do.....	346, 200	119, 948	Boundary Farms.....	do.....	110, 000	4, 521
Arizona Part-Time Farms.....	do.....	319, 890	92, 587	Yaquina Bay.....	Oreg.....	900	667
Yuma Island.....	do.....	5, 300	400	Yamhill Farms.....	do.....	377, 344	160, 887
San Fernando Homesteads.....	Calif.....	21, 173	14, 952	Salmon River.....	do.....	100	81
El Monte Homesteads.....	do.....	28, 931	22, 051	Willamette Valley.....	do.....	1, 300	1, 308
Del Norte.....	do.....	3, 500	91	Central Oregon Farms.....	do.....	8, 200	2, 619
California Migratory Camps.....	do.....	133, 565	13, 621	Longview Homesteads.....	Wash.....	31, 217	21, 419
Santa Ana Gardens.....	do.....	2, 000	312	Snohomish Farms.....	do.....	121, 500	29, 528
San Marcos.....	do.....	5, 800	1, 043	Locke.....	do.....	700	496
California Part-Time Farms.....	do.....	215, 100	247, 161	Colville Valley.....	do.....	100	51
Marysville Migratory Camp.....	do.....	21, 281	8, 014	Regional total (11 projects).....		662, 361	223, 525
Arvin Migratory Camp.....	do.....	23, 051	2, 697	REGION XII			
Lyon Farms.....	Nev.....	6, 500	198	Walsenburg.....	Colo.....	8, 000	5, 677
Green River Farms.....	Utah.....	3, 000	2, 887	Broadacres.....	do.....	25, 000	7, 468
Price River.....	do.....	10, 000	9, 270	Excelsior.....	do.....	5, 000	1, 557
Elberta.....	do.....	6, 900	2, 942	Twin Lakes.....	do.....	10, 000	0
Sevier Valley Farms.....	do.....	3, 200	2, 714	Scott Farms.....	Kans.....	10, 000	47
Regional total (18 projects).....		1, 192, 881	572, 222	Bosque.....	N. Mex.....	415, 096	320, 709
REGION X				Pecos Valley Farms.....	do.....	8, 000	5, 059
Denver Homesteads.....	Colo.....	33, 500	9, 354	Mills Northern.....	do.....	10, 300	9, 705
Western Slope Farms.....	do.....	130, 750	40, 816	Tewa Basin.....	do.....	7, 900	7, 705
Uncompahgre.....	do.....	6, 000	5, 990	Rio Grande.....	do.....	5, 000	14
Bowen-Morgan-Waverly Farms.....	do.....	6, 638	6, 592	Plainview Farms.....	Tex.....	10, 000	7, 715
Malta Homesteads.....	Mont.....	202, 479	43, 615	Regional total (11 projects).....		514, 296	365, 656
Milk River Farms.....	do.....	270, 000	9, 137	UNITED STATES TOTAL			
Beaver Creek Farms.....	do.....	8, 500	6, 267	(245 projects).....		25,491,013	13,995,134
Floweree Farms.....	do.....	25, 000	8, 204				
Fairfield Bench Farms.....	do.....	75, 000	10, 144				

TABLE 3A.—PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR BUT NOT YET UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Acres optioned	Acres purchased
REGION I									
State of Maine Farms-----	Cumberland and 12.	Maine---	\$1, 119, 500	\$131, 610	\$16, 931	200	14, 350	12, 700	0
Cumberland Valley Farms--	Frederick and 1---	Md-----	416, 800	10, 000	1, 228	50	1, 400	2, 388	0
Finger Lakes Farms-----	Tompkins and 6---	N. Y-----	706, 000	135, 302	26, 382	95	5, 900	4, 134	0
New York Valley Farms-----	Yates and 7-----	do-----	673, 025	89, 833	23, 120	79	5, 585	4, 979	0
Northampton Farms-----	Northampton-----	Pa-----	1, 592, 230	129, 130	50, 019	218	733	0	0
North Pennsylvania Farms--	Bradford and 1---	do-----	389, 000	31, 000	5, 365	50	2, 165	1, 563	0
Regional total (6 projects)-----			4, 896, 555	526, 875	123, 045	692	30, 133	25, 764	0
REGION II									
Basswood-----	Iron-----	Mich---	496, 806	44, 924	40, 607	114	2, 636	2, 636	0
Johannesburg Farms-----	Otsego and 1-----	do-----	783, 675	10, 000	9, 359	130	8, 100	8, 428	4, 436
Southern Michigan Farms--	Ionia and 12-----	do-----	2, 139, 800	65, 500	5, 716	280	21, 350	16, 892	0
Ironwood Homesteads-----	Gogebie-----	do-----	2, 522, 263	354, 667	116, 149	400	2, 100	2, 138	0
Central Minnesota Farms---	Pope and 10-----	Minn---	2, 225, 500	3, 500	2, 272	235	22, 400	19, 081	0
Thief River Falls Farms---	Marshall and 4-----	do-----	1, 027, 650	125, 000	7, 919	125	18, 000	14, 007	0
Drummond-----	Bayfield and 1-----	Wis-----	192, 242	40, 447	12, 897	40	1, 600	80	0
Central Wisconsin Farms---	Clark and 9-----	do-----	1, 238, 000	175, 000	20, 932	165	12, 075	8, 217	0
Summit Farms-----	Langlade-----	do-----	300, 000	161, 170	41, 832	50	4, 000	4, 039	3, 319
Regional total (9 projects)-----			10, 925, 936	980, 208	257, 683	1, 539	92, 261	75, 518	7, 755
REGION III									
Wabash Farms-----	Greene and 4-----	Ind-----	2, 288, 000	249, 925	162, 147	200	10, 900	6, 404	0
Valley Farms-----	Bartholomew and 4.	do-----	2, 081, 000	190, 000	5, 250	200	10, 000	3, 783	0
Southeast Missouri-----	New Madrid-----	Mo-----	2, 940, 000	270, 000	2, 972	300	15, 000	6, 045	0
Osage Farms-----	Moniteau and 4-----	do-----	1, 641, 800	175, 561	99, 269	150	10, 500	11, 544	0
Ohio Farms-----	Tuscarawas and 2-----	Ohio-----	2, 176, 000	103, 000	6, 658	200	12, 300	9, 487	0
Scioto Farms-----	Ross and 2-----	do-----	1, 735, 000	332, 450	257, 891	160	6, 900	14, 204	0
Regional total (6 projects)-----			12, 861, 800	1, 320, 936	534, 187	1, 210	65, 600	51, 467	0
REGION IV									
Sublimity Farms-----	Laurel and 1-----	Ky-----	317, 678	60, 343	51, 200	66	538	573	0
Roanoke Farms-----	Halifax-----	N. C-----	2, 380, 000	265, 000	12, 589	350	19, 250	20, 832	0
Wolf Pit Farms-----	Richmond-----	do-----	611, 400	116, 827	4, 856	110	4, 250	6, 253	0
Pembroke Indian-----	Robeson-----	do-----	1, 326, 500	215, 600	9, 761	180	10, 800	11, 138	0
North Carolina Tenant Security.	Harnett and 7-----	do-----	500, 000	315, 000	166, 394	100	6, 000	10, 047	0
Magnolia Farms-----	Tyrrell-----	do-----	1, 780, 000	25, 500	0	250	20, 180	17, 656	0
Haywood-----	Haywood and 1-----	Tenn-----	658, 000	12, 500	9, 626	100	6, 000	11, 806	0
Tennessee Tenant Security--	Carroll and 3-----	do-----	300, 000	193, 000	132, 439	60	3, 600	5, 551	0
Regional total (8 projects)-----			7, 873, 578	1, 203, 770	386, 865	1, 216	70, 618	83, 856	0

TABLE 3A.—PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR BUT NOT YET UNDER CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Acres optioned	Acres purchased
REGION V									
Alabama Tenant Security	Morgan and 29	Ala	\$350, 000	\$260, 000	\$107, 300	100	6, 000	22, 622	0
Prairie Farms	Macon	do	537, 400	7, 000	6, 446	60	5, 000	8, 884	0
Escambia	Okaloosa	Fla	826, 400	15, 000	5, 593	100	11, 025	14, 007	0
Georgia Tenant Security	Barrow and 25	Ga	350, 000	230, 000	34, 861	100	6, 000	11, 704	0
Fort Valley	Peach	do	1, 100, 000	10, 000	2, 462	150	7, 500	8, 069	0
Orangeburg Farms	Orangeburg	S. C	739, 000	80, 000	6, 196	100	7, 000	2, 072	0
Saluda Garden Homes	Anderson and 1	do	165, 000	14, 500	4, 743	50	150	6, 602	0
South Carolina Tenant Security.	Anderson and 16	do	262, 500	198, 500	16, 413	75	4, 500	15, 084	0
Regional total (8 projects)			4, 330, 300	815, 000	184, 014	735	47, 175	89, 044	0
REGION VI									
Lakeview	Phillips	Ark	654, 985	359, 827	162, 048	91	5, 650	5, 612	0
Campbell	Poinsett	do	600, 000	109, 950	97, 312	80	3, 323	2, 323	0
Lake Dick	Jefferson	do	687, 100	117, 200	116, 399	80	3, 453	3, 453	0
Central Arkansas Valley Farms.	Crawford and 5	do	525, 000	40, 000	7, 433	100	6, 000	3, 380	0
Western Arkansas Valley Farms.	Logan and 5	do	780, 000	45, 000	5, 974	150	9, 000	6, 388	0
Crowley Ridge Farms	Lee and 5	do	524, 100	116, 200	56, 499	100	4, 500	8, 907	0
Northwest Arkansas Farms	Benton and 3	do	319, 000	59, 100	7, 806	57	3, 400	4, 811	0
Arkansas Tenant Security	Clark and 11	do	400, 000	250, 000	171, 432	100	6, 000	10, 036	0
Terrebonne	Terrebonne	La	1, 302, 500	143, 500	5, 982	95	4, 844	5, 000	0
Louisiana Tenant Security	Caldwell and 12	do	350, 000	99, 500	31, 245	100	6, 000	13, 383	0
Northeast Mississippi Farms	Oktibbeha and 8	Miss	1, 000, 000	110, 000	9, 473	200	12, 000	27, 433	0
Hinds Community	Hinds	do	894, 000	7, 500	5, 070	100	5, 313	5, 313	0
Natchez Trace	Chickasaw and 5	do	500, 000	6, 000	5, 988	100	6, 000	2, 414	0
Mississippi Tenant Security	Sunflower and 8	do	350, 000	220, 000	11, 443	100	6, 000	2, 732	0
Tupelo Suburban Gardens	Lee	do	472, 500	40, 000	23, 910	100	300	155	0
Regional total (15 projects)			9, 359, 185	1, 723, 777	718, 014	1, 553	81, 783	101, 340	0
REGION VII									
Northeast Kansas Farms	Atchison and 12	Kan	1, 635, 000	90, 000	9, 900	146	9, 680	3, 271	0
Red River Valley Farms	Cass and 7	N. Dak	1, 653, 000	70, 000	5, 982	145	23, 200	7, 778	0
Eastern South Dakota Farms and Flandreau Farms.	Brookings and 3	S. Dak	715, 600	100, 000	3, 875	79	660	660	660
Regional total (3 projects)			4, 003, 600	260, 000	19, 757	370	33, 540	11, 709	660
REGION VIII									
Eastern Oklahoma Farms	Muskogee and 4	Okla	1, 618, 900	125, 000	87, 872	200	16, 000	9, 725	0
Bryan Farms	Bryan	do	1, 141, 800	7, 500	5, 669	110	7, 700	4, 594	0
North Central Oklahoma Farms.	Garfield and 8	do	1, 218, 000	150, 000	9, 389	110	13, 200	6, 034	0
Oklahoma Tenant Security	Garvin and 8	do	292, 500	250, 000	121, 324	65	3, 900	6, 417	0
Wichita Valley	Wichita	Tex	862, 400	150, 115	137, 803	93	5, 324	5, 587	1, 878
Highland	Harris	do	1, 140, 000	202, 550	185, 425	120	5, 000	4, 988	0
Texas Tenant Security	Collin and 17	do	900, 000	354, 000	287, 389	200	12, 000	26, 345	0
Harrison	Harrison and 1	do	763, 360	116, 250	67, 661	120	10, 000	9, 797	0
Fannin Farms	Fannin	do	561, 900	90, 000	3, 949	55	3, 875	4, 345	0
Regional total (9 projects)			8, 498, 860	1, 445, 415	906, 481	1, 073	76, 999	77, 832	1, 878

TABLE 3A.—PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR BUT NOT YET UNDER CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Acres optioned	Acres purchased
REGION IX									
Casa Grande Valley Farms--	Pinal-----	Ariz----	\$891, 000	\$346, 200	\$119, 948	80	3, 200	7, 684	0
Arizona Part-Time Farms--	Maricopa-----	do-----	476, 000	319, 890	92, 587	100	500	633	0
Sacramento Migratory Camps.	Sacramento-----	Calif----	1, 216, 000	133, 565	13, 621	1, 600	360	1, 767	0
Santa Ana Gardens-----	Riverside and 4-----	do-----	169, 756	2, 000	312	¹ 0	690	723	0
Sacramento Part-Time Farms.	Sacramento and 4-----	do-----	1, 680, 000	215, 100	247, 161	400	1, 400	1, 803	0
Marysville Migratory Camp--	Yuba-----	do-----	108, 869	21, 281	8, 014	200	55	113	0
Arvin Migratory Camp-----	Kern-----	do-----	124, 716	23, 051	2, 697	200	40	40	0
Sevier Valley Farms-----	Garfield and 4-----	Utah----	915, 000	3, 200	2, 714	100	6, 400	232	0
Regional total (8 projects) -----			5, 581, 341	1, 064, 287	487, 054	2, 680	12, 645	12, 995	0
REGION X									
Western Slope Farms-----	Mesa and 2-----	Colo----	1, 005, 000	130, 750	40, 816	108	5, 755	6, 126	0
Milk River Farms-----	Phillips and 2-----	Mont----	1, 873, 700	270, 000	9, 137	220	20, 000	17, 514	0
Beaver Creek Farms-----	Phillips-----	do-----	986, 200	8, 500	6, 267	67	7, 111	18, 383	0
Fairfield Bench Farms-----	Teton and 1-----	do-----	1, 616, 225	75, 000	10, 144	150	13, 400	10, 130	0
Regional total (4 projects) -----			5, 481, 125	484, 250	66, 364	545	46, 266	52, 153	0
REGION XI									
Boundary Farms-----	Boundary-----	Idaho----	2, 230, 000	110, 000	4, 521	200	14, 600	9, 284	0
Yamhill Farms-----	Yamhill and 2-----	Oreg----	1, 991, 500	377, 344	160, 887	200	7, 500	7, 993	0
Snohomish-----	Snohomish-----	Wash----	1, 433, 406	121, 500	29, 528	150	4, 875	3, 155	0
Regional total (3 projects) -----			5, 654, 906	608, 844	194, 936	550	26, 975	20, 432	0
REGION XII									
No projects in Region XII that are completed.									
UNITED STATES TOTAL (79 projects) -----			79,467,186	10,433,362	3, 878, 400	12, 163	583, 457	602, 110	10, 293

¹ Farming cooperative project—No houses will be built by R. A.

TABLE 3B.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Units completed	Acres purchased	Units occupied
REGION I										
Jersey Homesteads-----	Monmouth-----	N. J.-----	\$2,144,630	\$1,857,050	\$1,761,586	200	1, 279	8	1, 275	8
Westmoreland Homesteads	Westmoreland	Pa.-----	1, 562, 993	766, 874	569, 457	252	1, 323	211	1, 323	177
Regional total (2 projects)-----			3, 707, 623	2, 623, 924	2, 331, 043	452	2, 602	219	2, 598	185
REGION II										
Duluth Homesteads-----	St. Louis-----	Minn-----	328, 434	283, 620	163, 408	40	400	0	400	0
Regional total (1 project)-----			328, 434	283, 620	163, 408	40	400	0	400	0
REGION III										
Lake County Homesteads--	Lake-----	Ill-----	352, 939	293, 856	252, 331	53	530	0	530	0
Regional total (1 project)-----			352, 939	293, 856	252, 331	53	530	0	530	0
REGION IV										
Cumberland Homesteads--	Cumberland--	Tenn--	2, 718, 833	1, 091, 392	748, 638	334	21, 094	99	13, 094	99
Shenandoah Homesteads--	Page-----	Va-----	1, 520, 219	402, 797	147, 502	250	6, 798	20	407	0
Newport News Homesteads.	Warwick-----	do-----	689, 600	663, 315	422, 355	110	200	0	200	0
Tygart Valley Homesteads.	Randolph-----	W. Va--	1, 277, 587	472, 595	271, 196	198	2, 531	170	2, 531	169
Arthurdale Homesteads--	Preston-----	do-----	2, 159, 112	751, 343	648, 648	165	1, 377	125	1, 137	123
Regional total (5 projects)-----			8, 365, 351	3, 381, 442	2, 238, 339	1, 057	32, 000	414	17, 369	391
REGION V										
Slagheap Village-----	Jefferson-----	Ala-----	2, 649, 412	245, 081	170, 151	400	616	0	0	0
Palmerdale Homesteads--	do-----	do-----	287, 806	246, 576	218, 524	42	288	0	288	0
Gardendale Homesteads--	do-----	do-----	389, 550	312, 521	225, 490	75	513	0	513	0
Greenwood Homesteads--	do-----	do-----	427, 710	363, 360	256, 863	83	402	0	402	0
Bankhead Farms—Unit B.	Walker-----	do-----	627, 948	466, 205	445, 196	76	1, 640	0	1, 640	0
Cumberland Mountain Farms.	Jackson-----	do-----	1, 852, 324	257, 286	37, 191	215	18, 040	0	7, 862	115
Coffee Farms-----	Coffee-----	do-----	2, 018, 927	335, 553	144, 422	261	23, 399	147	22, 420	155
Piedmont Homesteads--	Jasper-----	Ga-----	423, 296	301, 082	187, 006	50	15, 241	50	15, 241	28
Irwinville Farms-----	Irwin-----	do-----	938, 060	185, 335	87, 776	100	10, 163	0	9, 724	44
Briar Patch Farms-----	Putnam-----	do-----	333, 039	81, 753	31, 974	23	10, 592	10	10, 592	18
Wolfe Creek Farms-----	Grady-----	do-----	326, 840	75, 904	37, 067	30	2, 243	3	2, 243	16
Ashwood Plantations-----	Lee-----	S. C-----	2, 477, 994	297, 846	106, 419	200	11, 950	0	6, 950	1
Regional total (12 projects)-----			12,752,906	3, 168, 502	1, 948, 079	1, 555	95, 087	210	77, 875	377
REGION VI										
Wright's Plantation-----	Jefferson-----	Ark-----	891, 500	629, 774	414, 409	100	5, 600	0	0	0
Tupelo Homesteads-----	Lee-----	Miss-----	145, 959	73, 035	61, 595	35	171	25	171	25
Richton Homesteads-----	Perry-----	do-----	193, 524	109, 315	91, 618	49	7, 753	0	7, 753	1
Regional total (3 projects)-----			1, 230, 983	812, 124	567, 622	184	13, 524	25	7, 924	26

TABLE 3B.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Units completed	Acres purchased	Units occupied
REGION VII										
Two Rivers Farms-----	Douglas-----	Nebr-----	\$1,112,985	\$171, 252	\$80, 177	96	3, 732	4	0	34
Scottsbluff Farms-----	Scottsbluff-----	do-----	184, 890	70, 493	54, 791	21	360	0	0	14
Sioux Falls Community----	Minnehaha-----	S. Dak----	267, 124	51, 270	14, 872	13	660	4	660	3
Regional total (3 projects)-----			1, 564, 999	293, 015	149, 840	130	4, 752	8	660	51
REGION VIII										
No projects under construction in this region.										
REGION IX										
No projects under construction in this region.										
REGION X										
Malta Homesteads-----	Phillips-----	Mont----	330, 000	202, 479	43, 615	33	2, 482	1	740	0
Regional total (1 project)-----			330, 000	202, 479	43, 615	33	2, 482	1	740	0
REGION XI										
No projects under construction in this region.										
REGION XII										
Bosque Farms-----	Valencia-----	N. Mex----	748, 383	415, 096	320, 709	44	2, 380	0	2, 380	0
Regional total (1 project)-----			748, 383	415, 096	320, 709	44	2, 380	0	2, 380	0
UNITED STATES TOTAL (29 projects)-----			29,381,618	11,474,058	8, 014, 986	3, 548	153, 757	877	110, 476	1, 030

TABLE 3C.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS COMPLETED, JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettle- ment Adminis- tration funds	Encum- brances, Resettle- ment Adminis- tration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Units com- pleted	Acres pur- chased	Units occu- pied
REGION I										
No projects completed.										
REGION II										
Austin Acres.....	Mower.....	Minn....	\$216, 546	\$73, 210	\$41, 223	44	216	44	216	44
Regional total (1 project).....			216, 546	73, 210	41, 223	44	216	44	216	44
REGION III										
Decatur Homesteads.....	Adams.....	Ind.....	180, 262	35, 967	24, 991	48	80	48	80	48
Granger Homesteads.....	Dallas.....	Iowa.....	202, 454	74, 699	63, 179	50	224	50	224	49
Regional total (2 projects).....			382, 716	110, 666	88, 170	98	304	98	304	97
REGION IV										
Penderlea Homesteads.....	Penderlea.....	N. C.....	992, 010	777, 442	698, 673	142	4, 550	142	4, 550	49
Red House.....	Putnam.....	W. Va....	1, 583, 759	146, 558	101, 926	153	2, 020	153	2, 020	129
Regional total (2 projects).....			2, 575, 769	924, 000	800, 599	295	6, 570	295	6, 570	178
REGION V										
Palmer Homesteads.....	Jefferson.....	Ala.....	284, 745	86, 944	81, 237	60	291	60	291	58
Bankhead Farms, Unit A.....	Walker.....	do.....	102, 475	29, 611	9, 918	24	455	24	455	24
Regional total (2 projects).....			387, 220	116, 555	91, 155	84	746	84	746	82
REGION VI										
McComb Homesteads.....	Pike.....	Miss.....	112, 589	29, 703	26, 323	20	264	20	264	18
Magnolia Homesteads.....	Lauderdale.....	do.....	92, 488	14, 817	5, 271	25	250	25	250	24
Hattiesburg Homesteads.....	Forrest.....	do.....	91, 035	11, 620	6, 960	24	128	24	128	20
Regional total (3 projects).....			296, 112	56, 140	38, 554	69	642	69	642	62
REGION VII										
Fairbury Farmsteads.....	Jefferson.....	Nebr.....	45, 800	23, 909	7, 165	10	192	10	192	10
Loup City Farmsteads.....	Sherman.....	do.....	42, 000	19, 529	4, 934	10	160	10	160	10
Kearney Farmsteads.....	Buffalo.....	do.....	37, 445	15, 111	5, 622	8	122	8	122	8
Grand Island Farmsteads.....	Hall.....	do.....	45, 000	17, 624	8, 204	10	160	10	160	10
Falls City Farmsteads.....	Richardson.....	do.....	44, 200	15, 941	6, 204	10	160	10	160	10
South Sioux City Farmsteads.....	Dakota.....	do.....	95, 675	46, 676	10, 757	22	392	22	0	20
Regional total (6 projects).....			310, 120	138, 790	42, 886	70	1, 186	70	794	68

TABLE 3C.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE PROJECTS COMPLETED, JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

Project title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Acres planned	Units completed	Acres purchased	Units occupied
REGION VIII										
Beauxart Gardens.....	Jefferson.....	Tex.....	\$179, 605	\$46, 160	\$13, 137	50	205	50	205	37
Dalworthington Gardens.....	Tarrant.....	do.....	333, 636	87, 493	49, 961	78	593	78	593	42
Houston Gardens.....	Harris.....	do.....	326, 803	37, 615	20, 947	100	320	100	320	93
Three Rivers Gardens.....	Live Oak.....	do.....	179, 141	31, 711	19, 383	50	160	50	160	32
Wichita Gardens.....	Wichita.....	do.....	210, 505	36, 723	17, 883	62	226	62	223	50
Woodlake Community.....	Trinity.....	do.....	704, 167	66, 000	39, 081	101	1, 755	101	1, 755	65
Regional total (6 projects).....			1, 933, 857	305, 702	160, 392	441	3, 259	441	3, 256	319
REGION IX										
Phoenix Homesteads—Unit B.	Maricopa.....	Ariz.....	107, 585	37, 490	31, 334	25	75	25	75	24
San Fernando Homesteads..	Los Angeles...	Calif.....	104, 557	21, 173	14, 952	40	40	40	40	40
El Monte Homesteads.....	do.....	do.....	299, 640	28, 931	22, 051	100	100	100	100	100
Regional total (3 projects).....			511, 782	87, 594	68, 337	165	215	165	215	164
REGION X										
No projects completed.										
REGION XI										
Longview Homesteads.....	Cowlitz.....	Wash.....	188, 735	31, 217	21, 419	60	141	60	141	60
Regional total (1 project).....			188, 735	31, 217	21, 419	60	141	60	141	60
REGION XII										
No projects completed.										
UNITED STATES TOTAL (26 projects).....			6, 802, 857	1, 843, 874	1, 352, 735	1, 326	13, 279	1, 326	12, 884	1, 074

TABLE 4.—RURAL RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS BY MONTHS—APPROVED PROJECTS—CUMULATIVE TOTALS

Date	Approved projects	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Units completed	Units occupied	Laborers employed during month
<i>1935</i>							
Oct. 31.....	29	\$5, 068, 000	\$2, 686, 040	2, 580	649	856	3, 469
Nov. 30.....	33	5, 079, 100	2, 178, 934	3, 146	1, 117	1, 034	3, 249
Dec. 31.....	45	4, 771, 409	2, 800, 817	3, 633	1, 607	1, 590	4, 027
<i>1936</i>							
Jan. 31.....	52	5, 982, 894	3, 356, 404	4, 089	1, 690	1, 780	4, 984
Feb. 29.....	72	11, 239, 688	4, 540, 834	6, 304	1, 696	1, 763	5, 689
Mar. 31.....	83	15, 011, 647	4, 323, 354	7, 472	1, 952	1, 920	7, 497
Apr. 30.....	95	18, 255, 871	7, 576, 186	10, 617	2, 047	1, 969	8, 640
May 31.....	108	17, 832, 993	9, 611, 983	13, 258	2, 100	2, 096	7, 378
June 30.....	134	23, 751, 294	13, 246, 121	17, 037	2, 342	2, 104	7, 857

TABLE 5.—SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED ALLOTMENTS FOR PLANNING AND LAND PURCHASING

Project title	County	State	Allotments Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances Resettlement Administration funds	Unencumbered balances	Contemplated number of units	Contemplated area acres	Acres optioned	Acres purchased
<i>REGION I</i>									
Greenbelt.....	Prince George's	Md.....	\$1, 207, 503	\$1, 024, 101	\$183, 402	1, 300	12, 700	14, 713	8, 663
Greenbrook.....	Somerset	N. J.....	214, 012	205, 032	8, 980	750	1, 398	0	0
Regional total (2 projects).....			1, 421, 515	1, 229, 133	192, 382	2, 050	14, 098	14, 713	8, 663
<i>REGION II</i>									
Greendale.....	Milwaukee	Wis.....	263, 550	204, 799	58, 751	750	3, 511	10, 760	1, 438
Regional total (1 project).....			263, 550	204, 799	58, 751	750	3, 511	10, 760	1, 438
<i>REGION III</i>									
St. Louis Community.....	Jackson	Mo.....	48, 053	26, 212	21, 841	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Greenhills.....	Hamilton	Ohio.....	342, 248	257, 663	84, 585	1, 000	6, 929	11, 860	4, 171
Regional total (2 projects).....			390, 301	283, 875	106, 426	1, 000	6, 929	11, 860	4, 171
UNITED STATES TOTAL (5 projects).....			2, 075, 366	1, 717, 807	357, 559	3, 800	24, 538	37, 333	14, 272

¹ Investigated and temporarily abandoned.

TABLE 6.—STATUS OF THE SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM; JUNE 30, 1936

Project title	County	State	Total estimated cost	Allotments, Resettlement Administration funds	Encumbrances, Resettlement Administration funds	Units planned	Units under construction	Units occupied	Men employed
REGION I									
Greenbelt.....	Prince Georges	Md.....	\$9,740,576	\$6,733,936	\$4,596,058	1,300	370	0	3,413
Greenbrook.....	Somerset	N. J.....	6,750,000	800,000	719,536	750	0	0	0
Regional total (2 projects).....			16,490,576	7,533,936	5,315,594	2,050	370	0	3,413
REGION II									
Greendale.....	Milwaukee	Wis.....	8,027,606	5,000,000	3,402,624	750	159	0	1,589
Regional total (1 project).....			8,027,606	5,000,000	3,402,624	750	159	0	1,589
REGION III									
St. Louis Community.....	Jackson	Mo.....		48,053	26,212	(¹)			
Greenhills.....	Hamilton	Ohio.....	9,206,273	6,786,303	4,300,878	1,000	128	0	1,379
Regional total (2 projects).....			9,206,273	6,834,356	4,327,090	1,000	128	0	1,379
United States total (5 projects).....			33,724,455	19,368,092	13,045,308	3,800	657	0	6,381

¹ Investigated and temporarily abandoned.

TABLE 7.—PROGRESS BY MONTHS—SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Date	Projects on which construction started	Total estimated cost	Number of units planned	Acreage planned	Units started	Units completed	Units occupied	Laborers employed during the month
1935								
October.....	2	\$16,490,576	2,050	14,098	(¹)	0	0	565
November.....								1,111
December.....	2	17,233,879	1,750	10,440	(¹)	0	0	163
1936								
January.....					11	0	0	1,436
February.....					6	0	0	1,692
March.....					10	0	0	2,504
April.....					215	0	0	4,057
May.....	(²)				192	0	0	5,815
June.....					223	0	0	6,381
Total.....	4	33,724,455	3,800	24,538	657	0	0	
Total—active projects.....	3	26,974,455	3,050	23,140	657	0	0	

¹ Land clearing and preliminary surveys.² Greenbrook, N. J., inactive because of litigation.

TABLE 8.—RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

This table shows the amounts that have been apportioned to, allotted to, and expended by various projects that are defined as Rural Resettlement Community Cooperative projects. There are five such projects located in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia. It must be definitely understood that the five communities enumerated in table 8 are those communities that were known as "stranded settler groups", and which were planned, initiated, and largely completed by the former Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

The residents of such communities represent for the most part persons who had been absolutely destitute and had been taken from the county relief rolls and placed in communities which are entirely new villages. Had such residents been afforded the opportunity to purchase homes only, they would have been little better situated financially than they were at the time of removal from the relief rolls, since it would have been necessary for them to pay \$12 or \$15 a month to the Government in order to meet the payments on their residences, and they would have had no income with which to meet such payments. This phase of the Resettlement program has been instituted in order to enable the residents of new rural communities to initiate income-producing activities and to administer them as cooperative enterprises.

Under the program worked out by the Management Division of the Resettlement Administration, these funds are advanced to cooperative groups consisting of the heads of all families residing on the projects; and all income above carrying charges and operating expenses is apportioned to each participant in equal amounts. This service enables resettled families to purchase new homes and assures them of a sufficient cash income to meet their needs and their obligations. Such cooperative facilities include general stores, agricultural enterprises, dairy farms, rock quarries, and rock crushers, etc.

In order that the necessary money might be available to these projects, the complete amount shown under allotments has been deposited in a Washington bank for the use of the committees governing the activities of these community enterprises. Each community submits a budget of anticipated expenditures for the following month to the governing committee in Washington. Upon approval of this budget the governing committee issues a check drawn on the Washington bank, which is deposited in a local bank located near the project, to the credit of the cooperative association. The treasurer of the Cooperative Association is then authorized to issue checks for purchases and activities as outlined in his approved budget.

Project	State	Apportionments by Resettlement Administration	Allotments by Resettlement Administration	Expenditures by association
Westmoreland Homesteaders Association.....	Pennsylvania.....	\$350, 000	\$350, 000	\$87, 919
Cumberland Homesteaders Association.....	Tennessee.....	550, 000	550, 000	32, 480
Arthurdale Association, West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	314, 950	314, 950	35, 865
Tygart Valley Association, West Virginia.....	do.....	400, 000	400, 000	45, 000
The Red House Association, West Virginia.....	do.....	250, 000	250, 000	71, 325
Total (5 projects).....		1, 864, 950	1, 864, 950	272, 589

PART III.—RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The third of the major phases of the Resettlement Administration program is Rural Rehabilitation. Informative data pertaining to the various activities under this phase of the program are presented in part III of this report. Rural Rehabilitation embraces loans to individuals, grants to individuals, advances to Rehabilitation Corporations, advances to individuals for the purchasing of items to be used in cooperation with others, and Farm Debt Adjustment.

In table 1 of part III are shown data relative to rehabilitation clients. Under column 1 is shown the number of cases under the care of the various State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations on June 30, 1935. The remaining columns show data relative to the cases which the Resettlement Administration had under care during the past year. Cases as shown in table 1 are defined as follows:

Active Grant Cases represent those clients who received grants during the month of June 1936, and who are not indebted to the Resettlement Administration, since such grant payments were for immediate, direct relief.

Standard Rural Rehabilitation Loan Cases represent those clients to whom money has been advanced, and for whom a Resettlement Administration rehabilitation farm plan, with all the necessary documents, has been prepared and is in effect. Such clients may or may not previously have received advances from State corporations.

Standard State Corporation Cases represent those clients who have received loans under an approved farm plan from the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, but who have not received any loans whatsoever from Resettlement Administration funds.

Emergency Rural Rehabilitation Cases represent those clients who have received advances from Resettlement Administration funds, but for whom a complete loan docket has not been prepared. These clients may or may not have received loans from the State corporations.

Emergency State Corporation Cases represent those clients to whom the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations advanced money without an approved farm plan. Such clients received no loans from the Resettlement Administration, but received loans from money previously allocated to the State corporation.

All of the above five classifications are now active and are administered directly by the Resettlement Administration. The total of these five classes of cases is equal to the total number of cases under care of the Resettlement Administration on June 30, 1936, as shown in column 2 of table 1.

Discontinued Loan Cases represent those loan clients who have been dropped for any reason whatsoever, but who are still indebted to this Administration.

Discontinued Grant Cases represent those clients who received grants but no loans from the Resettlement Administration through the month of May 1936, but who have received no grants during the month of June.

Active Grant Cases plus *Discontinued Grant Cases* will reflect the total number of clients aided by the Resettlement Administration through grant activities only.

Discontinued Cases Rehabilitated represents those clients who have received loans and who have repaid their indebtedness in full.

Discontinued Cases Rehabilitated plus *Discontinued Loan Cases* plus all *Active Loan Cases* represents the total number of clients aided by the Resettlement Administration through loans.

Table 2 of part III is presented to reflect the fiscal aspect of the loan-and-grant program carried on under the Rural Rehabilitation phase of the Administration's activities. Under column 1 of table 2, are shown the advances made to June 30, 1936, by the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations for purposes analogous to those of the Resettlement Administration's Rural Rehabilitation program. The advances from corporation funds shown under column 2 are those which were made by the Resettlement Administration from money previously allocated to the State corporations. Under the next four columns of table 2 are shown all loans and grants which were made during the past fiscal year from funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration. Under the column entitled "Total Loans and Grants", are included all advances made to individuals by the Resettlement Administration, from both State corporation funds and Resettlement Administration funds. Such advances total \$97,189,508. Of this amount, \$92,935,859 is from funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration, and the balance is from funds allocated to the State corporations. These figures reflect the amount represented by vouchers which have been certified for payment by the United States Treasury, and do not reflect the total amount of commitments assumed by the Resettlement Administration under this program.

Under table 3 is presented the cumulative progress by months of the Rural Rehabilitation program in terms of amounts certified for payment of loans and grants to individuals. It will be noted that Rehabilitation loans from Resettlement Administration funds were initiated in July 1935, grants were initiated in November 1935, and other types of loans were initiated in May 1936.

Under table 4A are shown amounts approved for advances to cooperative projects under the Rural Rehabilitation program. Such projects represent cooperative enterprises in which a large number of persons participate.

Under table 4B are shown allotments for loans to individuals to finance certain services. These services will be for the benefit of a number of individuals who will participate on a cooperative basis.

Under table 5 are shown the accomplishments of the Rural Rehabilitation program toward Farm Debt Adjustment. In the prosecution of the activity, a representative of the Resettlement Administration, in conjunction with a committee of local citizens who served voluntarily, interviewed debtors and creditors and attempted to have a readjustment of the amount of indebtedness effected by mutual agreement. It will be noted that during the past year 66,830 Farm Debt Adjustment cases were considered. The debts in 33,906 cases, with indebtedness prior to adjustment of \$102,203,451, were adjusted; 23,884 cases are pending adjustment.

TABLE 1.—RURAL REHABILITATION CLIENTS

State	Cases under care June 30, 1935 (by State corporations)	June 30, 1936								
		Total active cases	Active grant cases	Active loan cases				Discontinued cases		
				Standard		Emergency				
				Rural rehabilitation	State corporation	Rural rehabilitation	State corporation	Loan	Grant	Rehabilitated
REGION I										
Connecticut-----	91	170	3	167	0	0	0	0	14	0
Delaware-----	0	51	0	51	0	0	0	2	0	0
Maine-----	1, 032	3, 510	120	2, 140	591	25	634	3	61	48
Maryland-----	0	236	6	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts-----	11	443	135	308	0	0	0	2	94	1
New Hampshire-----	131	526	0	424	66	36	0	3	8	39
New Jersey-----	328	771	52	551	168	0	0	0	0	0
New York-----	147	1, 451	165	1, 286	0	0	0	19	223	1
Pennsylvania-----	809	1, 880	20	1, 097	763	0	0	7	17	42
Rhode Island-----	0	110	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont-----	1	546	26	503	17	0	0	3	158	3
Regional total (11 States)-----	2, 550	9, 694	527	6, 867	1, 605	61	634	39	575	135
REGION II										
Michigan-----	3, 289	8, 530	254	3, 596	258	0	4, 422	130	2, 027	100
Minnesota-----	2, 086	34, 578	401	3, 316	2, 379	295	28, 187	420	2, 562	933
Wisconsin-----	2, 019	27, 951	198	2, 911	1, 057	481	23, 304	1	3, 610	1, 354
Regional total (3 States)-----	7, 394	71, 059	853	9, 823	3, 694	776	55, 913	551	8, 199	2, 387
REGION III										
Illinois-----	1, 081	13, 409	2, 106	2, 597	522	322	7, 862	207	1, 959	15, 303
Indiana-----	2, 829	5, 203	98	3, 011	853	222	1, 019	40	214	652
Iowa-----	1, 588	4, 154	34	1, 629	910	184	1, 397	473	178	1, 269
Missouri-----	8, 338	52, 363	9, 674	3, 929	3, 945	1, 211	33, 604	3, 438	1, 885	2, 551
Ohio-----	3, 574	27, 719	6, 181	4, 263	3, 570	0	13, 705	0	1, 817	1, 119
Regional total (5 States)-----	17, 410	102, 848	18, 093	15, 429	9, 800	1, 939	57, 587	4, 158	6, 053	20, 894
REGION IV										
Kentucky-----	1, 127	7, 285	1, 669	4, 207	1, 409	0	0	0	1, 649	103
North Carolina-----	7, 453	12, 011	4, 511	7, 500	0	0	0	0	0	154
Tennessee-----	3, 179	4, 386	291	3, 391	704	0	0	1, 336	0	49
Virginia-----	3, 491	5, 349	2	4, 378	651	71	247	814	18	132
West Virginia-----	1, 960	4, 811	515	3, 479	707	110	0	1, 883	520	149
Regional total (5 States)-----	17, 210	33, 842	6, 988	22, 955	3, 471	181	247	4, 033	2, 187	587
REGION V										
Alabama-----	27, 125	17, 794	1, 228	13, 426	3, 140	0	0	236	0	0
Florida-----	7, 047	8, 868	197	5, 446	2, 252	973	0	1, 023	607	144
Georgia-----	12, 501	12, 828	202	12, 626	0	0	0	2, 036	65	300
South Carolina-----	6, 511	10, 084	10	6, 669	3, 170	235	0	0	396	172
Regional total (4 States)-----	53, 184	49, 574	1, 637	38, 167	8, 562	1, 208	0	3, 295	1, 068	616

TABLE 1.—RURAL REHABILITATION CLIENTS—Continued

State	Cases under care June 30, 1935 (by State corporations)	June 30, 1936								
		Total active cases	Active grant cases	Active loan cases				Discontinued cases		
				Standard		Emergency				
				Rural rehabilitation	State corporation	Rural rehabilitation	State corporation	Loan	Grant	Rehabilitated
REGION VI										
Arkansas.....	20, 721	11, 806	0	11, 806	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	25, 429	40, 490	12	8, 235	0	6, 241	26, 002	300	1, 399	173
Mississippi.....	15, 005	17, 082	1, 245	11, 743	556	1, 291	2, 247	2, 910	815	150
Regional total (3 States).....	61, 155	69, 378	1, 257	31, 784	556	7, 532	28, 249	3, 210	2, 214	323
REGION VII										
Kansas.....	9, 352	9, 305	4, 843	3, 843	0	619	0	16	2, 911	70
Nebraska.....	2, 472	9, 962	3, 406	3, 434	1, 677	1, 430	15	39	1, 109	151
North Dakota.....	84	14, 762	10, 665	2, 727	0	1, 370	0	174	14, 356	0
South Dakota.....	316	32, 024	7, 327	1, 913	1, 446	14, 962	6, 376	10	560	176
Regional total (4 States).....	12, 224	66, 053	26, 241	11, 917	3, 123	18, 381	6, 391	239	18, 936	397
REGION VIII										
Oklahoma.....	11, 144	29, 448	12, 573	8, 763	2, 890	0	5, 222	0	0	0
Texas.....	25, 981	46, 182	24, 836	21, 346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total (2 States).....	37, 125	75, 630	37, 409	30, 109	2, 890	0	5, 222	0	0	0
REGION IX										
Arizona.....	241	1, 499	512	752	91	144	0	65	670	15
California.....	24	2, 682	289	2, 191	121	81	0	156	7, 751	9
Nevada.....	42	276	1	248	25	0	2	0	54	5
Utah.....	1, 841	3, 198	237	2, 634	316	0	11	5	2, 283	27
Regional total (4 States).....	2, 148	7, 655	1, 039	5, 825	553	225	13	226	10, 758	56
REGION X										
Colorado.....	9, 250	4, 806	112	2, 144	130	1, 833	587	0	1, 017	73
Montana.....	2, 122	8, 757	5, 290	1, 415	46	533	1, 473	0	246	0
Wyoming.....	2, 393	3, 101	732	1, 080	74	524	691	385	428	6
Regional total (3 States).....	13, 765	16, 664	6, 134	4, 639	250	2, 890	2, 751	385	1, 691	79
REGION XI										
Idaho.....	408	5, 752	3, 857	1, 640	255	0	0	55	714	0
Oregon.....	102	1, 242	101	1, 141	0	0	0	0	3, 422	10
Washington.....	615	1, 956		1, 676	280			47	4, 860	4
Regional total (3 States).....	1, 125	8, 950	3, 958	4, 457	535			102	8, 996	14
REGION XII										
Colorado.....		4, 688		716		3, 972		20	993	16
Kansas.....		2, 135		1, 066		1, 069		38	2, 154	1
New Mexico.....		14, 793	198	3, 737	1, 445	413	9, 000		1, 150	104
Oklahoma.....		709		442		267		6	777	
Texas.....		2, 630		1, 922	674	34		15	3, 145	
Regional total (5 States).....		24, 955	198	7, 883	2, 119	5, 755	9, 000	79	8, 219	121
UNITED STATES TOTAL.....	225, 290	536, 302	104, 334	189, 855	37, 158	38, 948	166, 007	16, 317	68, 896	25, 609

TABLE 2.—RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM—LOANS AND GRANTS CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT—STATUS JUNE 30, 1936

State	Advances by corporation—Prior to June 30, 1935	Advances from corporation funds, June 30, 1935–June 30, 1936	Loans from Resettlement Administration funds	Grants from Resettlement Administration funds	Feed and crop loans, Resettlement Administration funds	Land loans and leases, Resettlement Administration funds	Total loans and grants, June 30, 1935–June 30, 1936
REGION I							
Connecticut.....	\$1, 761		\$114, 461	\$2, 280			\$116, 741
Delaware.....			24, 884	102			24, 986
Maine.....	281, 674		969, 950	12, 771			982, 721
Maryland.....			126, 733	2, 900			129, 633
Massachusetts.....	153		193, 335	5, 964			199, 299
New Hampshire.....	26, 083		244, 330	5, 633			249, 963
New Jersey.....	125, 776		423, 671	20, 986			444, 657
New York.....	62, 856		827, 728	68, 195			895, 923
Pennsylvania.....	238, 692		545, 186	23, 836			569, 022
Rhode Island.....	0		60, 900	11, 446			72, 346
Vermont.....	53		331, 779	11, 920			343, 699
Regional total (11 States).....	737, 048		3, 862, 957	166, 033			4, 028, 990
REGION II							
Michigan.....	623, 552		1, 964, 709	253, 843			2, 218, 552
Minnesota.....	567, 402	\$294, 186	2, 755, 352	517, 605	\$19, 100		3, 586, 243
Wisconsin.....	528, 052	104, 068	2, 359, 432	513, 814	27, 776		3, 005, 090
Regional total (3 States).....	1, 719, 006	398, 254	7, 079, 493	1, 285, 262	46, 876		8, 809, 885
REGION III							
Illinois.....	188, 349		1, 629, 969	300, 938		\$300	1, 931, 207
Indiana.....	393, 498		1, 375, 506	43, 296			1, 418, 802
Iowa.....	471, 433	224, 899	1, 077, 614	49, 151			1, 351, 664
Missouri.....	663, 633	634, 010	2, 228, 025	600, 602			3, 462, 637
Ohio.....	776, 576	145, 559	1, 602, 247	448, 809			2, 196, 615
Regional total (5 States).....	2, 493, 489	1, 004, 468	7, 913, 361	1, 442, 796		300	10, 360, 925
REGION IV							
Kentucky.....	195, 475	50, 445	1, 246, 663	172, 267			1, 469, 375
North Carolina.....	1, 937, 078	0	1, 854, 773	233, 349			2, 088, 122
Tennessee.....	874, 708	117, 879	966, 334	114, 801			1, 199, 014
Virginia.....	679, 637	0	1, 512, 379	6, 057			1, 518, 436
West Virginia.....	319, 709	66, 254	1, 199, 682	125, 711			1, 391, 647
Regional total (5 States).....	4, 006, 607	234, 578	6, 779, 831	652, 185			7, 666, 594
REGION V							
Alabama.....	2, 533, 597		2, 203, 625	49, 046			2, 252, 671
Florida.....	1, 157, 201		1, 071, 064	92, 931			1, 163, 995
Georgia.....	3, 867, 812		2, 335, 833	89, 410			2, 425, 243
South Carolina.....	1, 767, 507		1, 693, 999	43, 155			1, 737, 154
Regional total (4 States).....	9, 326, 117		7, 304, 521	274, 542			7, 579, 063
REGION VI							
Arkansas.....	5, 102, 993		2, 769, 201	112, 404	495	1, 750	2, 883, 850
Louisiana.....	1, 045, 063		2, 208, 008	57, 709			2, 265, 717
Mississippi.....	3, 152, 256	121, 403	3, 121, 183	162, 692	1, 094		3, 406, 372
Regional total (3 States).....	9, 300, 312	121, 403	8, 098, 392	332, 805	1, 589	1, 750	8, 555, 939

TABLE 2.—RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM—LOANS AND GRANTS CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT—STATUS JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

State	Advances by corporation— Prior to June 30, 1935	Advances from corporation funds, June 30, 1935–June 30, 1936	Loans from Resettlement Administration funds	Grants from Resettlement Administration funds	Feed and crop loans, Resettlement Administration funds	Land loans and leases, Resettlement Administration funds	Total loans and grants, June 30, 1935–June 30, 1936
REGION VII							
Kansas.....	\$798, 957	-----	\$2,476,598	\$778, 531	\$44, 330	-----	\$3, 299, 459
Nebraska.....	706, 457	\$891, 180	3, 167, 841	405, 539	60, 000	-----	4, 524, 560
North Dakota.....	11, 304	-----	1, 627, 134	1, 664, 547	295, 115	-----	3, 586, 796
South Dakota.....	43, 948	716, 915	2, 156, 516	2, 451, 165	125, 354	-----	5, 449, 950
Regional total (4 States).....	1, 560, 666	1, 608, 095	9, 428, 089	5, 299, 782	524, 799	-----	16, 860, 765
REGION VIII							
Oklahoma.....	1, 644, 297	23, 767	2, 734, 164	805, 645	-----	-----	3, 563, 576
Texas.....	7, 634, 868	320, 599	7, 533, 173	1, 150, 448	-----	-----	9, 004, 220
Regional total (2 States).....	9, 279, 165	344, 366	10,267,337	1, 956, 093	-----	-----	12,567, 796
REGION IX							
Arizona.....	75, 616	-----	324, 421	51, 003	-----	-----	375, 424
California.....	6, 666	33, 443	2, 122, 766	731, 734	-----	-----	2, 887, 943
Nevada.....	23, 988	-----	242, 371	6, 228	-----	-----	248, 599
Utah.....	219, 185	-----	1, 567, 812	274, 282	-----	-----	1, 842, 094
Regional total (4 States).....	325, 455	33, 443	4, 257, 370	1, 063, 247	-----	-----	5, 354, 060
REGION X							
Colorado.....	1, 562, 093	-----	1, 996, 100	293, 873	8, 939	-----	2, 298, 912
Montana.....	96, 613	-----	1, 232, 352	207, 696	22, 236	-----	1, 462, 284
Wyoming.....	198, 919	-----	1, 018, 009	227, 149	9, 920	-----	1, 255, 078
Regional total (3 States).....	1, 857, 625	-----	4, 246, 461	728, 718	41, 095	-----	5, 016, 274
REGION XI							
Idaho.....	76, 910	-----	941, 202	252, 821	-----	-----	1, 194, 023
Oregon.....	17, 181	-----	591, 563	217, 389	-----	-----	808, 952
Washington.....	296, 833	94, 156	1, 061, 407	458, 092	-----	-----	1, 613, 655
Regional total (3 States).....	390, 924	94, 156	2, 594, 172	928, 302	-----	-----	3, 616, 630
REGION XII							
Colorado.....	-----	-----	1, 071, 990	521, 215	54, 215	-----	1, 647, 420
Kansas.....	-----	-----	1, 143, 930	322, 846	52, 290	-----	1, 519, 066
New Mexico.....	-----	78, 392	1, 648, 582	112, 896	3, 540	-----	1, 843, 410
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	255, 358	86, 497	19, 610	-----	361, 465
Texas.....	-----	336, 494	891, 671	170, 106	2, 955	-----	1, 401, 226
Regional total (5 States).....	-----	414, 886	5, 011, 531	1, 213, 560	132, 610	-----	6, 772, 587
UNITED STATES TOTAL.....	40,996,414	4, 253, 649	76,843,515	15,343,325	746, 969	\$ 2, 050	97, 189, 508

TABLE 3.—LOANS AND GRANTS—CUMULATIVE PROGRESS BY MONTHS

Date	Advances by Resettlement Administration from corpora- tion funds, June 30, 1935- June 30, 1936	Rehabilitation loans from Resettlement Administra- tion funds	Grants from Resettlement Administra- tion funds	Feed and crop loans, Resettlement Administra- tion funds	Land loans and leases, Resettlement Administra- tion funds	Total loans and grants
July 31, 1935-----	\$0	\$12, 643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12, 643
Aug. 31, 1935-----	0	1, 083, 339	0	0	0	1, 083, 339
Sept. 30, 1935-----	0	1, 960, 284	0	0	0	1, 960, 284
Oct. 31, 1935-----	0	3, 469, 272	0	0	0	3, 469, 272
Nov. 30, 1935-----	0	5, 434, 999	99, 399	0	0	5, 534, 398
Dec. 31, 1935-----	0	7, 907, 036	2, 541, 000	0	0	10, 448, 036
Jan. 31, 1936-----	0	11, 848, 074	5, 329, 407	0	0	17, 177, 481
Feb. 29, 1936-----	0	20, 862, 166	7, 926, 416	0	0	28, 788, 582
Mar. 31, 1936-----	0	36, 097, 397	11, 077, 769	0	0	47, 175, 166
Apr. 30, 1936-----	0	58, 306, 203	13, 091, 423	0	0	71, 397, 626
May 31, 1936-----	2, 165, 984	69, 544, 650	14, 398, 643	423, 605	2, 050	86, 534, 932
June 30, 1936-----	4, 253, 649	76, 843, 515	15, 343, 325	746, 969	2, 050	97, 189, 508

TABLE 4.—RURAL REHABILITATION COOPERATIVE ADVANCES
A—RURAL REHABILITATION COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Project title	State	Purpose	Allotments
REGION I			
Forest Products Association-----	New Hampshire-----	Marketing of pulpwood-----	\$100, 000
Inter-County Farmers Cooperative Association-----	New York-----	Purchase of feed, fertilizer, etc-----	4, 000
Regional total (2 projects)-----			104, 000
REGION IV			
Federated Cooperative Exchange, Inc-----	North Carolina-----	Stockyard, abattoir, auction yards-----	25, 000
East Carolina Farmers' Cooperative Associa- tion.	do-----	Facilities for the storing, grading, etc., of agri- cultural products.	33, 500
Carrottoman Farmers' Cooperative, Inc-----	Virginia-----	Equipment service center-----	2, 500
Richmond County Farmers' Cooperative, Inc-----	do-----	Sweetpotato storage plant-----	2, 000
King George County Cooperative Association, Inc.	do-----	Work center-----	2, 500
Regional total (5 projects)-----			65, 500
REGION V			
North St. Clair County Soil Conservation Association.	Alabama-----	Soil conservation work-----	3, 950
Winston County Soil Conservation Association-----	do-----	do-----	4, 000
Muscogee County Agricultural Association-----	South Carolina-----	Expansion of marketing facilities-----	5, 625
Ellen Woodside Community Association-----	do-----	Work center-----	3, 123
Smoaks Cooperative Exchange-----	Georgia-----	Cannery and mills-----	4, 000
Regional total (5 projects)-----			20, 698
REGION VI			
Sweet Potato Growers, Inc-----	Mississippi-----	Manufacture of sweetpotato starch and by- products.	10, 545
Farmers' Curb Market, Inc-----	Arkansas-----	Refinancing of indebtedness-----	5, 500
Regional total (2 projects)-----			16, 045

TABLE 4.—RURAL REHABILITATION COOPERATIVE ADVANCES—Continued

A—RURAL REHABILITATION COOPERATIVE PROJECTS—Continued

Project title	State	Purpose	Allotments
REGION VII			
Farmers' Union Cooperative Association-----	North Dakota-----	Marketing of poultry and poultry products-----	\$178, 400
Regional total (1 project)-----	-----	-----	178, 400
REGION IX			
Black Bill and Doney Parks Water Users' Association.	Arizona-----	Distribution of water for livestock and culinary purposes.	15, 000
Midway City Dairy Association-----	California-----	New pasteurizer, increase of dairy herd, refunding of obligations.	7, 850
Grantsville South Willow Irrigation Co-----	do-----	Installation of irrigation system-----	4, 000
Regional total (3 projects)-----	-----	-----	26, 850
REGION X			
Arapahoe Cooperative Canning Association----	Wyoming-----	Construction repairs, machinery, and operating capital for a cooperative cannery.	13, 200
Regional total (1 project)-----	-----	-----	13, 200
REGION XII			
Santa Cruz Cooperative Dehydrators' Association, Inc.	New Mexico-----	Fruits and vegetable dehydrating-----	1, 600
Sandoval Cooperative Association-----	do-----	Equipment service center-----	4, 318
Penasco Community Cooperative Association-----	do-----	Work center-----	2, 416
Regional total (3 projects)-----	-----	-----	8, 334
UNITED STATES TOTAL (22 projects)-----	-----	-----	433, 027

B—APPROVED ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS FOR COOPERATIVE PURPOSES

Project title	State	Amount	Project title	State	Amount
REGION I			REGION III—continued		
Canterbury Tractor, Plow and Silo Filler.	Connecticut	\$900	Syracuse Breeding Service	Missouri	\$0. 50
Lunenburg Sprayer and Shed	Massachusetts	265	Portageville Pressure Cooker	do	8
Pearl Hill Community Service	do	400	Whitewater Pressure Cooker	do	9
Hubbardston Community Service	do	161	Crop Harvesting	do	2, 000
Bridgewater Community Service	do	943	Hermitage Registered Jersey Bull	do	175
Middleboro Community Service	do	164	Ravena Pressure Cooker	do	8
Hubbardston Gage Hill Community Service.	do	306	Forbes Registered Bull	do	100
Hubbardston Canning Service	do	137	Delta Grain Drill	do	130
New Ipswich Tractor and Plow	New Hampshire	821	Arbor Binder	do	240
Clarksburg Community Tractor Service.	New Jersey	500	Mill Creek Grain Drill	do	118
Englishtown Community Tractor Service.	do	700	Guiteau Mower and Rake	do	100
Mount Holly Community Binder Service.	do	300	Jonesburg Community Bull Ring	do	100
Sieklerville Community Dusting Service.	do	115	Lone Tree Jersey Bull	do	85
Ira Community Service	Vermont	999	Guiteau Purebred Bull	do	75
Regional total (14 projects)		6, 711	Caster Purebred Ram	do	30
REGION III			Randles Grain Drill	do	130
Shoals Registered Percheron Stallion	Indiana	600	Roselle Grain Drill	do	60
Purebred Hereford Bull	do	200	Bristol Registered Percheron Stallion	Ohio	500
Ensilage Cutter	do	275	Regional total (51 projects)		9, 295
Purebred Sire	Missouri	75	REGION IV		
Do	do	80	Braxton County Purebred Sire	West Virginia	175
Do	do	75	Braxton County Purebred Sire	do	125
Meta Grain Drill with Fertilizer Attachment.	do	133	Mount Lebanon Mule Production	Tennessee	715
Seymour Purebred Jersey Bull	do	250	Palmerville Mule Production	do	550
Prairie City Jersey Bull	do	150	Dresden Mule Production	do	1, 320
Leadmire Register of Merit Jersey Bull.	do	165	J. H. Doe (Mower and Rake)	do	125
Avalon Grain Binding	do	165	Regional total (6 projects)		3, 010
Galt Grain Binding	do	100	REGION VI		
Quisenberry Grain Binder	do	259	Ashley Co. Cooperative Health Association.	Arkansas	220
Log Creek Grain Binding	do	316	Haymaking	do	265
Pontiac Purebred Jersey Bull	do	175	Haymaking	do	265
Dresden Binder	do	252	Cottonwood Haybaling Association	do	450
Louisburg Register of Merit Jersey Bull.	do	165	R. B. Mowing Service	do	80
Glensted Breeding Service	do	50	R. R. Mowing Service	do	80
Trimble Grain Binder	do	60	Mowing Machine and Lake Project	do	80
Shafter Traetor and Binder	do	600	Purebred Jersey Bull	do	100
Belle Springs Purebred Jersey Bull	do	175	Phillips Co. Cooperative Health	do	2, 204
Advance Pressure Cooker	do	9	Oak Prairie Jack Project	do	175
Elmira Grain Binder	do	100	Jacksonville Community Feed, etc.	do	562
Delta Pressure Cooker	do	9	Private Bull	do	150
Crabapple Grain Binding	do	235	Quinn Syrup Manufacturing Plant	do	142
Van Registered Jersey Bull	do	175	Private Bull for Community Service	do	75
Hopewell Grain Binder	do	245	Private Stallion for Community Service.	do	100
Olney Cooperative Bull Ring	do	125	Cominto Livestock Improvement Association.	do	50
Painton Pressure Cooker	do	9	Community Livestock Production	do	50
Holeomb Rural Pressure Cooker	do	25	Purebred Male Hog	do	35
Clarkton Rural Pressure Cooker	do	25	Selma Community Livestock Production.	do	50
New Truxton Cooperative Bull Association.	do	100	Tokalon Community Breeding Project.	do	105
			Mount Ida Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	do	150

B—APPROVED ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS FOR COOPERATIVE PURPOSES—Continued

Project title	State	Amount	Project title	State	Amount
REGION VI—continued			REGION VI—continued		
Cominto Community Livestock Improvement Association.	Arkansas-----	\$120	Community Service Plant Production Project.	Arkansas-----	\$166
Community Livestock Production Project.	-----do-----	100	Branchville Community Cooperative Plant Production Project.	-----do-----	76
Letona Cooperative Bull Association.	-----do-----	150	Bowser Community Plant Production.	-----do-----	213
Liberty Hall Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	100	Base Line Community Plant Production Association.	-----do-----	118
Miller Community Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	225	Big Brown Community Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	140
Nola Community Livestock Association.	-----do-----	115	Huntsville Community Hot Bed Plant.	-----do-----	106
Omega Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----		Lake Dick Community Plant Production Project.	-----do-----	581
Selma Community Service Livestock Production.	-----do-----	120	Lone Oak Community Plant Producing Association.	-----do-----	147
Searcy Cooperative Bull Association.	-----do-----	117	Missco Community Cooperative Plant Production.	-----do-----	354
Purebred Red Pole Sire.	-----do-----	85	Mount Pleasant Community Plant Production and Storage Project.	-----do-----	50
Delaware Community Breeding Project.	-----do-----	100	Palmyra Community Cooperative Plant Production Project.	-----do-----	183
Community Livestock Improvement Cooperative Association.	-----do-----	150	Missco Community Cooperative Medical Association.	-----do-----	3, 300
Purebred Red Pole Sire.	-----do-----	85	Medical Service Project (Lake Dick).	-----do-----	2, 400
Bear Creek Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	600	Medical Service Project (Marx Place).	-----do-----	2, 400
Gann Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	400	Chicot Community Cooperative Association (Medical).	-----do-----	3, 000
Hicks Community Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	500	Haymaking Cooperative Association (Prattsville).	-----do-----	355
Livestock Production Project.	-----do-----	400	Jacksonville Community Peanut Picker.	-----do-----	597
Mount Ida Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	600	Hanover Community Cooperative Chick Hatchery.	-----do-----	350
Pearcy Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	500	Beebe Sorghum Manufacturing Plant.	-----do-----	126
Star City Community Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	350	Hicks Community Sweet Potato Curing Association.	-----do-----	300
Nimrod Community Livestock Cooperative Association.	-----do-----	450	Tull Community Feed and Grist Mill.	-----do-----	861
Casa Community Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	450	Grape-Vine Community Feed and Grist Mill.	-----do-----	861
Perryville Livestock Improvement Cooperation Association.	-----do-----	450	Tokalon Community Hammer and Grist Mill.	-----do-----	325
Beebe Jack Breeding Cooperative Association.	-----do-----	419	Carolan Community Hammer and Grist Mill.	-----do-----	310
Daisy Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	450	Avant Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	150
Purebred Jack Project.	-----do-----	400	Hopper Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	150
Timbo Breeding Service.	-----do-----	440	One Hereford Bull.	-----do-----	150
Pure bred Jack Project (Hill Top).	-----do-----	350	Wavcland Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	80
Red Oak Community Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	300	Piney Livestock Improvement Cooperative Association.	-----do-----	80
Hanover Potato Plant Service.	-----do-----	50	Potts Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	-----do-----	100
Belew Plant Production.	-----do-----	24			
Grady Community Plant Production Project.	-----do-----	56			
Fulton County Community Potato Project.	-----do-----	121			
Community Production Project.	-----do-----	51			

B—APPROVED ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS FOR COOPERATIVE PURPOSES—Continued

Project title	State	Amount	Project title	State	Amount
REGION VI—continued			REGION VI—continued		
Walnut Grove Cooperative Live- stock Improvement Association.	Arkansas	\$80	Jack for Breeding Purposes	Mississippi	\$800
Havana-West Cooperative Live- stock Association.	do	80	Luther Herrington	do	800
Moors-Chappel Livestock Improve- ment Cooperative Association.	do	80	Jackass for Breeding Purposes	do	577
White River Community Breeding Service.	do	350	Pelahatchie	do	400
Purebred Jack	do	350	C. H. Means	do	750
Cooperative Livestock Improvement Association.	do	110	Jack Sherman	do	342
Rushing Breeding Service	do	175	Dexter Jack Club	do	800
Fairplay Jack Service	do	200	Livestock Breeding Service	do	300
Concord Rug Weaving Service	do	45	Sandersville Breeders Association	do	750
Three Creeks Grist and Hammer Mill.	do	635	Clarke County Breeders' Coopera- tive.	do	510
Parker's Chapel Syrup Manufac- turing Plant.	do	142	Collins Breeders Association	do	650
Boas Township Bailer	do	235	North Big Level Syrup Manufactur- ing Plant.	do	560
Manufacture of Syrup from Sor- ghum.	do	265	Perkinston Syrup Manufacturing Plant.	do	625
Roland Community Sorghum Mill	do	165	Smithtown Syrup Manufacturing Plant.	do	965
Blue Mountain Syrup Manufactur- ing Plant.	do	100	Regional total (141 projects)		51,771
Martinville Sorghum Mill	do	132	REGION VII		
Clay Cooperative Jack Breeding Project.	do	527	Pottawatomie Harvesting Associa- tion.	Kansas	2,198
Cache Mowing Machine and Hay Rake.	do	80	Glessner Threshing Rig	do	800
Supply Jack Service	do	450	Vesper Harvester Project	do	699
Wilmar Livestock Production	do	50	Irving Hay Baler	do	100
Jordan Livestock Improvement	do	100	Enosdale Grain Binder	do	100
Cache Township Hay Baler	do	235	Lough and Yeo Cooperative Can- ning Service.	do	50
Big Brown Pea Huller	do	150	Leland Kohart Critchfield & Co	do	1,325
Rowell Swine Breeding Project	do	35	Bogue Leck Harvesting Association	do	500
Rose Hill Sorghum Mill	do	125	Orin E. Neth Stallion Cooperative Service.	Nebraska	640
Pocahontas Hay Press	do	225	Beaver Township Purebred Short- horn Bull.	do	243
Sharum Hay Press	do	225	Spring Creek Bull Cooperative Asso- ciation.	do	150
Prairie Hall Community Service Livestock Project.	do	130	Threshing Waverly Cooperative As- sociation.	do	1,328
Montongo Community Livestock Production Project.	do	175	Grand Prairie Cooperative Bull	do	150
Greenville Livestock Production Projects.	do	100	Purebred Shorthorn Bull	do	233
Onia Breeding Service	do	75	Purebred Holstein Bull	do	233
Dalcour Bull Service	Louisiana	100	Mammoth Jack Community Service	do	600
Honduras Community Canning Center.	do	60	Holbrook Belgian Cooperative Asso- ciation.	do	1,000
Upper Terrebonne Canning Center	do	60	Sholes Community Bull Cooperative Association.	do	150
Erwinville Sugar Cane Syrup Manu- facturing Plant.	do	326	Purebred Shorthorn Bull	do	258
DeSoto Livestock Association (Per- cheron Stallion).	do	570	Neligh Community Livestock Pro- duction Service.	do	100
Bayou Black Community Canning Center.	do	60	Lcsuer Bros. Combine Harvesting Co	do	975
Forest Dale Jack Project	Mississippi	750	Purebred Shorthorn Bull	do	238
County Line Jack Cooperative Association.	do	750	Military Cooperative Bull Ring	do	150
Dinan Jack Club	do	800	Redinger Harvesting Cooperative Association.	do	830
South Forrest Breeders Service	do	650	Carl Lundquist Bull Cooperative As- sociation.	do	150
Louin Jack Club	do	630	Ellsworth Community Grain Cutting Service.	do	250
			Verna E. Leach Harvesting Cooper- ative Association.	do	380

B—APPROVED ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS FOR COOPERATIVE PURPOSES—Continued

Project title	State	Amount	Project title	State	Amount
REGION VII—continued			REGION VIII—continued		
Ash Grove Cooperative Association	Nebraska	\$1, 000	Honey Grove Sirupy Mill	Oklahoma	\$226
Lincoln Community Grain Cutting Service.	do	250	Marlow Breeders' Cooperative Association.	do	488
Rose Hill Schwartz Brothers	do	550	Warner Breeder's Cooperative Association.	do	900
Lynch Binder Community Service	do	250	Purebred Jack (Goodview)	Texas	500
Ponca Valley Binder Service	do	252	Orchard Care and Land Preparation (Donna).	do	1, 910
Naper Basin Binder Community Service.	do	250	Orchard Care and Land Preparation (La Feria).	do	1, 418
Barneston L. G. Searcey	do	950	Liberty Hill Purebred Jack and Stallion.	do	1, 000
The Joseph Hofhauer Thresher Project.	do	1, 410	Pilot Point Purebred Jersey Bull	do	75
Purebred Shorthorn Bull	do	213	McCoy Jack	do	750
Block One—Webster Co. Farm Bureau Sire Association.	do	1, 000	La Feria Community Hammer Mill	do	100
Hintz's Community Livestock Production Service.	North Dakota	700	Majors Purebred Jack and Registered Stallion Percheron.	do	1, 035
Fried's Community Livestock Production Service.	do	700	Purebred Shorthorn Bull	do	267
Community Stallion Service	do	918	Purebred Percheron Stallion	do	300
Zuber Community Stallion Service	do	702	Hay Harvesting Service	do	340
Community Purebred Percheron Sire Service.	do	810	Purebred Bull	do	135
Lane Sire Association	South Dakota	850	Livestock Improvement Purebred Jersey Bull.	do	147
Virgil Stallion Association	do	600	Purebred Jack	do	750
Regional total (44 projects)		25, 235	Community Row Binder	do	370
REGION VIII			Purebred Jack	do	742
Wilson Livestock Improvement Association.	Oklahoma	380	Orchard Care and Land Preparation	do	1, 150
Crescent Cooperative Breeders' Association.	do	825	Purebred Jack	do	742
Shavers Horse and Jack Service	do	700	Do	do	800
Earl H. Decker Horse and Jack Service.	do	712	One Purebred Bull	do	80
Round Hill Cooperative Association	do	540	Purebred Jack	do	400
Post Oak Breeders' Cooperative Association.	do	650	Do	do	400
Lawhorn Breeding Service	do	965	Do	do	600
Carter Breeding Service	do	850	Purebred Hereford Bull	do	200
Livestock Breeders' Association	do	995	Registered Jersey Bull	do	100
Pleasant Valley Stallion and Jack Association.	do	1, 200	Livestock Improvement Jack and Stallion.	do	1, 000
Titanie Breeders' Cooperative	do	963	Community Row Binder	do	265
Hay Cutters' Service, Oklahoma	do	1, 107	Purebred Jersey Bull	do	60
The Cowlington Community Combine Service.	do	1, 815	Guadalupe Co. Peanut and Grain Thrasher.	do	1, 350
The Spiro Harvesting Association	do	1, 815	Tractor Harvesting and Tillage Service.	do	1, 396
The Braden Community Harvesters' Service.	do	964	Do	do	1, 643
McCarty Cooperative Association	do	540	Do	do	1, 669
The Kiamichi Valley Breeding Service.	do	800	Do	do	1, 628
Starr Breeders' Cooperative	do	845	Do	do	1, 355
Albert Farmers' Union Cooperative Gin.	do	5, 000	Do	do	1, 527
Eufala Cooperative Harvesting Association.	do	240	Do	do	1, 840
Lyons Hay-Baler Project	do	235	Registered Jersey Bull	do	75
Free Water Breeders' Cooperative	do	125	Purebred Jack and Purebred Stallion	do	1, 153
			Purebred Stallion	do	250
			Hammer Mill	do	45
			Do	do	300
			Purebred Jack	do	425
			Row Binder	do	245
			Registered Hereford Bull	do	112
			Community Service Stallion	do	177
			Orchard Care and Land Preparation	do	1, 500
			Purebred Roan Durham Bull	do	159
			Coleman Hay Baling Equipment	do	635

B—APPROVED ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS FOR COOPERATIVE PURPOSES—Continued

Project title	State	Amount	Project title	State	Amount
REGION VIII—continued			REGION X		
Quemado Tractor and Tillage Service	Texas	\$1, 800	Tri-District Livestock Improvement Association.	Colorado	\$0. 62
Milligan Purebred Jersey Bull	do	75	Highway Livestock Improvement Association.	do	1, 111
Blue Ridge Registered Jersey Bull	do	75			
Eidson Row Binder	do	260	Regional total (2 projects)		1, 173
Flatwood Hay Baling	do	250			
Olin Row Binder	do	260	REGION XI		
Hay Press	do	395	Powder and Gypsum Purchasing Cooperative.	Idaho	2, 814
Bethel Feed Grinding Equipment and Engine.	do	446	Do	do	4, 627
Moran Purebred Jack	do	735	Do	do	1, 450
Purebred Jack (Donie)	do	465	Mountain Home Community Stallion Service.	do	270
Purebred Jack (Eidson)	do	60	Basin Community Stallion Service	do	550
One Purebred Stallion (Reagan)	do	335	Powder and Gypsum Purchasing Cooperative.	do	1, 096
Purebred Jack	do	600	Do	do	1, 845
White Chappel Hay Baling Equipment.	do	734	Do	do	2, 452
Rosston Grinding Feed with Hammer Mill.	do	113	Dietrich Community Equipment Service.	do	500
Bells One Registered Bull	do	100	The B's Potato Planters' Association	do	125
Shannon Purebred Jack and Stallion	do	747	Pleasant Plains Community Horse Production.	do	465
Donna Poland China Boar	do	30	Marsing Dairy Improvement Association.	do	150
Union Feed Mill and Engine	do	235	Marsing Dairy Improvement Association, Block No. 2.	do	110
Gunsight Purebred Jack	do	500	Glendale Dairy Improvement Association.	do	120
Rochester Feed Binding Service	do	185	Homedale Livestock Improvement Association.	do	190
Planview One Purebred Jersey Bull	do	150	Louis C. Peer Tractor Mower Organization.	do	188
High Point Haying Outfit	do	693	North Shoshone Equipment Service	do	286
Meridian Jack and Stallion	do	1, 000	Iliff Prestwick Mower Organization	do	110
Regional total (97 projects)		67, 243	Bramwell Community Power Equipment Service.	do	975
REGION IX			Hannah Community Service	do	110
Bull Block No. 1 of the Glenn Co. Livestock Improvement Association.	California	200	Oden Community Stallion Service	do	466
Bull Block No. 2 of the Glenn Co. Livestock Improvement Cooperative Association.	do	200	Crop Harvesting	Oregon	1, 575
Bull Block No. 3 of the Glenn Co. Livestock Improvement Cooperative Association.	do	250	Bull Circle	Washington	200
Bull Block No. 4 of the Glenn Co. Livestock Improvement Association.	do	300	Maxwelton Bull Association	do	200
Baylis Farm Machinery Services	do	1, 932	Purebred Guernsey Sire	do	160
Big Sandy Cooperative Canning and Marketing Association.	Arizona	1, 000			
Oak Creek Canning Association	do	1, 050	Regional total (25 projects)		21, 034
Washington County Shearing Plant	Utah	1, 800			
Regional total (8 projects)		6, 732	UNITED STATES TOTAL (388 projects)		192, 204

TABLE 5.—FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES—ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO JUNE 30, 1936

State	Cases con- sidered	Cases ad- justed	Cases now pending	Percent adjusted to con- sidered	Indebtedness prior to ad- justment	Debt reduction	Percent reduc- tion to prior in- debt- edness	Average reduc- tion per case	Taxes paid through reduction
REGION I									
Connecticut.....	161	61	26	37. 9	\$534, 465	\$154, 387	28. 9	\$2, 531	\$12, 869
Delaware.....	36	22	12	61. 1	139, 180	47, 576	34. 2	2, 163	2, 540
Maine.....	1, 017	310	665	30. 5	1, 178, 408	121, 372	10. 3	392	5, 505
Maryland.....	293	146	113	49. 8	1, 060, 641	284, 383	26. 8	1, 948	14, 606
Massachusetts.....	171	64	66	37. 4	333, 216	7, 312	2. 2	114	9, 435
New Hampshire.....	175	128	28	73. 1	265, 015	22, 437	8. 5	175	8, 434
New Jersey.....	177	53	23	29. 9	235, 385	46, 028	19. 6	868	4, 073
New York.....	409	259	113	63. 3	1, 373, 557	223, 825	16. 3	864	15, 023
Pennsylvania.....	1, 385	654	641	47. 2	2, 031, 268	257, 566	12. 8	394	41, 533
Rhode Island.....	15	7	7	46. 7	23, 556	1, 140	4. 8	163	231
Vermont.....	287	211	63	73. 5	744, 105	71, 421	9. 6	338	12, 771
Regional total (11 States).....	4, 126	1, 915	1, 757	46. 4	7, 918, 796	1, 237, 447	15. 6	646	127, 020
REGION II									
Michigan.....	920	581	203	63. 2	1, 009, 939	286, 502	28. 4	493	26, 611
Minnesota.....	1, 596	914	638	57. 3	2, 679, 772	891, 032	33. 2	975	39, 541
Wisconsin.....	2, 051	594	835	29. 0	2, 424, 467	923, 951	38. 1	1, 555	26, 035
Regional total (3 States).....	4, 567	2, 089	1, 676	45. 7	6, 114, 178	2, 101, 485	34. 4	1, 006	92, 187
REGION III									
Illinois.....	2, 307	1, 016	870	44. 0	6, 828, 507	1, 787, 483	26. 2	1, 759	44, 832
Indiana.....	1, 860	1, 061	572	57. 0	2, 649, 550	485, 263	18. 3	457	41, 119
Iowa.....	6, 208	1, 373	4, 325	22. 1	10, 988, 137	2, 934, 151	26. 7	2, 137	73, 438
Missouri.....	1, 901	972	694	51. 1	2, 578, 110	694, 337	26. 9	714	6, 810
Ohio.....	2, 118	1, 462	415	69. 0	3, 613, 648	486, 968	13. 5	333	59, 367
Regional total (5 States).....	14, 394	5, 884	6, 876	40. 9	26, 657, 952	6, 388, 202	24. 0	1, 086	225, 566
REGION IV									
Kentucky.....	1, 573	968	160	61. 5	2, 302, 507	333, 049	14. 5	344	13, 229
North Carolina.....	1, 000	395	427	39. 5	1, 386, 449	337, 304	24. 3	854	35, 493
Tennessee.....	1, 155	823	183	71. 3	1, 628, 458	109, 131	6. 7	133	24, 978
Virginia.....	1, 402	834	296	59. 5	1, 489, 097	393, 727	26. 4	472	11, 531
West Virginia.....	758	288	377	38. 0	1, 001, 361	205, 594	20. 5	714	18, 781
Regional total (5 States).....	5, 888	3, 308	1, 443	56. 2	7, 807, 872	1, 378, 805	17. 6	417	104, 012
REGION V									
Alabama.....	2, 503	1, 788	487	71. 4	1, 418, 047	297, 830	21. 0	167	14, 591
Florida.....	1, 523	1, 259	246	82. 7	2, 498, 717	409, 029	16. 4	325	69, 818
Georgia.....	1, 666	768	753	46. 1	1, 155, 589	230, 523	19. 9	300	23, 400
South Carolina.....	930	568	251	61. 1	381, 399	58, 668	15. 4	103	12, 001
Regional total (4 States).....	6, 622	4, 383	1, 737	66. 2	5, 453, 752	996, 050	18. 3	227	119, 810
REGION VI									
Arkansas.....	2, 969	2, 405	533	81. 0	4, 208, 950	1, 223, 327	29. 1	509	76, 552
Louisiana.....	1, 922	1, 102	715	57. 3	1, 670, 504	319, 672	19. 1	290	50, 285
Mississippi.....	3, 389	1, 481	769	43. 7	2, 608, 437	322, 599	12. 4	218	56, 320
Regional total (3 States).....	8, 280	4, 988	2, 017	60. 2	8, 487, 891	1, 865, 598	21. 9	374	183, 157

TABLE 5.—FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES—ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO JUNE 30, 1936—Continued

State	Cases con- sidered	Cases ad- justed	Cases now pending	Percent adjusted to con- sidered	Indebtedness prior to ad- justment	Debt reduction	Percent reduc- tion to prior in- debt- edness	Average reduc- tion per case	Taxes paid through reduction
REGION VII									
Kansas.....	940	493	80	52.4	\$1,625,740	\$448,466	27.6	\$910	\$17,401
Nebraska.....	2,588	1,350	704	52.2	4,553,798	1,474,706	32.4	1,092	84,819
North Dakota.....	1,358	646	530	47.6	2,700,826	909,370	33.7	1,408	154,408
South Dakota.....	3,560	1,732	1,147	48.7	6,257,661	2,835,027	45.3	1,637	242,553
Regional total (4 States).....	8,446	4,221	2,461	49.9	15,138,025	5,667,569	37.4	1,343	499,181
REGION VIII									
Oklahoma.....	2,287	818	1,462	35.8	2,673,355	599,807	22.4	733	102,625
Texas.....	4,187	2,052	1,793	49.0	7,551,526	1,020,487	13.5	497	179,233
Regional total (2 States).....	6,474	2,870	3,255	44.3	10,224,881	1,620,294	15.8	565	281,858
REGION IX									
Arizona.....	921	710	203	77.1	1,267,374	49,076	3.9	69	16,494
California.....	1,187	679	128	57.2	3,710,669	2,236,365	60.3	3,294	12,876
Nevada.....	53	46	5	86.8	390,626	94,219	24.1	2,049	7,370
Utah.....	526	238	193	45.2	740,771	195,319	26.4	821	32,923
Regional total (4 States).....	2,687	1,673	529	62.3	6,109,440	2,574,979	42.1	1,539	69,663
REGION X									
Colorado.....	412	264	68	64.1	1,009,153	433,113	42.9	1,641	13,236
Montana.....	321	156	127	48.6	388,099	154,751	39.9	992	17,836
Wyoming.....	334	227	30	67.9	682,993	255,464	37.4	1,125	11,810
Regional total (3 States).....	1,067	647	225	60.6	2,080,245	843,328	40.5	1,303	42,882
REGION XI									
Idaho.....	600	293	266	48.8	819,985	183,155	22.3	625	21,204
Oregon.....	187	68	56	36.4	322,985	49,134	15.2	723	4,217
Washington.....	585	194	315	33.2	1,038,615	304,052	29.3	1,567	18,533
Regional total (3 States).....	1,372	555	637	40.4	2,181,585	536,341	24.6	966	43,954
REGION XII									
Colorado.....	166	123	30	74.1	146,435	60,618	41.4	493	2,034
Kansas.....	362	185	86	51.1	602,409	205,643	34.1	1,112	4,283
New Mexico.....	1,169	386	721	33.0	417,526	52,495	12.5	136	12,118
Oklahoma.....	100	11	89	11.0	87,264	7,168	8.2	652	1,683
Texas.....	1,110	668	305	60.2	2,775,200	325,914	11.7	488	78,006
Regional total (5 States).....	2,907	1,373	1,231	47.2	4,028,834	651,838	16.2	475	98,124
UNITED STATES TOTAL.....	66,830	33,906	23,844	50.7	102,203,451	25,861,936	25.3	763	1,887,414

PART IV.—GENERAL

Part IV is presented in order to display a brief statement dealing with the over-all activities of the Resettlement Administration from a fiscal aspect. Under table 1 in this part the status of funds as of June 30, 1936, is shown; and such funds are segregated by the purposes for which they are intended.

Under subheading 1, Land Use Program, the types of land use activities are segregated; and the statements as contained herein apply to all moneys allocated directly to the Resettlement Administration for purchasing submarginal land, and all moneys previously allocated to prior organizations and subsequently transferred to this Administration. The total amount that has been made available for the land-purchasing program has been \$44,205,448; legal commitments of \$39,326,905 have been made by the Resettlement Administration; and actual expenditures of \$11,730,782 have also been made. Encumbrance figures, which represent actual legal commitments or promises to pay (subject to the approval of the General Accounting Office and the Department of Justice) do not agree and should not agree with figures as shown under land-purchase activities enumerated in part I, because under part I the amounts designated as being necessary to close accepted options apply only to actual options, some of which have not reached that certain stage of approval in the activities of this Administration where they become actual obligations. Encumbrances for necessary legal and administrative activities against that part of this allocation transferred from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration are included under part IV. Expenditure figures do not agree because expenditures as shown in part I constitute the actual purchase cost of acreage acquired; while expenditures as shown in part IV include not only these actual purchase costs but also a share of the necessary legal and administrative expenses. Figures applying to land developmental activities do agree with figures enumerated under part I, since the charges for land developmental work are all applicable to individual projects and include salaries of supervisory personnel, materials, and wages.

Under subheading 2 of table 1, part IV, are shown the present fiscal aspects of the Resettlement Housing Program, segregated by rural and suburban types. Under these figures are included all moneys transferred to the Resettlement Administration, and all funds allocated directly to this organization, including amounts set up to be used for advances to community coopera-

tive projects as enumerated in table 8 of part II. Under part IV the entire sum allotted for these community cooperative services is charged against the appropriation as an expenditure, since the approved amounts are transferred to banks in the immediate vicinity of the projects for disbursing, and are administered by the individual who is supervising the project's activities. Under table 8 of part II, the expenditure figures represent only those checks which have actually been issued against the bank account of the individual project. Under the subheading referring to rural resettlement type projects are included figures pertaining to funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration and to those funds transferred to this Administration with the former Subsistence Homesteads projects, plus an item of \$545 which is now in a suspense account, pending transfer to the proper project account.

Under subheading 3 of table 1, part IV, is shown the present financial status of the Rural Rehabilitation Program, segregated by loan activities, grant activities, and Farm Debt Adjustment activities. The expenditures for loans shown in part IV, table 1, of \$77,817,554 include \$225,020 expended for loans to Rural Rehabilitation Cooperatives, and \$77,592,534 for loans to individuals from Resettlement Administration funds. This latter amount, plus the \$15,343,325 expended for grants to individuals plus the \$4,253,649 expended for loans to individuals from corporation funds, equals \$97,189,508 expended for loans and grants to individuals as shown in part III, table 2. Expenditures here shown represent amounts of vouchers certified for payment. This certification is an intermediate phase which lies between the assumption of obligations by this organization and the actual payment of such obligations by the Treasury Department.

Under subheading 4 of table 1, part IV, are shown those miscellaneous funds, obligations, and expenditures of the Resettlement Administration applying to the administration of trust funds for two former State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations, exhibits at two of the country's large expositions, and administrative expenditures for salaries of clerical and administrative employees in Washington and field offices, and for procurement of necessary office equipment and supplies.

Under table 2 of part IV are given the same financial data at the close of each month during the past fiscal year.

TABLE 1.—STATUS OF FUNDS, JUNE 30, 1936—FUNDS SEGREGATED BY PURPOSE

Purpose	Allocated for the program	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Unencumbered balances	Unexpended balances
I. LAND USE PROGRAM					
1. Acquisition Projects-----	\$44, 205, 448	\$39, 486, 274	\$11, 730, 782	\$4, 719, 174	\$32, 474, 666
2. Development Projects-----	25, 159, 527	18, 014, 893	11, 305, 554	7, 144, 634	13, 853, 973
	69, 364, 975	57, 501, 167	23, 036, 336	11, 863, 808	46, 328, 639
II. RESETTLEMENT HOUSING PROGRAM					
1. Rural Resettlement Projects-----	33, 469, 773	16, 327, 858	8, 108, 297	17, 141, 915	25, 361, 476
2. Suburban Resettlement Projects-----	26, 500, 000	13, 045, 309	4, 790, 686	13, 454, 691	21, 709, 314
3. Resettlement Cooperatives-----	1, 864, 950	1, 864, 950	1, 864, 950	0	0
	61, 834, 723	31, 238, 117	14, 763, 933	30, 596, 606	47, 070, 790
III. RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM					
1. Loans-----	91, 554, 331	85, 029, 161	77, 817, 554	6, 525, 170	13, 736, 777
2. Grants-----	18, 037, 854	15, 343, 325	15, 343, 325	2, 694, 529	2, 694, 529
3. Farm Debt Adjustment (Administrative Expenses).	2, 000, 000	1, 100, 612	632, 756	899, 388	1, 367, 244
	111, 592, 185	101, 473, 098	93, 793, 635	10, 119, 087	17, 798, 550
IV. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES					
1. Exhibits (Texas Centennial and Great Lakes Exposition)-----	10, 000	3, 615	0	6, 385	10, 000
2. Trust Funds—Former State Corporations-----	982, 276	194, 061	193, 006	788, 215	789, 270
3. General Administrative Expense-----	32, 950, 000	32, 744, 558	26, 324, 258	205, 442	6, 625, 742
	33, 942, 276	32, 942, 234	26, 517, 264	1, 000, 042	7, 425, 012
United States total-----	276, 734, 159	223, 154, 616	158, 111, 168	53, 579, 543	118, 622, 991

TABLE 2.—RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FUNDS BY MONTHS, JUNE 30, 1935 TO JUNE 30, 1936

Month	Amount allocated	Amount encumbered	Amount expended	Unencumbered balance	Unexpended balance
June 30, 1935-----	\$50, 646, 064	\$804, 901	\$971, 159	\$49, 841, 163	\$49, 674, 905
July 31, 1935-----	144, 046, 064	15, 134, 706	3, 392, 862	128, 911, 358	140, 653, 202
Aug. 31, 1935-----	173, 046, 064	15, 017, 150	5, 466, 444	158, 028, 914	167, 579, 620
Sept. 30, 1935-----	189, 646, 464	32, 345, 594	9, 550, 728	157, 300, 860	180, 095, 736
Oct. 31, 1935-----	224, 146, 464	44, 517, 366	16, 109, 848	179, 629, 098	208, 036, 616
Nov. 30, 1935-----	234, 546, 064	46, 148, 119	19, 540, 518	188, 397, 945	215, 005, 546
Dec. 31, 1935-----	238, 466, 064	59, 101, 589	29, 091, 572	179, 364, 475	209, 374, 492
Jan. 31, 1936-----	224, 146, 464	93, 500, 956	42, 417, 729	130, 645, 508	181, 728, 735
Feb. 29, 1936-----	250, 763, 125	118, 269, 483	59, 561, 932	132, 493, 642	191, 201, 193
Mar. 31, 1936-----	275, 581, 508	145, 285, 291	83, 320, 299	130, 296, 217	192, 261, 209
Apr. 30, 1936-----	279, 959, 050	173, 009, 866	115, 569, 991	106, 949, 184	164, 389, 059
May 31, 1936-----	276, 186, 650	202, 960, 047	138, 711, 219	73, 226, 603	137, 475, 431
June 30, 1936-----	276, 734, 159	223, 154, 616	158, 111, 168	53, 579, 543	118, 622, 991



LOWERING DEBTS FOR FARMERS



CAMPS FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS



JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED



SUBURBAN HOMES FOR WORKERS



RECREATION FOR EVERYBODY



MODERN LIVING FOR FAMILIES



DECENT HOMES FOR RURAL FOLKS



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